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A HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF HANOVER, N. H.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

JOHN KING LORD

With an Appendix on Hanover Roads

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

PROFESSOR J. W. GOLDTHWAIT

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COPYRIGHT, 1928 BY TOWN OF HANOVER, N. H. Professor John King Lord, who died June 26th, 1926, left in manuscript a History of the Town of Hanover, practically complete and ready for publication. He was a resident of Hanover for more than sixty years. Always a public-spirited citizen and interested in all that concerned the welfare of the town, he was long a member of the School Board, he had served as head of the Hanover Aqueduct Association, and for many years he had been President of the Trustees of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, carrying it through a critical period in its history. The preparation of a history of Hanover was his last service to the town.

On the death of Judge Frederick Chase in 1890 it fell to Mr. Lord to complete and put through the press the first volume of the History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover prepared by Mr. Chase, and later to write the second volume of the History of Dartmouth College as planned by Mr. Chase. The connection of college and town was so intimate that the early history of one could not be written as separate from the history of the other. The village on the plain and the college were one enterprise for many years, and village and college grew up with the rest of the town. Consequently much that would naturally form a part of the history of the town of Hanover, the first lay-out of the town, the original grants, the coming of the first settlers, the subduing of the wilderness, the early connection of Hanover with the outside world, are topics treated in the first volume by Mr. Chase and in appendices to the second volume by Mr. Lord. Strictly speaking, the present volume is third in this series; nevertheless, as it is complete in itself, it is published by the town as a separate book.

During the sixteen years of his residence in Hanover in mature life, Mr. Chase found time amid his many duties as lawyer and college treasurer to gather and record a great mass of material about the town as well as about the college. This was obtained from contemporary records and from old newspapers, supplemented by the memory of old people now long dead. Some paragraphs were written out and were incorporated by Mr. Lord in his text; most of the material, however, was in the form of brief notes. This material was sifted, verified, and largely supplemented by Mr. Lord in writing his history of the town.

The editor has found it necessary to do little to the manuscript except to look up such points as Mr. Lord had listed for verification. No attempt has been made to carry on the work beyond the point where Mr. Lord left it, namely the end of 1925. For the chapter on the Catholic church he is indebted to the Reverend Father Sliney, and the account of Freemasonry in Hanover has been revised and enlarged by Mr. Halsey C. Edgerton. The appendix on roads in Hanover, with accompanying map, is the result of painstaking research by Professor J. W. Goldthwait. Thanks are due also to others who have helped in various ways.

ARTHUR FAIRBANKS

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HISTORY OF HANOVER

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL COMPLEXION

THE first election for state officers held in Hanover was on the College Plain, on March 14, 1785, at the house of Colonel Ebenezer Brewster, which stood where the Hanover Inn now is. Out of ninety-seven votes cast for President, as the chief executive of the State was then called, ninety-three were given for George Atkinson, the Federalist candidate, Elisha Payne and John Sullivan received one each, and John Langdon received two.

In the early years the town was politically a unit. Until 1802 the scattering votes that were cast were rather the expression of individual disapproval of a candidate than of an organized party opposition, and were frequently thrown for men in the town or the section who were in no sense party candidates. Thus, Elisha Payne had one vote for President of the State in 1785, Moses Dow had one in the next year, Bezaleel Woodward had one in 1797, and in 1790 Jonathan Freeman had twelve. For several years all the votes of the town were cast for the same candidate, as in 1795, when John Taylor Gilman, who was the Federalist candidate and who, on the meeting of the Legislature in Hanover in that year, was inaugurated as Governor in the College Chapel, received the unanimous support of the town.

It was not until 1802 that party alignment definitely appeared in the voting, when Federalists and Republicans (or Democrats) divided in proportion, respectively of 131 to 34. From then on

Although there was no party alignment during the early years, yet the supporters of the central government, headed by John Sullivan and John Taylor Gilman, were known as Federalists, and their opponents were known by the various names of Anti-Federalists, Republicans or Democrats, and formed the party which was organized about the beginning of the century by Thomas Jefferson. By 1820 the Federalist party had disappeared and the Republicans were unopposed. In the State election of 1823 there was a split in the party, by which the regular nominee for governor was defeated by the insurgent Levi Woodbury, and in 1824 the party throughout the country broke up, when Andrew Jackson organized the Democratic party in opposition to

party lines were drawn, the town being steadily Federalist until 1820, when Samuel Bell, the Democratic candidate, received 154 votes to 127 for Jeremiah Mason, the Federalist candidate. For two years more the town gave its vote to Mr. Bell, in 1822 all the ballots of the town but seven being cast for him, but from then until 1838 it swung back and forth between the parties, sometimes with astonishing speed, as for instance, in 1826 it cast 131 votes for David L. Morrill, the National Republican candidate, and 58 for Benjamin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, but in the next year for the same candidates it reversed its vote by giving 33 for Morrill and 157 for Pierce. For seven years it remained in the Democratic column which it deserted in 1835 but returned to it in 1836 and 1837. It then became Whig for four years.

In 1840 it began to feel the impulse of the abolition movement and cast five votes for George Kent out of ten for him in the State. For several years it gave strong support to the abolition or independent candidates until in 1856 it went over to the Republican party, which from that year controlled the town for fifty years until 1906, when a disapproval of the Republican nominees gave the gubernatorial vote of the town to the Democrats for that year and the next. In 1912 it gave a majority to the Progressive party, but the shift was short-lived and since then the town has returned to the Republican fold.

The votes for Governor in successive years are as follows:

1785—George Atkinson, 97; Elisha Payne, 1; John Sullivan, 1;

John Langdon, 1

1786—John Sullivan, 97; John Langdon, 1; Moses Dow, 1

1787—John Sullivan, 55; Benjamin Bellows, 28; John Langdon, 1;

Bezaleel Woodward, 1

1788-John Sullivan, 37; Benjamin Bellows, 16; John Langdon, 1

1789-John Sullivan, 69; John Pickering, 4; Josiah Bartlett, 1

1790-John Pickering, 62; Jonathan Freeman, 12; Josiah Bartlett, 3

1791*-Josiah Bartlett, 79; John Pickering, 141

John Quincy Adams and his followers, who called themselves National-Republicans. Jackson received more votes, but Adams was elected by Congress. In 1832 the opponents of Jackson took the name of Whig. In 1841 the opponents of slavery became the Free Soil party, which displaced the Whigs in 1848. In 1855 the American party, opposed to the Know Nothings, elected Ralph Metcalf as Governor, and in the next year the remnant of the Whigs united with the Free Soil and American parties to form the Republican party in opposition to the Democrats. In the list of votes for Governor the different application of the party names must be remembered.

*For some reason the voting in that year required two meetings. The first was held March 8, when the majority of votes was cast, but it was then voted "to adjorn this Meeting untill Next Wednesday at—two oClock in the

```
1792—Josiah Bartlett, 85 (all)*
1793—Josiah Bartlett, 36; John Langdon, 35
1794—John Taylor Gilman,<sup>2</sup> 51; Bezaleel Woodward,<sup>3</sup> 23;
                                                         Elisha Payne, 1
1795—John Taylor Gilman,
                           91; (all)
1796—John Taylor Gilman, 109; (all)
1797—John Taylor Gilman, 146; (all)
1798—John Taylor Gilman, 120; Oliver Peabody, 3
                           96; (all)
1799—John Taylor Gilman,
1800—John Taylor Gilman, 145; (all)
1801—John Taylor Gilman, 172; John Langdon,
1802—John Taylor Gilman, 131; John Langdon, 34
1803—John Taylor Gilman, 178; John Langdon, 24
1804—John Taylor Gilman, 159; John Langdon, 42
1805—John Taylor Gilman, 205; John Langdon, 58
1806—Timothy Farrar,<sup>2</sup> 92; John Langdon, 30; Jeremiah Smith,<sup>2</sup> 13;
                                                      Oliver Peabody, 1
1807—Timothy Farrar, 87; John Langdon, 40
1808—Timothy Farrar, 67; John Langdon, 43; Jeremiah Smith, 25
1809—Jeremiah Smith, 235; John Langdon, 54; John Fairfield, 1;
                                                     William Tarlton,* 1
1810—Jeremiah Smith, 286; John Langdon, 73
1811—Jeremiah Smith, 265; John Langdon, 66; Jonathan Franklin,* 1
1812—John Taylor Gilman, 230; William Plumer,
1813—John Taylor Gilman, 286; William Plumer,
                                                   66;
                                    Daniel Kimball, 1; Enoch Colby, 1
1814—John Taylor Gilman, 311; William Plumer,
1815—John Taylor Gilman, 283; William Plumer,
1816—James Sheafe,<sup>2</sup> 265; William Plumer, 124
1817—Jeremiah Mason,<sup>2</sup> 246; William Plumer, 119; James Sheafe, 1
1818—Jeremiah Mason, 223; William Plumer, 151
1819—William Hale,<sup>2</sup> 207; Samuel Bell,<sup>4</sup> 139; Jeremiah Mason, 1
1820—Jeremiah Mason, 127; Samuel Bell, 154
1821—Jeremiah Mason, 67; Samuel Bell, 206
1822—Jeremiah Mason, 5; Samuel Bell, 311; George Sullivan, 2
1823—Samuel Dinsmore, 212; Levi Woodbury, 120
1824—David L. Morrill,<sup>5</sup> 88; Levi Woodbury, 120; Jeremiah Smith, 39
1825—David L. Morrill, 232
1826—David L. Morrill, 131; Benjamin Pierce, 58; Matthew Harvey, 1
1827—David L. Morrill, 33; Benjamin Pierce, 157
1828—John Bell, 275; Benjamin Pierce, 105; Amos Tenney, 1;
                                                        John Tenney,<sup>3</sup> 1
1829—John Bell, 161; Benjamin Pierce, 116
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after Noon to be held in the Chappel on the Colledg plain for the purpose of taking in Votes for County and State officers."

After giving the statement of the vote the record says: "said Votes are aded to & Set Down with Sd Votes at the first Meeting."

*The numeral after a name indicates the party, according to the list at the end of this table.

```
1830—Timothy Upham, 185; Matthew Harvey, 153
1831—Samuel Dinsmore, 198; Ichabod Bartlett,<sup>8</sup> 179
1832—Samuel Dinsmore, 205; Ichabod Bartlett, 138
1833—Samuel Dinsmore, 192; Arthur Livermore, 102
1834—William Badger, 165; Ichabod Bartlett, 144
1835—William Badger, 173; Joseph Healy, 201
1836—Isaac Hill, 174; Joseph Healy, 85
1837—Isaac Hill, 171; Daniel Webster, 5; Ebenezer Symmes, 2
1838—Isaac Hill, 186; James Wilson, Jr., 294
1839—John Page, 213; James Wilson, Jr., 301
1840—John Page, 188; Enos Stevens, 219; George Kent, 5
1841—John Page, 159; Enos Stevens, 202
1842—Henry Hubbard, 176; Enos Stevens, 141; Daniel Hoyt, 23;
                                                   John H. White, 22
1843—Henry Hubbard, 141; Anthony Colby, 103; Daniel Hoyt, 30;
                                                   John H. White, 20
1844—John H. Steele, 139; Anthony Colby, 140; John H. White, 24;
                                                     Daniel Hoyt, 76
1845—John H. Steele, 111; Anthony Colby, 144; Daniel Hoyt, 51
1846—Jared W. Williams, 158; Anthony Colby, 168;
                                              Nathaniel S. Berry,
                                                                   60
1847—Jared W. Williams, 176; Anthony Colby, 193;
                                                                   40
                                              Nathaniel S. Berry,
1848—Jared W. Williams, 197; Nathaniel S. Berry, 217
1849—Samuel Dinsmore, 185; Levi Chamberlain, 22;
                                              Nathaniel S. Berry, 165
1850—Samuel Dinsmore, 209; Levi Chamberlain,
                                              135;
                                              Nathaniel S. Berry,
1851—Samuel Dinsmore, 195; Thomas E. Sawyer, 140; John Atwood, 23
1852-Noah Martin, 202; Thomas E. Sawyer, 161; John Atwood, 19
1853—Noah Martin, 183; James Bell, 145; John H. White, 26
1854—Nathaniel B. Baker, 168; James Bell, 136; Jared Perkins, 35
1855—Nathaniel B. Baker, 137; Ralph Metcalf, 191; James Bell, 107
1856—John S. Wells, 174; Ralph Metcalf, 183; Ichabod Goodwin, 12
1857—John S. Wells, 148; William Haile,6 219
1858—Asa P. Cate, 141; William Haile, 229
1859—Asa P. Cate, 134; Ichabod Goodwin, 211
1860—Asa P. Cate, 162; Ichabod Goodwin, 261
1861—George Stark, 150; Nathaniel S. Berry, 229
1862—George Stark, 124; Nathaniel S. Berry, 255; Paul J. Wheeler, 9
1863—Ira A. Eastman, 160; Joseph A. Gilmore, 235;
                                                Walter Harriman, 35
1864—Edward W. Harrington, 144; Joseph A. Gilmore, 298
1865-Edward W. Harrington, 121; Frederick Smyth, 217
1866—John G. Sinclair, 129; Frederick Smyth, 251
1867-John G. Sinclair, 139; Walter Harriman,6 250
1868-John G. Sinclair, 200; Walter Harriman, 310
1869—John Bedel,4 154; Onslow Stearns,6 216
1870-John Bedel, 146; Onslow Stearns, 250; Samuel Flint,3 17
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1871—James Weston, 166; James Pike, 221
1872—James Weston, 192; Ezekiel A. Straw, 235
1873—James Weston, 120; Ezekiel A. Straw, 155
1874—James Weston, 150; Luther McCutchins, 6 185
1875—Hiram R. Roberts, 162; Person C. Cheney, 226
1876—Daniel Marcy, 161; Person C. Cheney, 238
1877—Daniel Marcy, 157; Benjamin F. Prescott, 259
1878—Frank A. McKean, 167; Benjamin F. Prescott, 275 (March)
1878—Frank A. McKean, 124; Natt Head, 267 (November)
1880—Frank Jones, 209; Charles H. Bell, 316
1882—Martin Van B. Edgerly, 185; Samuel W. Hale, 235
1884—John M. Hill, 208; Moody Currier, 300
1886—Thomas H. Cogswell, 141; Charles H. Sawyer, 224
1888—Charles H. Amsden, 193; David H. Goodell, 327
1890—Charles H. Amsden, 188; Hiram A. Tuttle, 280
1892—Luther F. McKenney, 160; John B. Smith, 298
1894—Henry O. Kent, 81; Charles A. Busiel, 222
1896—Henry O. Kent, 69; George A. Ramsdell, 296
1898—Charles F. Stone, <sup>4</sup> 76; Frank W. Rollins, <sup>6</sup> 216
1900—Frederick E. Potter, 134; Chester B. Jordan, 366
1902—Henry F. Hollis, 48; Nahum H. Batchelder, 152
1904—Henry F. Hollis, 104; John McLane, <sup>6</sup> 344
1906—Nathan C. Jameson, 173; Charles M. Floyd, 103
1908—Clarence E. Carr, 4 390; Henry B. Quinby, 6 179
1910—Clarence E. Carr, 79; Robert P. Bass, 212;
                                               Winston Churchill, 10 306
1912—Samuel D. Felker, 126; Franklin Worcester, 150
1914—Albert W. Noone, 133; Rolland H. Spaulding, 202
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1916—John C. Hutchins, 170; Henry W. Keyes, 255 1918—Nathaniel E. Martin, 106; John H. Bartlett, 168 1920—Charles E. Tilton, 255; Albert O. Brown, 626 1922—Fred H. Brown, 196; Windsor H. Goodnow, 369 1924—Fred H. Brown, 254; John G. Winant, 577

List of parties:

- 1—Anti-Federalist
- 2—Federalist
- 3—Independent or scattering
- 4—Jeffersonian Republican, later Democratic
- 5—National Republican
- 6—Republican
- 7—Whig
- 8—American
- 9—Free Soil
- 10—Progressive

In the presidential elections the town has followed the course of the votes for State officers. In the elections of 1788 and 1792 the votes were for persons rather than for parties, and the elec-

toral vote of the State was cast for Washington. In 1796 the Federalist electors received the unanimous vote of the town. The records do not contain a statement of the vote of 1800, but in 1804 the Federalist party still kept its prominence, the vote for its electors being 117 against 17 for the Jeffersonian Republicans. Since then the town has adhered with great steadiness to the Federalist party and its successors, having cast its vote in presidential elections only five times for an opposing party, although in some cases the vote has indicated uncertainty. In 1820 the smallness of the vote marked the break-up of the Federalist party, and in 1824 the controversy was between different sections of the same party, one headed by John Quincy Adams and the other by Andrew Jackson, but by 1828 there was a new and definite alignment. The varying sentiment of the town was shown by the shifting results of the several elections following, but in 1856 it strongly supported the Republican party and with the single exception of 1912, it has continued to support the Republican ticket.

The following list gives the votes of the town in the successive presidential elections:

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1804—Charles C. Pinckney, Fed., 117; Thomas Jefferson, Rep., 17
1808-Charles C. Pinckney, Fed., 246; James Madison, Rep., 42
1812-DeWitt Clinton, Fed., 346; James Madison, Rep., 73
1816—Rufus King, Fed., 190; James Monroe, Rep., 74
1820-John Quincy Adams, Fed., 36; James Monroe, Rep., 63
1824-John Quincy Adams, Fed., 101; W. H. Crawford, Rep., 97
1828-John Quincy Adams, Nat. Rep., 315; Andrew Jackson, Dem., 140
1832-Henry Clay, Nat. Rep., 272; Andrew Jackson, Dem., 216;
                                         William Wirt, Anti-Mason, 10
1836-William H. Harrison, Whig, 73; Martin VanBuren, Dem., 125
1840-William H. Harrison, Whig, 268; Martin VanBuren, Dem., 218;
                                           James G. Birney, Liberty, 5
1844—Henry Clay, Whig, 135; James K. Polk, Dem., 188;
                                          James G. Birney, Liberty, 19
1848-Zachary Taylor, Whig, 151; Lewis Cass, Dem., 185
1852-Winfield Scott, Whig, 130; Franklin Pierce, Dem., 188;
                                           John P. Hale, Free Soil, 19
1856—John C. Fremont, Rep., 309; James Buchanan, Dem., 177
1860-Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 285; J. C. Breckenbridge, Dem., 18;
                                         S. A. Douglass, Ind. Dem., 137
1864-Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 230; George B. McClellan, Dem., 169
1868-U. S. Grant, Rep., 303; Horatio Seymour, Dem., 159
1872-U. S. Grant, Rep., 246; Horace Greeley, Dem., 125
1876-R. B. Hayes, Rep., 297; S. J. Tilden, Dem., 195
1880-James A. Garfield, Rep., 314; W. S. Hancock, Dem., 209
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1884—James G. Blaine, Rep., 297; Grover Cleveland, Dem., 207
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1888-Benjamin Harrison, Rep., 324; Grover Cleveland, Dem., 196

1892—Benjamin Harrison, Rep., 309; Grover Cleveland, Dem., 184

1896-William McKinley, Rep., 354; William J. Bryan, Dem., 61;

J. M. Palmer, Nat. Dem., 18

1900-William McKinley, Rep., 370; William J. Bryan, Dem., 135

1904—Theodore Roosevelt, Rep., 358; Alton B. Parker, Dem., 103

1908-William H. Taft, Rep., 419; William J. Bryan, Dem., 152

1912-William H. Taft, Rep., 162; Woodrow Wilson, Dem., 203;

Theodore Roosevelt, Prog., 247

1916-Charles E. Hughes, Rep., 246; Woodrow Wilson, Dem., 218

1920-Warren G. Harding, Rep., 600; James M. Cox, Dem., 293

1924—Calvin Coolidge, Rep., 552; John W. Davis, Dem., 249;

Robert M. LaFollette, 64

In matters of local feeling and in the management of local affairs the town has been generally conservative, with little regard to political parties and hesitant about adopting new schemes. Thus, it was slow to vote in favor of the new Constitution of the State in 1792, rejecting nine of the proposed articles but since the adoption of the Constitution it has only twice cast its vote in favor of revision (in 1800 and 1850) and seven times it has voted against revision, though after doing so in 1876 it voted in the next year in favor of all the amendments prepared by the convention.

In 1833 it recorded its objection to the establishment of a state insane asylum by a vote of 71 to 24; in 1840 it objected to a division of the county, 62 to 12; four years later it voted against the abolition of capital punishment, 185 to 43, and in 1847, in a referendum on the establishment of a state militia, it agreed with the adverse sentiment of the State at large by a vote of 74 to 7. On a similar referendum in 1848 it voted in favor of prohibition by a vote of 70 to 49. The support given to prohibition in this referendum steadily grew, and after the passage of the license act in 1903 the town threw a large vote in successive years against the issue of licenses within its borders, but it was not until 1917 that the annual appointment of a "liquor agent," authorized to sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes, was discontinued, the agent's accounts having shown that the annual sale of liquor far exceeded the legitimate demand for it, and the stock on hand was by vote of the town given to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital.

A proposition in 1869 to set up a state police met with disfavor, 69 to 23, and in 1903 the movement to give the suffrage to women was rejected, 180 to 40, but in 1921 sentiment had so far changed that the movement was favored by a vote of 85 to 60, the smallness of the vote indicating either an indifference or a willingness to let its champions succeed. In 1851 a plan to have two farms in the county for the care of the poor, instead of the existing town farms, was voted down, 75 to 37, and in 1860 the proposal to have one such farm was more decisively defeated by a vote of 86 to 3, the size of the total vote showing a general hostility to the proposition that was not fearful of the result of the balloting.

The amendments proposed to the State Constitution in 1921 met the usual negative from the Hanover voters, the proposition to empower the Legislature to impose a graduated income tax being rejected by a vote of 95 to 51, and that for a graduated succession tax meeting a similar fate by a vote of 85 to 60.

In the political complexion of the town in the early part of the last century there was here, as might have been expected, a flourishing chapter of the "Washington Benevolent Society," organized like others in the country in the early part of 1812 and kept up until the peace of 1815. Its meetings were held monthly in Alden's hall, Mills Olcott being its president and Charles Spear its secretary. The society, though widely spread throughout New England, was secret and obviously political, but its objects and methods are little understood at the present time. It was accused in its day of revolutionary desires, but doubtless without reason, for, accompanying their certificates of membership, members received a little printed book containing Washington's Farewell Address and the Constitution of the United States, certainly a poor basis for revolutionary doctrine or activity.

The writer has been able to find little printed matter relating to it, nor any authentic account of it beyond a manuscript copy of the county constitution, which is as follows: 1

COUNTY CONSTITUTION

Article 1st. The Washington Benevolent Society of Grafton shall consist of the President and Vice President of each Town society in said

¹ Professor James F. Colby has a copy of an oration delivered by Josiah Dunham, July 4, 1814, before the "Washington Benevolent Societies of Hanover, Lime, Norwich, and Hartford * * * in commemoration of the great events in Europe, which have terminated so honorably to the Allied arms and so triumphantly glorious to the cause of humanity. Hanover. Printed by Charles Speare, 1814."

County and three delegates chosen by each Town society at the Annual Meetings.

Article 2nd. There shall be two regular meetings of the society annually on the day of at .

Article 3rd. The President shall have power at any time to call a special Meeting of said Society by directing the Secretary to notify the same by .

Article 4th. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, two Stewards, and a Door keeper, who shall be chosen annually at the meeting in .

Article 5th. Each town Society shall at their annual meeting make return of the Officers number and names of the Members of the several Town societys together with one tenth part of the money received the preceding year for Initiation and Quarterly assessments to be made by their Delegates to the county society at their meeting in which sum shall be paid into the Treasury of the county Society and Constitute the funds of said Society.

Article 6th. The county society shall have power and it shall be its duty, to correspond with all County and other Societies so far as it may be necessary to promote the objects of the Society. To collect and distribute to the several Town societys in the county all necessary and useful Information.

To recommend from time to time to the several Town Societys the Adoption of such measures in conjunction with other County societies for the Information of the State Society.

Article 7th. This constitution may be altered or amended with the consent of two thirds of the Town societies in the County on the Recommendation of the County Society.

CHAPTER II

TOWN OFFICERS

In the following lists of town officers only those are given whose offices have had a continuous and important part in the organized life of the town. Some, like constables and fence viewers, though their offices have been continuous, are omitted because of their varying or less important part. At different times there have been officers, whose functions seemed of enough importance to justify their election, but who were more or less quickly passed by. Thus, in 1768, a "choirester" was elected, but he had no successor. From 1775 to 1789 inclusive, there was a "keykeeper," who kept the key to the church building at the Center, which was used by the town for public purposes.

Indicative of the encompassing forests was the election of "deeriffs" in 1771 and 1772. From 1772 until 1844, but only occasionally in later years, the election, first, of "hog howards" and then of "hogreeves," in numbers varying from two to ten, indicates the increasing number of swine, which often were allowed to run at large, but were sometimes restricted by special vote of the town. The act forbidding cattle and hogs to run in the streets was accepted by the town only in 1852. Similarly suggestive is the election from 1769 to 1809, with occasional intermissions, of "pound keepers," usually one for each part of the town. From 1768 to 1815, with some breaks, "tythingmen" were chosen, and their last appearance was in 1827. In 1797 "corders of wood" appear for a single time, but their place was afterward taken by "surveyors of wood and lumber." "Highway surveyors" were first chosen in 1768 and under some title have continued to the present, while "sealers of weights and measures" and "sealers of leather" appeared in 1776. With special regard to the western part of the town "firewards" were chosen in 1793 and annually until 1807, and from 1793 until 1807 there was also a "clerk of the market," who resided on the College Plain.

In general, the offices which called for more than one incumbent were shared by the two parts of the town. In the earliest times the three selectmen were often from the east part of the town, in accordance with the desire of the first President Wheelock to keep the College district under his own control and separate from the jurisdiction of the town officers. After his death and after the failure of the movement of towns in the Connecticut valley to form a new state, the western part of the town, giving up its plan of a separate organization under the name of "Dresden," apparently desired a representation on the board of selectmen. An unwillingness of the eastern part to lessen the number of its selectmen and the insistence of the western part on a share in the management of town affairs are indicated by the election in 1784 and 1785 of five selectmen, of whom two were from the College district. Five were similarly chosen in 1787 and again in 1793, after what seems to be a purpose to revert to three outside the College district. Since the last date it has been the custom without exception to take one selectman from the western part of the town, but of late years, owing to the increasing financial interests of this section, two have been taken from it.

From 1813, when the town was entitled to two representatives in the General Court, to 1878 one was invariably chosen from the eastern part. Since the latter date both representatives have several times resided in the western section.

The first town meeting held in Hanover was in 1767, but the first officers chosen by the inhabitants were elected in March, 1768, the officers before that time being those of the proprietors in Connecticut. The following lists give the selectmen, clerks, treasurers and representatives of the town:

SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1761 Edmund Freeman, Jr. Ebenezer Jones Joseph Storrs	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	
1762 Edmund Freeman, Jr. Ebenezer Jones John Bissel	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	•
1763 Edmund Freeman, Jr. Ebenezer Jones Prince Freeman	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	
1764 Edmund Freeman, Jr.	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	
1765 Edmund Freeman, Jr. Prince Freeman Amos Richardson	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	
1766 Edmund Freeman, Jr.	Edmund Freeman, Jr.	
1767 Timothy Smith Jonathan Curtiss Benjamin Davis	Edmund Freeman, Jr	•
1768 Timothy Smith	Edmund Freeman, Jr	•

REPRESENTATIVE

SELECTMEN	CLERK
1769 Deliverance Woodward	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
John Ordway	, ,
Jonathan Curtiss	
1770 Deliverance Woodward	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
John Ordway	•
David Woodward	
1771 Deliverance Woodward	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
1772 Isaac Bridgman	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
John Wright, Jr.	
John Tenny	
1773 John Ordway	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
John Wright, Jr.	
Jonathan Freeman	
1774 David Woodward	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
Edward Smith	
Edmund Freeman	
1775 John Ordway	Edmund Freeman, Jr.
Edward Smith	
Ichabod Fowler	
1776 David Woodward	Edmund Freeman
Ichabod Fowler	
Thomas Durkee	
1777 Edmund Freeman	Edmund Freeman
David Eaton	
Nathaniel Wright	
1778 David Woodward	Jonathan Freeman
Jonathan Freeman	
John Wright	
1779 John Ordway	Jonathan Freeman
John House Thomas Durkee	
1780 Thomas Durkee	
	Jonathan Freeman
Jonathan Freeman	
Solomon Jacobs 1781 Jonathan Freeman	
Solomon Jacobs	Jonathan Freeman
Samuel Slade	
1782 Solomon Jacobs	T at m
Samuel Slade	Jonathan Freeman
Russell Freeman	
1783 Russell Freeman	Tarrell
Samuel Slade	Jonathan Freeman
Samuel Kendrick	
1784 Stephen Benton	Ionathan D
Nathaniel Babbitt	Jonathan Freeman
Aaron Storrs	
Ebenezer Brewster	
Solomon Jacobs	

SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1785 Nathaniel Babbitt Samuel Slade John Wright, Jr. Ebenezer Brewster Aaron Storrs	Jonathan Freeman	
1786 Samuel Slade Otis Freeman Nicholas Gilman	Jonathan Freeman	Aaron Storrs
1787 Stephen Benton Silas Tenny Benoni Dewey James Wheelock Simon P. Clapp	Russell Freeman	
1788 Russell Freeman James Wheelock Samuel Slade	Russell Freeman	Jonathan Freeman
1789 The same	Russell Freeman	Jonathan Freeman
1790 Joseph Curtiss Dyer Willis Silas Tenny	William Chandler	Jonathan Freeman
1791 Eleazar Porter Silas Tenny Daniel Kendrick	William Chandler	Jonathan Freeman
1792 Silas Tenny Ebenezer Brewster Eleazar Porter	William Chandler	Jonathan Freeman
1793 Silas Tenny Aaron Kinsman Otis Freeman Samuel Kendrick Richard Lang	William Chandler	Ebenezer Brewster
1794 Samuel Slade Ebenezer Brewster Joseph Curtiss	Joel Brown	Ebenezer Brewster
1795 The same	Joel Brown	Russell Freeman
1796 Samuel Slade Joseph Curtiss David Curtiss	Joel Brown	Russell Freeman
1797 The same	Joel Brown	Russell Freeman
1798 The same	Joel Brown	Samuel Slade Samuel Slade
1799 Joseph Curtiss Ebenezer Brewster Samuel Kendrick	Joel Brown	
1800 Samuel Slade Richard Lang John Durkee	Joel Brown	B. J. Gilbert

SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1801 Samuel Slade John Durkee William Woodward	Joel Brown	B. J. Gilbert
1802 The same 1803 Samuel Kendrick Augustus Storrs Benoni Dewey	Dyer Willis Dyer Willis	Joseph Curtiss Joseph Curtiss
1804 B. J. Gilbert Samuel Kendrick Augustus Storrs	Joel Brown	Joseph Curtiss
1805 James Wheelock Samuel Kendrick Augustus Storrs	Joel Brown	Joseph Curtiss
1806 Augustus Storrs James Wheelock Joseph Curtiss	Joel Brown	Samuel Kendrick
1807 The same 1808 Augustus Storrs James Wheelock	Joel Brown Joel Brown	Samuel Kendrick Mills Olcott
Lemuel Dow 1809 Augustus Storrs Samuel Alden	Jonathan Freeman	Mills Olcott
Lemuel Dow 1810 Lemuel Dow Samuel Alden Jonathan Durkee	Jonathan Freeman	Augustus Storrs
1811 Lemuel Dow James Poole Samuel Kendrick	Jonathan Freeman	Augustus Storrs
1812 The same 1813 Samuel Kendrick Mills Olcott Royal Wright	Jonathan Freeman Jonathan Freeman	Augustus Storrs James Poole
1814 Samuel Kendrick Samuel Alden Royal Wright	Jonathan Freeman	James Poole
1815 Samuel Kendrick Henry Hutchinson Augustus Storrs	Jonathan Freeman	Otis Freeman James Poole
1816 Samuel Kendrick Augustus Storrs Elijah Miller	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Augustus Storrs James Poole
1817 Samuel Kendrick Mills Olcott Isaac Fellows	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Augustus Storrs James Poole
1818 Mills Olcott Isaac Fellows Royal Wright	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Benjamin J. Gilbert Augustus Storrs

SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1819 Isaac Fellows John S. Lang Elias Dewey	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Augustus Storrs Mills Olcott
1820 John S. Lang Elijah Miller Elias Dewey	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Mills Olcott Augustus Storrs
1821 Elijah Miller Elias Dewey	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Mills Olcott Jonathan Freeman, 2nd
John Carpenter 1822 Elijah Miller James Poole Augustus Chandler	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	James Poole Elijah Miller
1823 Augustus Chandler Ebenezer Lee Ezekiel Smith	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	James F. Dana Elijah Miller
1824 Augustus Chandler Ebenezer Lee Elisha Hurd	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	John Durkee Mills Olcott
1825 Elijah Miller Justin Hinds	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	James Poole Mills Olcott
Chauncey Bridgman 1826 Chauncey Bridgman Justin Hinds Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Daniel Oliver Elijah Miller
1827 Jonathan Freeman, 2nd Benjamin Perkins Timothy Owen, Jr.	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd Daniel Oliver
1828 Timothy Owen, Jr. Ebenezer Symmes Jonathan Freeman	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Mills Olcott Jonathan Freeman, 2nd
1829 Elijah Miller Ebenezer Symmes Alfred Morse	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Mills Olcott Jonathan Freeman, 2nd
1830 Alfred Morse William Tenney Asahel Smith	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd Timothy Owen, Jr.
1831 William Tenney Elias Dewey	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Chauncey Bridgman Ebenezer Symmes
Agrippa Dow 1832 Agrippa Dow Ziba Durkee	Henry H. Chandler	Chauncey Bridgman Ebenezer Symmes
John Putnam 1833 Timothy Owen, Jr. Reuben Benton	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Daniel Oliver Augustus Storrs
Asahel Smith 1834 The same	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Timothy Owen, Jr. Ira Perley

	SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
183	5 Jonathan Freeman, 2nd Joseph L. Dewey Isaac Fellows	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Timothy Owen, Jr. Ira Perley
1836	Alfred Morse William Tenney Daniel Bridgman	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Elias Dewey John S. Cram
1837	The same	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	The same
1838	3 Oramel Pinneo Ebenezer Adams Jeremiah Chandler	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Amos A. Brewster Timothy Owen
	The same	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	The same
1840	Timothy Owen Eleazar B. Curtis James Spencer	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Amos A. Brewster Isaac Fellows
1841	The same	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Isaac Fellows Daniel Blaisdell
1842	Isaac Ross John Demman Asa Wright	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Daniel Blaisdell Ashbel Smith
1843	The same	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Daniel Blaisdell Agrippa Dow
1844	Isaac Ross William Tenney Ashbel Smith	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Agrippa Dow Dixi Crosby
1845	Isaac Ross Ashbel Smith John Demman	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Charles B. Haddock Isaac Ross
1846	Isaac Ross Ashbel Smith William Kinsman	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Charles B. Haddock Isaac Ross
1847	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd Willis Kinsman Abijah Topliff	Jonathan Freeman, 2nd	Charles B. Haddock Asa Huntington
1848	Abijah Topliff N. Dudley E. K. Smith	N. Worth	Charles B. Haddock Asa Huntington
	A. Smith T. D. Smith N. Dudley	O. S. Ingalls	Jeremiah Chandler Edwin D. Sanborn
	D. Eaton J. G. Currier C. Fitz	J. Tenney	Jeremiah Chandler Edwin D. Sanborn
	D. Eaton S. W. Cobb C. Fitz	J. Tenney	Daniel F. Richardson William H. Duncan
	David Eaton Samuel W. Cobb Elijah T. Miller	J. Tenney	Daniel F. Richardson William H. Duncan

	SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1853	Elijah T. Miller H. Wright Ulysses Dow	C. G. Morgan	Monroe Pike David Eaton
1854	David Camp Asa Brown Newton S. Huntington	C. G. Morgan	John Richards A. Tenney
1855	Newton S. Huntington Asa Brown John Tenney	John C. Worth	A. Tenney Willis Kinsman
1856	John Tenney Stephen Rand David Walker	C. G. Morgan	Daniel Bridgman Willis Kinsman
1857	Stephen Rand David Walker John Tenney	O. S. Ingalls	Daniel Bridgman A. B. Closson
	Ulysses Dow Ashael Adams David Hurlbutt	O. S. Ingalls	A. B. Closson Abijah Topliff
	Ulysses Dow David Hurlbutt James S. Adams	O. S. Ingalls	Abijah Topliff David Kimball
1860	James S. Adams John Sweat John L. Bridgman	O. S. Ingalls	David Kimball Newton S. Huntington
1861	John L. Bridgman James S. Adams Jacob S. Perley	O. S. Ingalls	Newton S. Huntington Israel O. Dewey
1862	John L. Bridgman Jacob S. Perley Charles Benton	O. S. Ingalls	John Huntoon William Tenney
1863	John L. Bridgman Charles Benton Jacob S. Perley	O. S. Ingalls	John Huntoon James W. Patterson
	Newton S. Huntington James S. Adams H. H. Withington	O. S. Ingalls	Oliver P. Hubbard Asahel Smith
	James S. Adams P. N. Durkee F. L. Owen	O. S. Ingalls	Oliver P. Hubbard Ulysses Dow
1866	The same	O. S. Ingalls	John Sweat Daniel Blaisdell
	F. L. Owen Darius Hurlbutt John L. Bridgman	O. S. Ingalls	William Hatch Thomas R. Crosby
	O. S. Ingalls John L. Bridgman Darius Hurlbutt	O. S. Ingalls	William Hatch Thomas R. Crosby

	SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1869	The same	O. S. Ingalls	Thomas R. Crosby Jacob S. Perley
1870	Ulysses Dow Cyrus P. Smith Timothy Tilden	F. L. Owen	Jacob S. Perley James S. Adams
1871	Ulysses Dow Cyrus P. Smith Monroe Pike	F. L. Owen	James S. Adams Rufus Camp
1872	Jacob S. Perley Charles Benton E. Hurlbutt	C. B. Dow	Rufus Camp John L. Bridgman
1873	Charles Benton E. Hurlbutt J. J. Mason	C. B. Dow	John L. Bridgman David Walker
1874	Charles Benton J. J. Mason L. C. McPherson	C. B. Dow	David Walker E. D. Carpenter
1875	Charles Benton L. C. McPherson C. B. Dow	Frederick Chase	E. D. Carpenter Darius Hurlbutt
1876	Charles Benton C. B. Dow D. H. Camp	E. H. Smith	Darius Hurlbutt Adna P. Balch
1877	Charles Benton D. H. Camp Cyrus P. Smith	E. H. Smith	Adna P. Balch Elijah B. Hurlbutt
1878	Cyrus P. Smith John L. Bridgman P. W. Durkee	E. H. Smith	Hiram Hitchcock James W. Patterson
1879	¹ John L. Bridgman Edward P. Storrs Horace F. Hoyt, Jr.	Israel O. Dewey	James W. Patterson Elijah B. Hurlbutt Charles Benton Cyrus P. Smith
1880	John L. Bridgman Horace F. Hoyt, Jr. Asa W. Fellows	Israel O. Dewey	
1881	The same	Israel O. Dewey	Charles Dow Elihu T. Quimby
1882	The same	Israel O. Dewey	
1883	The same	Israel O. Dewey	Benjamin T. Blanpied
	John L. Bridgman Asa W. Fellows D. M. Ross	George M. Bridgman	

¹ In 1879 the biennial sessions of the Legislature began, and two sets of representatives were chosen, one in the spring, and the second in the fall (the time of state elections being changed), which held office for two years, as did succeeding representatives.

SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1885 The same	George M. Bridgman	Manassah B. Foss
1886 John L. Bridgman C, L. Bassett Simon Ward, Jr.	George M. Bridgman	Newton S. Huntington
1887 The same	George M. Bridgman	Newton S. Huntington Asa W. Fellows
1888 The same	George M. Bridgman	
1889 John L. Bridgman Simon Ward, Jr. Charles H. Wood	George M. Bridgman	Newton S. Huntington Stephen D. Smith
1890 John L. Bridgman Simon Ward Asa W. Fellows	George M. Bridgman	
1891 The same	George M. Bridgman	Newton S. Huntington L. C. McPherson
1892 The same	George M. Bridgman	
1893 John L. Bridgman Edward P. Storrs Stephen Eastman	George M. Bridgman	Edward P. Storrs Horace F. Hoyt, Jr.
1894 The same	George M. Bridgman	
1895 The same		Newton S. Huntington William L. Barnes
1896 John L. Bridgman Edward P. Storrs Albert Pinneo	George M. Bridgman	
1897 The same	George M. Bridgman	Newton S. Huntington John L. Bridgman
1898 Edward P. Storrs Albert Pinneo Chandler P. Smith	George M. Bridgman	,
1899 Edward P. Storrs Albert Pinneo Don S. Bridgman	George M. Bridgman	Simon Ward Henry J. Weston

From 1899 to 1910 inclusive the same board of selectmen was continued in office without a break. At the end of the latter year Mr. Storrs and Mr. Pinneo retired, the former after eighteen, the latter after fourteen consecutive years of service, which the town recognized by a formal vote of thanks. The same clerk and treasurer also continued during those years.

1901	Hamilton T. Howe
	Simon Ward
1903	Hamilton T. Howe
	Albert Pinneo
1905	Albert Pinneo
	Thomas W. D. Worthen
1907	I. P. Fitts
	Frank A. Musgrove
1909	I. P. Fitts
	Frank A. Musgrove

	SELECTMEN	CLERK	REPRESENTATIVE
1911	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Adna D. McPherson	George M. Bridgman	Frank A. Musgrove Frank G. Emerson
1913	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Adna D. McPherson	George M. Bridgman	Edwin J. Bartlett Perley R. Bugbee
1914	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	\
1915	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	Charles F. Emerson Horace F. Hoyt
1916	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	
1917	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	Charles F. Emerson Horace F. Hoyt
1918	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	
1919	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Edwin P. Merrill	George M. Bridgman	Arthur P. Fairfield Albert Pinneo
1920	Don S. Bridgman Frank I. Spencer Andrew B. Elder	George M. Bridgman	
1921	Don S. Bridgman Carl C. Ward Andrew B. Elder	George M. Bridgman	Don S. Bridgman Ransom S. Cross
1922	Don S. Bridgman Carl C. Ward Andrew B. Elder	George M. Bridgman	
	Carl C. Ward Andrew B. Elder Charles A. Holden	George M. Bridgman	Charles A. Holden James P. Richardson
	Carl C. Ward Andrew B. Elder Charles A. Holden	George M. Bridgman	

In looking over these lists one is struck with the consistency with which the town has entrusted the management of its affairs to a small group of men. The same names appear in the lists again and again both in the earlier and the later periods. The number of town clerks has been very small, until it seems as if certain individuals had a prescriptive right to the clerkship. Thus,

Jonathan Freeman, 2nd, held it thirty-one years, and the present incumbent, George M. Bridgman, has held it since 1880. In the same way, John L. Bridgman was selectman for twenty years in succession; his son, Don S. Bridgman, held the office for twenty-five years until his death; and, as stated in the lists, Edward P. Storrs held it for eighteen, and Albert Pinneo for fourteen years in succession. There has been more change among the representatives to the General Court, but even here the choice has often fallen repeatedly upon the same man.

TREASURER

1772 John Ordway	1879-85 Newton S. Huntington
1778-79 Jonathan Freeman	1800 Dyer Willis ¹
1780-82 John Ordway	1889 Albert Pinneo
1785-86 John Ordway	1886-88 George Hitchcock
1787-89 Russell Freeman	1890-1918 Daniel B. Russell
1790 Benjamin Hatch	1919- Alfred W. Guyer
1791-99 Otis Freeman	

The town has also furnished several members of the State Senate:

Jonathan Freeman 1789-1790, 1792, 1793
John Durkee 1816-1818, 1819
Elijah Miller 1829, 1830
James Poole 1828, elected, but died before the Legislature met Daniel Blaisdell 1863, 1864
Frank A. Musgrove 1915-1916
Arthur P. Fairfield 1925-1926

¹ In March, 1800, Dyer Willis was elected treasurer. The warning of August 7, 1800, has an article, "to choose a committee to settle with the late treasurer and transmit the town papers to the treasurer for the present year." The warning of February 19, 1801, has an article, "to hear the report of the committee that we appointed to settle with the late treasurer and to hear the statement of the present treasurer." No record of election or appointment of his successor is found and apparently from then until 1879 the selectmen acted as treasurer.

CHAPTER III

THE VILLAGE AT THE COLLEGE

Plan, Stores and Trades, Houses, Village Improvements

I

THE village adjacent to the College stands mainly upon the Governor's five hundred-acre lot. West of a line drawn from northeast to southwest and passing near the southeast corner of the Green lay 300 acres owned by the College. East of that line lay some 600 acres owned by Dr. Wheelock. He had also 250 acres adjoining on the north, and in this direction the village pushed out, mainly after Wheelock's death, over part of a lot which, extending to the river, was drawn as the second hundred-acre lot and given to Wheelock by Colonel House in 1770. This was the original lot of Peter Aspenwall, and east of it lay the one hundred-acre lot of William Johnson, of which Dr. Wheelock acquired in 1771 the southerly half and John Payne in 1773 bought of Hezekiah Johnson of "Norige," Vt., the northerly half, extending about a rod over "Girl Brook."

The plan of the village was laid out in the main as we now see it in 1771, probably by Jonathan Freeman. The central feature was a square comprising seven and a half acres, "opened for a Green" by authority of the Trustees of the College, but without any special dedication to the public. There were no roads then laid out on the Plain, the surrounding lots were made to abut directly upon the "College Green," as the square was uniformly called in ancient conveyances and records, and the houses were often built out to the line, of which an example remained until 1909 in the house of Mrs. Susan A. Brown, that was removed to make way for the Parkhurst Administration Building.

In 1775 a highway was laid out by the town along the course of Main Street from the southwest corner of the Green to "Mink Brook Meadow," and at an early date, which prolonged search has failed to identify, a county road, leading up from Plainfield and Lebanon, was made to run over the same course and thence

¹ Chase, History of Dartmouth College, I, p. 160, and Plan, p. 180.



PLATE I



THE GREEN, EAST SIDE: ABOUT 1800



THE GREEN, NORTH SIDE: ABOUT 1870



THE GREEN, WEST SIDE: ABOUT 1870

diagonally across the Green from southwest to northeast, and on toward Lyme. The surface of the Green was very rough and uneven and sloped rapidly downward to the swamp at the southeast, the stumps of the lofty pines that originally covered it remaining many long years in position, and being destitute of a fence it served as a grazing place for the village cows.

In 1784 a plan of the College Trustees to enlarge it by recovering some of the land which had been given to Professor Ripley came to nothing, as also did a determination to fence it, which failed no doubt from lack of funds. In 1807 the Trustees seriously contemplated putting it to other uses, and raised a committee to "enquire into the propriety and expediency of taking up at the present time any part of the College Green for the accommodation of the College." But either the committee reported adversely or the Board thought better of it, for in the next year it was voted "that the executive authority procure it to be plowed, levelled, seeded and handsomely fenced, with walks and trees, if it could be done without expense to the College." This vote, too, was futile, for it was no small undertaking and the means were lacking. Finally, in 1836, mainly through the efforts of President Lord and Daniel Blaisdell, after much tribulation and heartburning, a combination was formed and the plan carried out. The College contributed \$100, the balance of the expense was made up by a subscription among the citizens, and under the direction of Mr. Blaisdell and Moses Rand as a committee the work was done in the fall of that year. With much labor the ground was cleared and leveled and a fence was erected, which with some renewals lasted until 1893, and of which a remnant survives in granite posts, if not in rails, in the "senior fence" on the west side of the Green. Some of the original posts were set in December through nineteen inches of frost.

This fence necessitated a change in the route of the old county road, which was thrown around the sides of the Green instead of across it, and on that account, as well as by reason of the curtailment of the privileges of the cows, there was among the villagers a most bitter and persistent opposition to the improvement, which was cherished in one form or another for nearly half a century. While yet the square was unfenced and the road ran across it, the town, in 1824, in adopting under the law certain police regulations concerning behavior in the streets and public places, made an exception in favor of this spot, allowing the "playing at ball or any game in which ball is used on the public common

in front of Dartmouth College, set apart by the Trustees thereof among other purposes for a playground for their students."

Once at least since 1808 the attempt has been seriously made to beautify the Green with trees along the walks, but the saplings developed a strange tendency toward nocturnal somersaults, being found in the morning with their branches in the ground and their roots in the air, and the experiment was not further tried.

Even the building of the fence did not at first put an end to the roving of cattle. Pasturage on the Green was claimed by some as a prescriptive right, and differences between townsmen and students from this cause were not infrequent. "Cowhunting" had been in former years a favorite evening amusement among the students, to which even grave theologs were not averse, though incurring thereby, as the records show, the stern censure of their society, and numberless were the tricks played upon offending animals. One horse is said to have been painted white and thus hidden from its anxious and exasperated owner, though grazing under his very eyes.¹

 Π

In the College district the beginning of business of every kind was in the hands of President Wheelock. It centered, of course, at first about the College hall and store on the east side of the Green, to which for some years the villagers looked for their supplies. Before long, it drifted away from there to gather about the southwest corner of the Green, as was evidently Wheelock's plan. The tavern stand was laid out at the corner where the Casque and Gauntlet house now is, and Captain Aaron Storrs was the innkeeper officially recognized, and after about 1773 the merchant. Dr. Crane, the physician, in his house opposite the center of the south side of the Green, in company with Moses Chase of Cornish, dealt in drugs and to some extent in other goods. In 1778-79 Wheelock's nephew, Jabez Bingham, Jr., appears in trade near where the bank now is (40 South Main Street), and a little later it would seem that Wheelock's son, Eleazar, had a store on the Tontine lot. The barber, the hatter, the carpenter, the mason, and in 1778, the printer and the steward were given places near the inn. The shops of the tailor and the shoemaker, as well as the potash and brickyard and wash-house were on what we call Lebanon Street, and the blacksmith's shop

¹ See an article in *The Dartmouth* for December, 1872, p. 402, by Samuel Swift, and the *Autobiography of Amos Kendall*, p. 23.





THE GREEN, SOUTH SIDE
Looking eastward toward the Gates house: about 1870



OLD HOUSE ON LEBANON STREET (see p. 62 f.)

from 1774 to 1779 was on the Green north of the Commons Hall. Quite contrary to Wheelock's intention and much to his disgust, a diversion was made toward the northern limits by John Payne with his inn in 1772. But the seat of business in general was not yet affected; indeed the village during the war grew but little. When that was past a considerable number of settlers came in, lots were laid out quite extensively to the southwest and the northwest, and in course of a few years most of the unoccupied lots belonging to the College were taken upon long leases. The erection of Dartmouth Hall after 1786 brought in many workmen, and on its completion in 1790-91 the students' commons were brought to Colonel Kinsman's new hall near the site of Rollins Chapel.

Then came Richard Lang from Salem, Mass., and opened a store in a little square shop of two low stories near the corner where Webster Hall now is. He was the first in town to engage in general merchandizing on a large scale, and was by far the prince of business men here of that day. Alone of them all he was successful and acquired wealth. About 1794 Ebenezer Woodward had a store in his house on the crest of the hill east of Rollins Chapel, as will be mentioned later.

The last decade of the century was one of rapid growth and great enterprise, being one of the most prosperous times in the early history of the College. After Dartmouth Hall came the chapel in 1790, the Academy and Commons Hall in 1791, the meeting house in 1794-95, and the bridge in 1796. In all these public works nearly \$35,000 was expended. All this, of course, brought business, and stores were opened in different parts of the Plain, and in 1794 a newspaper was established. Captain Storrs' prosperity as an innkeeper had been greatly impaired by Captain Ebenezer Brewster, who unexpectedly, about 1782, opened a tavern across the way, where the Dartmouth Hotel and the Hanover Inn have since stood, but in 1792 or 1793 Rufus Graves, a graduate of 1791, bought out Captain Storrs, built a store on the site of the present Dartmouth Bookstore, with a large hall above it, and entered into an active competition with Mr. Lang as a merchant in all branches. He not only had like Mr. Lang a potash, but he also conducted a tannery near the present site of the Alpha Delta Phi hall. At about the same time, 1792, one David Cristy of Sudbury, Mass., set up a general store in an old building where Robinson Hall now stands.

The plans of Graves for bridge and turnpike (to which point

was given by the meeting of the Legislature here in 1795), led Mr. Lang to fear that the business center would be drawn again to the south end to the advantage of his competitors. Not to be thus outdone he purchased in 1792 the lot opposite that of Graves, on the northwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets, and raised upon it a large building for a store with a hall overhead. Before it was done Graves, in 1797, borne down by the expense of the bridge, failed, and Mr. Lang, finding his fears groundless, turned his new building into a dwelling for himself, and continued his business at the old place at the north end of the Green. The only other dwellings then on the north side of the Green were the house east of the meeting house, occupied as a tavern by George Foot, and another, where the vestry now is, occupied in part as a drug store.

The northern quarter was now gradually improved by other shops, in buildings east and north of the Commons Hall, and in the lower story of the hall itself. In the latter was opened in 1795 the pioneer bookstore of the place by Josiah Dunham, editor of the village paper. There was at length gathered hereabouts quite an assortment of tradesmen—tinsmith, hatter, watchmaker, saddler, tailor, blacksmith, besides, from 1806, a second general store rivaling Lang's, kept by General James Poole in a house next north of the present Rollins Chapel, and from 1809 the inn of Benoni Dewey in the house now belonging to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity (38 College Street). All this time business was active at the south end, though much scattered, several of the shops being along the west side of the Green and even on Cemetery Lane.

In 1813 business received a great impetus toward concentration by the building of the new brick "Dartmouth Hotel" and a little later of the "Tontine." After this the business prosperity of the north end waned more rapidly, and about 1820 Mr. Lang removed his store to the old low-browed building, then in his garden, in which David Cristy had formerly had his store. The Commons Hall was pulled down in 1826, General Poole died in 1828 and his store did not long continue. Ever since, the tendency has been increasingly to contract the business area into Main Street, south of Wheelock Street. Few of the early traders were successful, nearly all passing sooner or later into bankruptcy. Even Mr. Lang, late in life, underwent the same experience, though he finally paid his debts in full and had a handsome property left.

The difficulties which beset a tradesman of a century ago, both in securing supplies and maintaining credit, are well brought out in an extensive correspondence, covering nearly thirty years from 1790, between Richard Lang and his brother David in Salem, Mass., who acted as Richard's agent there in procuring goods and helping him meet the obligations of purchase. Salem and New York City were the chief markets from which Mr. Lang drew his supplies, to both of which places he made occasional visits, but he depended to a great degree upon his brother, to whose shrewdness in buying, skill in the selection of goods and financial assistance was due no small part of his success.

From New York goods came mainly by the river, but from Salem by four-horse teams which made the trip one way in about a week, carrying from one and a half to two tons as a full load. The roads were often rough and as a load frequently consisted of all kinds of articles from bar iron to glassware, injury was not infrequent. Freight charges were based on weight and were about a dollar a hundred pounds, and it was of much moment that loads should be secured in both directions. Mr. Lang usually secured teams for the trip to Salem and his brother arranged to have everything in readiness for the return, so that there should be as little delay as possible between discharging and loading.

Ready money was very scarce. Almost all purchases were made on three to nine months' credit, although David Lang occasionally reports an especially advantageous purchase for cash, and he is constantly cautioning his brother to exercise great care in giving credit on sales, and to collect his accounts as closely as possible, but collections were very difficult and accounts often ran a very long time and were then settled by barter and by the transfer of land. This explains the fact that much of the land about this village passed through the hands of the traders and often from them to merchants in Boston and elsewhere, and also explains the extraordinary amount of litigation that marked the first half of the century in this section, which arose for the most part from the attempt to collect accounts or notes given in their settlement.

Barter naturally held a large place, and the main articles which Mr. Lang sent to Salem in exchange for goods were butter, cheese, beef, poultry and pork, at prices (in 1806) respectively of 21c to 23c a pound for butter and 11c a pound for cheese, and for beef 20/ to 30/ a hundred, while poultry cost 6c to 8c, and pork 7c to 8c a pound. The prices in Salem of the chief articles brought to Hanover were: iron bars, \$110 a ton for cash, \$120 a ton on credit,

molasses 38c a gallon, W. I. rum 77c a gallon, N. E. rum 47c a gallon, coffee 32c a pound, loaf sugar 21c and W. I. sugar 12½c a pound, raisins \$6 a box (which was called "very dear"), lemons \$11 a box (in 1814 they were \$25 a box), port wine 7 / 6 a gallon, tea, Souchong, 66c, Bohea, 36c a pound (during the war of 1812 tea rose to \$2 a pound), English glass 5x8, \$15 a box. Prices of course varied somewhat from year to year. Thus, in 1811 hay was \$20 to \$25 a ton; the next year it fell to \$14, but except for the years of the war the range of prices was not remarkable.

David Lang's letters present an extraordinary mixture of piety and business sagacity. A strict Calvinist, he brought his religion into his daily activities, and exhortations to repentance, reflections on the wickedness of sin, the danger of impending death and the need of instant preparation for it, as well as lamentations on the indifference of men to their immortal concerns, are interwoven with the price of butter, the need of care in buying and packing cheese, the difficulty of securing satisfactory goods, and the importance of restricting credit for sales and of making close collections. The word GOD is never written except in capitals and almost always as a symbol of wrath to come, but in the next sentence it gives way to expressions of business shrewdness.

Traffic, not manufactures, has in general given life to whatever business the town has possessed, but there were a few manufactures. The manufacture of hats was commenced as early as 1774 by Asa Huntington in a little shop on West Wheelock Street near the great elm in front of the Psi Upsilon house (No. 10). We do not hear of him after 1777, but the trade was practised in the village, certainly at intervals, as late as 1820, by Eleazar Fitch at the Humphrey Farrar place in 1786, by Woodbury R. Fitch and Co., in 1806, at the "Green Store." ¹

Pottery was made on a somewhat extensive scale by Winslow Warren in 1795, and before him by Jacob Barrows, in a shop that stood on the north side of South Street in the garden of the Givens place (No. 7). The industry ceased about 1800. In 1795 we hear of a weaver, one Thomas George, at his house near the College. There was a fulling mill on Mink Brook, a mile and a quarter east of the village, not far above the place where the road over Mt. Support crosses the brook, besides the tannery of Rufus Graves and the several potash places. Our knowledge of

¹ Dartmouth Gazette, May 26, 1813.

business matters before the advent of the newspaper in 1795 is fragmentary and accidental, but from then on, as long as the papers continued, the advertisements of the tradesmen allow one to glean considerable information as to their presence in the village and their locations.

Books were sold in a small way at several of the early stores, but a bookstore was opened for the first time in Hanover in 1795 in the Commons Hall (where Rollins Chapel now is) "at the sign of Sterne's head" by Josiah Dunham, who was at the same time editor of the newspaper, and who advertised in it a long double list of books of all sorts, together with stationery and paper hangings and "a pleasing variety of copper plated pictures." This store, which soon had a rival, as would appear from the advertisement in the Eagle of May 29, 1787, of Phelps and Ellsworth, who announced "books and stationary" together with a "general assortment of spring goods," continued but a year or two, and in March, 1798, a new bookstore was opened impersonally, under the simple name of the "Hanover Bookstore," but kept by Professor John Smith, who was also College librarian, in his own house "opposite Park's store." Professor Smith died April 30, 1809, and his widow, Susanna, carried on the store, which in November of that year was removed into a new shop just north of his house (where the Episcopal rectory now is, 19 South Main Street) and enlarged to a general store. In June, 1813, Mrs. Smith closed the business and the store passed into other hands, probably those of Adna Perkins and Josiah Hubbard, but before long it was taken over by Harry Carpenter.

In March, 1807, Moses Davis, the printer, having in the preceding December moved his printing office to the house now owned by C. D. Williams (25 South Main Street) set up there a new bookstore next door south of Professor Smith. Davis died in 1808, and the Spears who succeeded him continued the bookstore, and advertising for a bookbinder added in 1809 bookmaking in all its branches, but their store and printing office were in the building west of the Green, already mentioned as occupied earlier by David Cristy and later by Richard Lang. In the meantime Justin Hinds came to town from Walpole about November, 1808, and taking the Parks stand on the east side of Main Street opened a bookstore opposite Professor Smith's, "next door south of Dewey's tavern." About 1815 he bought of Aaron Wright the next lot south and removed thither, his house standing back from the road. His shop, just north of his house,

had as its sign a large picture of Benjamin Franklin on the door. He continued in business until his death in 1840.¹

An apothecary's shop, we may readily understand, was among the earliest provisions. Dr. Crane, the first Hanover physician, and Dr. Lewis of Norwich, both dealt in drugs, as shown by accounts still preserved. We find Dr. Crane furnishing the army medicine chests in 1775 and 1776. In 1785 one Asa Holden obtained from the College the parcel of land on the west side of the Green, where the Tuck Building now stands, and we hear of him in 1790 as keeping a "medicine shop" on it. Six or seven years later he died. In 1795 we learn of one Samuel G. Mackery dealing in drugs and medicines (with other things) in a house that stood near where the vestry of the Congregational Church now is, and for a few years subsequent to 1797 Abraham Hedge was associated with Dr. Nathan Smith under the style of Smith and Hedge, but in what locality I do not know. Drugs undoubtedly formed a part of the stock of Rufus Graves and of Dr. Elisha Phelps, who succeeded him in 1797-98. In 1797 Dr. Alden, who succeeded Phelps at the Graves corner, entered systematically into the drug business (in connection with a general store) and made it permanently successful. To accommodate the business, which he turned over to his son-in-law, Otis R. Freeman, he built on the south side of his store an extension in which it remained until 1881, being carried on successively from 1845 by Dr. T. P. Hill and from 1856 by Dr. J. A. Smith until 1868, when it was taken by L. B. Downing, who in the last mentioned year removed it across the street to a store next the hotel and later to a store in the south end of the Tontine, where, except for the interruption caused by the fire of 1887, he continued it until his death in 1918, when it passed into the hands of R. J. Putnam.

The course of business which, as has been said, gradually gathered in the section below the Green, and also the growth of the village, may perhaps best be seen by a summary account of the more important lots and houses in that part of the village, together with that of some in other parts.

III

The lot at the southwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets, where the Casque and Gauntlet house now stands, originally com-

¹ In 1811 he advertised as having in press Cooper's Surgery. In 1810 Spear advertised the publication of a History of Modern Europe.

prising two acres, sixteen rods on Main Street and twenty rods westward, was granted by the College for an inn to Captain Aaron Storrs, who came here from Lebanon, N. H., in 1771 to undertake the business of innkeeper in connection with a general agency for Wheelock. Here he built in that year the first two-story house on the Plain, except that of Professor Woodward, which was raised the same day and afterward burned. The house stood flush with Main Street and four feet inside the line on the north. About 1782 Ebenezer Brewster set up an inn across the way, on the corner that has been occupied by a hostelry since that day, and, perhaps in view of a diminishing patronage, Storrs turned his attention to the river ferry, which he leased of the College in 1783. He was a prominent man and in 1786 he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. Later, probably in 1789, he moved across the river to what is now known as the Lewis place, and thence, late in 1793 or early in 1794, he went to Randolph, Vt., of which he was a charter proprietor, where he died August 14, 1810.

Excepting a narrow strip, two rods wide at the south end, previously sold, Storrs transferred this land and house after 1787, probably in settlement of a debt, to Samuel Parkman of Boston by whom it was conveyed in 1793 to Rufus Graves, already mentioned as a graduate of Dartmouth in 1791 and a student of divinity under Professor Smith in 1792. He built next south of the corner a large two-story building with a hip roof in which he opened a store, the second story containing a large hall. A little below this store were the hay scales and for the years 1795-96 and 1798 Graves was the "clerk of the market."

Graves was a man of great energy and enterprise. In addition to his store he had a tannery (where the Alpha Delta Phi hall now is), for which he advertises for thirty or forty bushels of potash in 1798. In 1792 he joined with Ebenezer Brewster and Aaron Hutchinson, a lawyer of Lebanon, in the project for a bridge over the Connecticut river, and having secured the aid of capitalists in Boston he designed and built the first bridge in 1796. These various enterprises involved him in debt and he failed in business. Remaining in town, however, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 16th U. S. Infantry in May, 1799, and opened a recruiting office in Hanover, but removed to Massachusetts in 1800. However, he continued his connection with

¹ For an account of this bridge see the writer's *History of Dartmouth College*, pp. 654f.

Hanover, and was a lecturer in chemistry in the Medical School from 1812 to 1815.

The business of the store passed in 1797 to Phelps and Ellsworth (Dr. Elisha Phelps of Chatham, Conn., a practising physician, and John Ellsworth), but owing to a scandal in which the Doctor became involved, the partnership lasted but a year, and after an interval the business was taken by Dr. Samuel Alden, who came from Stafford, Conn., and bought out Graves in September of 1799. In the same building he kept a general store and a drug store, and for the accommodation of the latter interest he extended after a time the building on the south side, changing the hip roof to a pitch roof. The succession in the drug business has already been mentioned.

About 1823 Alden built the brick house (now the Casque and Gauntlet house) immediately in the rear of the Old Storrs house, and when it was done moved his furniture out of the back door of the old house into the front door of the new, and then moved the former to the northwest part of his garden, to the place where it now stands on Wheelock Street, remodeled as the home of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the oldest house in the village. Dr. Alden continued in business in the same place until his death in 1842, when the business was bought by Joseph Emerson, who occupied the house until his death in 1888. For a time he gave up the business to T. D. Smith, then resuming it for a time finally passed it to S. W. Cobb, who after many years was followed for a short time by his son, W. D. Cobb. The old hall had been cut up into rooms, which had been used mainly for offices of various kinds, and the building was taken down by F. W. Davison in 1903 to make way for the present brick block. The large wooden pillars that adorned its façade now form the front of the Phi Gamma Delta house.

Immediately adjoining this building on the south was a small one-and-a-half-story building of two rooms, abutting directly on the sidewalk, built by Deacon Sylvester Morris of Norwich as a shoe store. How long it was used for this purpose, if at all, I do not find, but later the northern one of the two rooms was used for the post office under W. Kinsman, D. F. Richardson and S. W. Cobb, and still later for a barber shop by M. M. Amarall. The other room was occupied for many years by B. D. Howe as a bookstore and bindery, and after his death in 1867, as the express office. The building was moved when its larger neighbor was torn down, to a position in the rear of the new

building and was used for a restaurant, but was replaced by the present brick restaurant and theater in 1916.

Next below this, also on the original Storrs lot, there was built about 1796 a two-story house, standing lengthwise along the street, by B. J. Gilbert, a lawyer who had his office in a small structure in the rear of his house, afterward used by the merchants as a salt house. From Mr. Gilbert the house passed to Jabez A. Douglass, and after his death was occupied in turn by Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee, before his removal to New York City, by Mrs. Maria T. Benson, H. H. Clough and H. K. Swasey, the last of whom had a livery stable in the rear. It was moved away in 1900 to Sargent Place, and on the site Mr. D. S. Bridgman erected the brick block which was burned in 1906 and then replaced by the present block that carries his name.

The narrow strip which Captain Storrs sold from the south side of his lot passed through various ownerships without buildings until 1794, when it came into the hands of Jedediah Baldwin, who came about this time from Northampton, Mass. In the next year he built upon it a two-story shop, letting the second story to Heman Pomroy, a tailor, and using the first story for his own trade as a watchmaker. With him was his brother Jabez, who afterward went to Boston, becoming one of the firm of Baldwin and Jones that later became Shreve, Crump and Low. The shop was burned, February 3, 1800, but was rebuilt and occupied by Baldwin as a watchmaker's shop and also, as he was postmaster from 1797 to 1811, as a post office, being known as the "Green Store." This shop had a bow window, which was smashed by the students in retaliation for a fine of two dollars imposed upon Darling, one of their number, for assault upon a boy in connection with the "herding" of the cows of the villagers, June 9, 1808. Baldwin was the complainant, and later his horse was painted white with the words "two dollars" on his sides. In front of the store were the hay scales, which Baldwin bought of Rufus Graves in 1799, on account of which probably he was several times made "clerk of the market." Objection having been made to the position of the scales, Baldwin moved them to a place nearly in front of the present Episcopal Church. On Baldwin's death in 1811 the shop passed, probably through a mortgage, into the possession of John Wheelock, who left it by will to Princeton College. The shop was occupied by tradesmen of many kinds until it was moved away, becoming No. 3 Pleasant Street. Bald-

¹ Autobiography of Amos Kendall, p. 23.

win's business passed in 1815 to John Dobie, who, in partnership with a man named Copp, opened a shop in the old Commons Hall.

In 1829 Douglass built on the south edge of this lot a duplicate of Baldwin's shop and so near to it that the chambers of both buildings were reached by a common flight of stairs between them. The building was occupied by different traders until it was bought by the village precinct in 1875 for an engine house, and when the engines were transferred to the old brick school house at the top of River Hill it was sold to H. H. Clough, then living in the old Gilbert house, and was by him moved to the rear of the lot, where it is used by W. H. Rand as part of his store.

The house now owned by the precinct (No. 15) was built by John Young, who came here from Gunthwaite (Lisbon) and married Theodora, daughter of President Eleazar Wheelock and widow of Alexander Phelps. Young bought of the College for £36 a lot of land five rods and thirteen and a half feet on the street and twenty rods deep, on which he built this house, which after his death in 1786 passed through various hands, being leased with its barn, in February, 1801, by John Wheelock to Nathan Smith until December for an ear of corn and later it came into the possession of Abraham Dunklee, a shoemaker, who had a shop in the Tontine in 1815, and who had the position of hogreef in 1804, of constable in 1814 and 1815, and of sealer of leather in 1816. The house was bought by the precinct of the estate of William Walker in 1906.

Dunklee built a house just south of the precinct house, which was afterward used as a bakery by a man named Sturtevant, from whom the baking business passed in succession to Cross and Hyde, to E. K. Smith and T. J. Emmons, and then to Emmons alone. Emmons had bought of G. W. Kibling a candy business, which the latter had carried on in the house just north of the present bank building, but when Smith and Emmons separated in the management of the bakery, Smith bought of Emmons the candy business and moved it to the northern edge of the village to a shop which he built for the purpose, and which afterward was made into a dwelling house and now belongs to the Theta Chi fraternity. In 1852 Smith, having bought of Emmons the baking business also, built as a bakery a second shop, immediately north of the candy shop, thus carrying both businesses to the northern part of the village on Rope Ferry Road. From 1854 the Dunklee house was occupied by Dr. J. A. Smith until it was purchased by Newton S. Huntington. From him, in 1899, it came into the hands of

F. A. Musgrove who turned it into a printing office and after it was burned, May 3, 1914, erected the present brick building (No. 17) in its place.

In 1835 a lane was opened between the two Dunklee houses, to give access to a livery stable, facing easterly into the lane, built by Amos Dudley. This stable came into the hands of Ira B. Allen, and in 1869, as a part of extensive improvements, was turned around to face north and enlarged, and the lane, known since as "Allen Lane," was opened through to School Street. The stable, which in the change from horses to automobiles had become a garage, was burned May 13, 1925.

The lot next south of the Dunklee house, six rods by twenty, was given by the College to Professor John Smith in 1780 as part of his settlement in his professorship. He built a house near the middle of it, in which he lived and had the bookstore already mentioned, and later a shop was built on the north side of the lot. After the death of Mrs. Smith, Professor John Hubbard lived for a time in the house, which after several transfers came into the possession of the College, and in 1869 it was moved away to a position on South Street just west of the lower hotel, where it was burned with the hotel, July 11, 1888. The shop was moved to the north side of Lebanon Street, just east of the present bank, and was rented as a tinshop, then became a barn and was torn down. The Episcopal rectory was built on the lot in 1869, and the little chapel for the use of a parish school in 1871. A strip on the southern side of Professor Smith's lot was sold to Alfred Morse, who built on it, about 1842, a house that was for many years the home of S. W. Cobb and is now No. 23 Main Street.

The lot next south of this, ten rods wide by sixteen deep, was granted by the College to Barnabas Perkins of Lebanon, shop-joiner, December 31, 1778. Within a few years it passed through various hands and in 1793 it came to Asa Holden, who kept a tavern there in 1794 and 1795, but I do not find by whom the house was built, or in what year. Holden died in 1797, and in the next year Deacon Benoni Dewey opened there a tavern and "Coffee House," and it continued until 1802, when he moved to the Brewster place at the southwest corner of the Green. The tavern stand, which he left, was continued by others until 1806, when Moses Davis opened in it his printing office, with the post office in the south side. His daughter, Mrs. Watson, occupied it later and changed the gambrel roof to a pitch roof.

On the part of the lot below the tavern were built two houses,

one in 1836 by F. A. Haynes (No. 27), by whom it was first occupied, then by his widow, who lived to be ninety-eight years old, dying on February 25, 1907, and after her by her son, Adna, until his death in 1916; the second house (No. 29), whose builder is unrecorded, was occupied at times as a store and more often as a dwelling, until it was burned in the fire of 1888. The house now next the Haynes house was built by P. H. Whitcomb in 1889.

Below the Perkins lot was one, ten rods by sixteen, granted by the College to Charles Sexton, a blacksmith. Gamaliel Loomis acquired it in 1783 and built a large house (No. 31) upon it at the corner, prior to 1795, in which year it passed into the hands of Moses Brigham and Levi Parks, but on their failure it was bought by James Wheelock in 1797 and opened as a tavern in 1802, when Benoni Dewey took his "Coffee House" up the street. Under various names and with many proprietors it continued, intermittently, as a tavern for seventy-five years. Its most prosperous period was from 1821 to 1838, when it was kept by Captain Ebenezer Symmes, who removed his bakery from across the street and farther up, to rear of the tavern, which he enlarged by putting across the front a piazza, two stories high and covered by an extension of the roof. In 1838 he sold the place to Jonathan G. Currier, and he in turn, after leasing it in succession to Joseph Barber and Alvan Tubbs, sold it to Horace Frary, who kept it for some years as the "Hanover Inn." Before that, it had been the "Union House," afterward the "American House" in 1854, and again the "Hanover Inn" in 1858. For many years it was the "Lower Hotel," then after a season of neglect it was bought in 1868 by the College and turned into a dormitory, named "South Hall" and designed especially for use by the students of the Agricultural College, then newly established. As a dormitory it was never regarded with favor, and after being deserted by the students it was used as a tenement, and after the destruction of the Dartmouth Hotel in January, 1887, it again became a kind of tavern, until it also was destroyed by fire, July 11, 1888. The present building on the lot was erected by Dorrance B. Currier in 1894, the ground floor having been arranged for stores, which have had a great variety of occupants, and the second floor for lodgings in connection with a restaurant in the lower story. The inn thus arranged has had an intermittent and checkered existence.

On the southwest corner of Main and South Streets (the latter then a lane) a lot, four by sixteen rods, was leased by the College to George Walton, tailor, in 1786, on condition that he build before

September 1, 1789, "exactly on this lot," a framed dwelling, thirty-eight feet long, twenty feet wide and of seventeen feet posts. As Walton was living there in 1796 and had his tailor shop in the rear of his house (No. 33), it would appear that the condition of the deed was fulfilled. Since that time the house has been occupied mostly by business men of the village. On the next lot was a house, always innocent of paint, that was built by Lake Coffeen in 1786 and torn down about 1860, in which Professor John Hubbard lived and died. Professor Hubbard had his garden in 1810 on the lot next south of this house, which had been leased in 1787 to one William Gilbert, on a condition like that of Walton's, but the condition was not met and the lot remained vacant until 1825, when the house now standing there and owned by the estate of Dorrance B. Currier (No. 37), was built by Thomas D. Carpenter, whose father, Nathaniel, lived just south of Mink Brook on this road.

Below this were several houses, one a small one-story building, standing endwise to the street and long occupied by an old negro woman, born in slavery and known as "Aunt Sophy," who died in 1878, and another where Horace P. Chamberlain lived, with a gambrel roof, lengthwise on the road, which continued until 1901, when it disappeared to give way to what is now number 39. The last house on that side of the street was a small one-and-a-half-story house, built by John Coty about 1870.

On the east side of the road the lot at the top of the hill was leased by the College in 1787 to Stephen S. Swett, from whom it passed by several changes to Joseph L. Dewey in 1814, and he conveyed it in 1850 to Jonathan G. Currier, having built, probably at once, the house (No. 52) now upon it, but not in its present form, as it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1869 by Mr. Currier. Below this place several lots were granted in early times. On the first, lived for many years with her family a negro woman, Jane Wentworth, widow of Charles, a janitor of the College, who died before 1823. Other negroes lived in an adjoining house, and this circumstance gave the name to the hill which to this day has been known as "Negro Hill." On the next lot a house and barn were built at an early date and were granted by the College in 1795 to Joseph Lee, and he in the next year sold the north half with the buildings to John Stone, "busbandman," who in that year was licensed to keep a tavern. The buildings seem to have been replaced by a large rambling structure that soon fell into decay and was used as a tenement by the lowest characters, and

from its motley tenants was called the "Seven Nations." It finally became so obnoxious that it was torn down with the consent of its owner, Ebenezer Brewster, by the students in 1833.¹ On the site of these houses two houses were built in 1923 by A. W. Guyer and R. J. Putnam. The Benton place at the foot of the hill was the farm of Ralph Wheelock, but the original house was burned in 1840, and the present brick house was built by Reuben Benton.

The two lots north of Mr. Currier's place were conveyed by the College in 1785, the lower one to Michael Duguet, Wheelock's "baker, brewer and cook," and the upper one to Ebenezer Fitch, a hatter, from whom it passed in succession to Adam Rice, a bricklayer, and Isaac Bissell, a cordwainer, but both lots in 1823 came into the possession of Anthony Morse, from whom the southernmost of the two houses retains the name of the "Morse place" (No. 50). The house that now stands above it (No. 48), on the southeast corner of Main and South Streets, was moved there in 1884 to make room for Wilson Hall, on whose site it had stood since 1785, when it was built by Dr. Laban Gates.

The land fronting on Main Street, between Lebanon and South Streets, was originally, as now, divided into two lots. Whether the house standing on the lower lot (No. 46) is the only one ever built there, I do not know. We find the place occupied in 1786 by Lieutenant Benjamin Coult, but in 1788 the College conveyed it to Humphrey Farrar "with a large house standing thereon." Mr. Farrar was a prominent citizen, who came here from Lincoln, Mass., before 1778, and whose four sons were graduated from the College between 1794 and 1801. He also bought the adjoining lot on the north and transferred them both in 1801 to Levi Parks, from whom they passed to Parks' Boston creditors four years later, but in 1810 they were owned by John Holmes. The original Farrar lot came into the possession of President John Wheelock and passed to the Allens, by whom it was rented for many years. It was bought by Albert Wainwright, a tinsmith, in 1836 and remained in the possession of his family until 1911, when it was bought by Mrs. Laura A. W. Phelps.

The lot at the southeast corner of Lebanon Street was given by the College in 1778 to Jabez Bingham, Wheelock's nephew, and by him conveyed, in connection with the lot on the north side of the street, to Dr. Gideon Tiffany. For some years it followed the

¹ See the writer's History of Dartmouth College, II, p. 257.

fortunes of the Farrar lot, but in 1813 it was bought by Mrs. Hannah Holkins, who lived on it in a small one-story house built of timbers of enormous size. In 1835 it was purchased by Major William Tenney, a blacksmith, who built the brick house now standing on it (No. 42). In 1883 it came into the possession of E. P. Storrs. Early in the century a gun house stood on the rear of the lot, which was burned in 1846 on a Sunday, the fire originating with a fire ball in the hands of a boy, a relic of the Fourth of July just passed. In the rear of the Farrar place there was for many years a brick yard.

The land along Main Street, between Lebanon and Wheelock Streets, has passed through so many hands and has been the seat of so many traders that it would not be worth while to follow out the changes in detail, even if it were possible. The corner lot, where the bank now stands (No. 40), was given by the College in 1771 to Jabez Bingham to encourage his settling here as its farmer. In the next year he built a house near the middle of the lot, about where a blacksmith shop long stood, and in 1778-79 he had a store there. In 1782, describing himself as of South Hadley, Mass., trader, he sold the property to Dr. Gideon Tiffany of Keene, and within the next thirty years it had many owners and was used for many purposes. Thus, in 1796, it was bought by Heman Pomroy, whom, in 1801, we find occupying it as a tailor's shop and as a general store, which he advertised 1 as a few rods south of Dewey's Coffee House and opposite the Hanover Bookstore, and in which he was followed the next year by Aaron Wright. Later still, in 1815, it was owned by Justin Hinds, who kept a bookstore, as has been before stated, "next door south of Dewey's tavern," and about 1833 the house was moved to the southwest corner of the village, where it afterward became the ell of B. E. Lewin's former house.

At some time there was built on the north side of the lot, with its gable toward the street, a long one-story building, having a basement and a double entrance to two stores, which harbored many and varied tenants. Here Oliver Carter had a grocery and liquor store which he sold in 1842 to G. W. Kibling who much enlarged the business. Later, Albert Wainwright took the south side for a tinshop, and in 1869 he enlarged the building with an additional story (No. 34). Still later it became the printing office of P. H. Whitcomb, who had previously had his office in the south end of the Tontine. From him it passed to E. T. Ford in 1906

¹ Dartmouth Gazette, November 21, 1801.

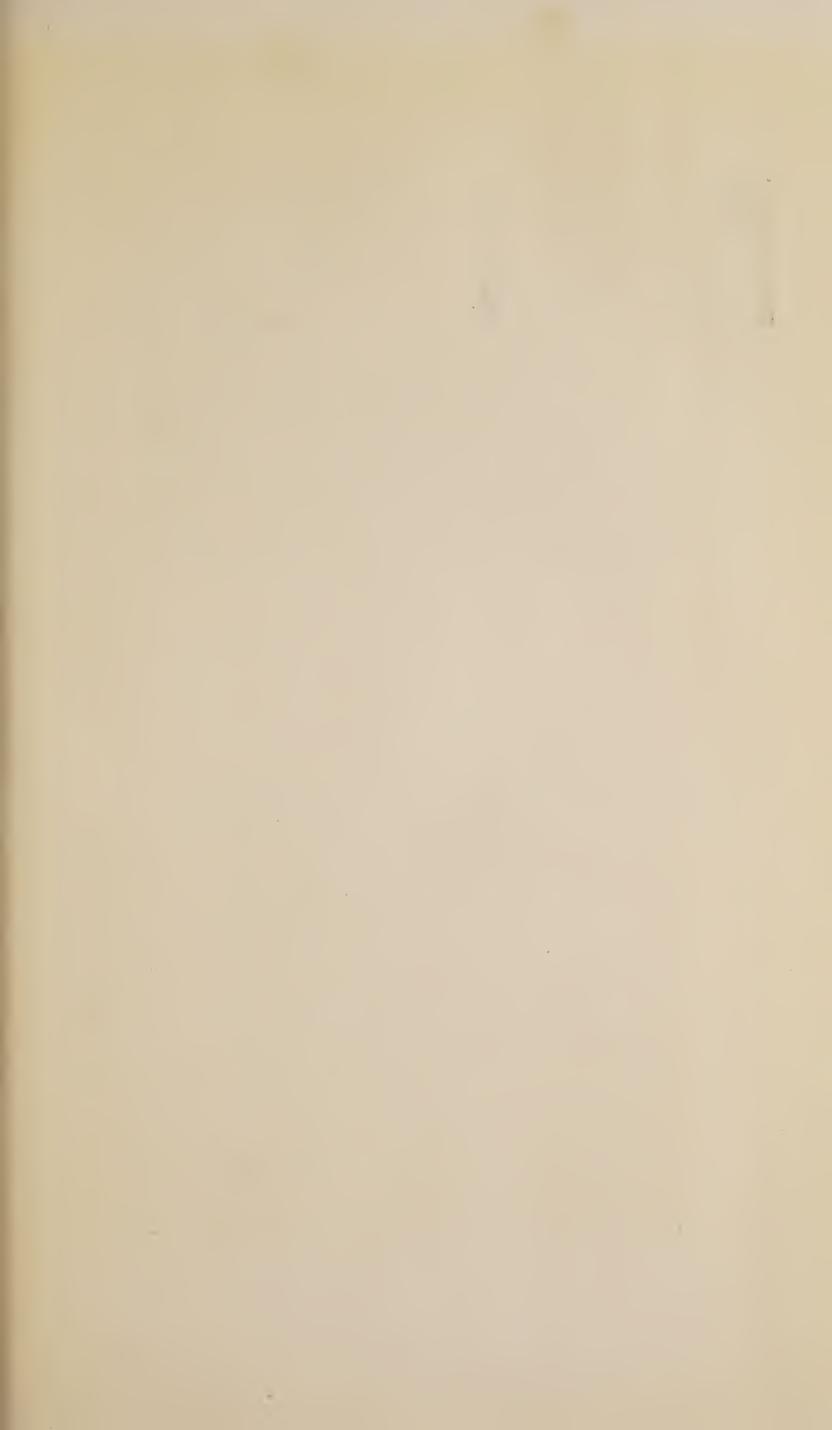
and from him to Thomas E. Ward. The house next south of it was built about 1820 by Jabez A. Douglass.

The Tontine lot, next north of Jabez Bingham's, extending eleven rods on the street, was given by the College in 1778 to Alden Spooner, the first printer, and was held by him until about 1780. No conveyance was made to him and in May, 1782, at his request, the lot was conveyed by the College to John Young. Wheelock's son-in-law, who lived across the street. What buildings Spooner had, if any, we do not know, as his printing was in the "College," a building on the Green. Nor do we know what other early buildings there may have been on the lot. That there were some, aside from the natural employment of so valuable a site, is shown by the fact that the lot was conveyed in 1795 to Levi Parks, who thenceforth lived on it and kept a large general store there, as a rival to Richard Lang's, until 1805, when he failed and assigned this property with other lots to his Boston creditors. He mentions, as located here, his store and the house where he lives. He had been clerk of market in 1794, the hay scales being opposite his store. In 1813 the property was sold to H. L. Davenport, who began in the same year the brick Tontine, which was completed and first occupied in 1815.

The Tontine—a name probably adopted without regard to its special significance, in imitation of some large building in Connecticut familiar to the builder, and in the beginning sometimes called "Fort Tontine"—was a scheme of Davenport, an active but visionary carpenter of Connecticut origin, who had in 1811 derived considerable profit from the erection of the medical building under the direction of Dr. Nathan Smith. Besides its too ambitious design—being one hundred and forty feet long, forty feet wide, and four stories in height—the building met with several misfortunes in the process of construction, and proved the financial ruin of its projector. He finally sold it for \$4,000 to Joseph Emerson of Norwich and a Mr. Dame of Boston, who finished the upper story.

After being hawked about for many years without finding a purchaser, it was bought from Mr. Dame for \$2,000 by Messrs. Ira Young and Daniel Blaisdell. They expended a like amount in raising and strengthening the southern section, which had settled about ten inches. Several years after the death of Professor Young it came into the hands of Messrs. J. G. Currier and William H. Gibbs.

Its design was faulty and it was not convenient for tenants,





MAIN STREET LOOKING SOUTH Showing the Tontine: about 1870



THE DARTMOUTH HOTEL: ABOUT 1870

but with all its defects the Tontine afforded shelter during more than seventy years to the chief part of the business of the village. In its earlier years it was largely occupied for students' rooms, the College at the date of its erection having for this use only Dartmouth Hall and the old Commons Hall. Efforts were made at two different times to induce the College to take the Tontine itself, once by purchase and once as a gift, but it was, as has been implied, considered something of an elephant, and the authorities declined to have anything to do with it. The rooms of the two upper stories, being in little demand for other purposes, were gradually transformed for the most part into halls for undergraduate societies by removing the upper floor in several of the sections and throwing the two upper stories into one. The first hall thus constructed was that of the Psi Upsilon, at the south end of the building, about 1860. This was followed by halls of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Zeta Mu, Vitruvian and Sphinx.

The building was destroyed by fire in the early morning of January 4, 1887, and was replaced in the succeeding summer by the present two-story building of the same length, but of greater depth, the north half by Dorrance B. Currier and the south half by John L. Bridgman. The old building was made in three sections, affording six sets of rooms on each floor, and three entrances to the upper stories. The sections were numbered from north to south one to six, or more often, counting the stairways, one to nine. The lower rooms at the ends of the building, north and south, and perhaps others, had at first no direct outside entrance to adapt them for stores; such entrances being provided at a later time. It would be impossible and uninteresting to enumerate all the occupants of these stores; it will be enough to mention some of the principal ones.

In Number 1 there was, at first, a hat manufactory, John Stewart and Company. "Joseph Emerson, Samuel B. Cobb and John Stewart" advertised hat bodies manufactured at Hartford, Conn., "finished by us in the most elegant style." After one year they removed to Rowley Hall and the room became for two years the printing office of President Wheelock's paper, The American. It was then the home of several stores until 1852, when Horace Frary occupied it as a public house and liquor shop. When he became the proprietor of the Dartmouth Hotel, the place became the tailor's shop of E. D. Carpenter and so continued until the burning of the building.

Number 3 began and ended as a store, but from 1821 to 1848 it was the home of the post office, which, after a transfer to the other side of the street, returned to the Tontine and occupied Number 7 from 1861 to 1887. Other than this use by the post office, Numbers 4, 6 and 7 were generally taken by stores separately, or sometimes in connection, as when they were used by Levi P. Morton, who came to Hanover as a clerk of W. W. Estabrook of Boston, who had a store in Number 6 for several years from 1843. Morton began on his own account in a small way, but with the same qualities which later carried him to a successful business in New York City and to the vice-presidency of the United States, he extended his business until he acquired the three stores, having groceries in Number 7, and dry goods in 6 and 4, and using some of 5 as a store room, with a tailor's shop in a wooden addition in the rear. This combination was not continued after he left Hanover. Besides the post office in Number 7 from 1861, many individuals occupied the different stores, but Number 6 had the chief place of business, being occupied as a general store by E. C. Danforth, Danforth and Dewey, I. O. Dewey as Dewey and Co., N. S. Huntington, Clough and Storrs, H. H. Clough, Lincoln and Davison, and F. W. Davison, who was the occupant when the building was burned.

Number 9 at the south end of the building was likewise occupied by a great variety of interests, but was used as a tinshop by Albert Wainwright until he took the little shop just south of the Tontine, when the room which he vacated was taken by J. B. Parker for the most extensive bookstore that Hanover ever had. On his failure in 1875 he was succeeded by Newton A. Frost with a jewelry store, which continued until the time of the fire. As has been said, the rooms of the upper stories were taken to a considerable extent by students, but several lawyers, Ira Perley, Frederick Chase and Henry A. Folsom had their offices there. In the second story of the south end was the printing office for many years until removed by Mr. Whitcomb in 1873, and in the corresponding room at the north end the Dartmouth National Bank was established in 1865, where it remained until it found a new home in a brick building, which was erected in 1870 by the savings bank, with which it was connected, on the west side of Main Street where Robinson Hall now is.

The Dartmouth Hotel (Hanover Inn) lot of half an acre (7 1/3 rods wide and 11 rods long), extending originally from the Green to the Tontine lot, was given by the College in 1778 to

General Ebenezer Brewster of Preston, Conn., for a building lot, by way of partial inducement to him to settle here as College steward. It was not intended as a tavern, but the General, after occupying for a year or two the adjoining house, which he hired of Dr. Crane, built, about 1780, a frame house on the northwest corner of his lot, and unexpectedly to the authorities set up a tavern, which he continued personally to keep until 1802, when he leased the stand to Deacon Benoni Dewey, who kept it some seven years as "Dewey's Coffee House," and was then followed by John Bush in 1809 and by William W. Poole from 1810 to 1813.

The business outgrew the old house and the General's son, Colonel Amos Brewster, was desirous to build a new and larger one, but the old gentleman was unalterably opposed to the plan. At last, in 1813, the General was persuaded to make a visit to his niece at Haverhill, and the Colonel took advantage of his absence to remove the old house and to begin with a rush the new Dartmouth Hotel on the same site. The old house was removed to the northeast corner of Main and Lebanon Streets and converted into a residence. In course of time it was bought by John Demman, a hatter, and after his death in 1857 it was occupied by his widow and later by his daughter, Sarah, as a milliner's shop until she died in September, 1899, after which it was a tenement, much neglected until, after having occupied the site exactly one hundred years, it was torn down in 1913 to make room for the present bank building.

The new hotel had a hip roof, with balustrade above the eaves. After the pitch roof had been put on, probably by Mr. Markham, most of the attic rooms were still dark, and it has happened that tired guests arriving the night before Commencement and forced to sleep in them, were not aroused until Commencement was wholly past. The dormer windows were put in by Mr. Frary after he had acquired the property. The front of the upper story of the main building was at first devoted to a hall for public purposes, twenty feet by fifty. Mr. Markham cut this up into rooms, and built a two-story wooden building on the east side of the lot, a few rods back from the street, having a very good hall in the second story. This building was two or three times enlarged and extended by Mr. Frary, and finally raised to three stories and brought to the line of the street, the hall, subsequent to 1866, being entirely eliminated. Down to about 1855 there stood at the street corner, after the old fashion, a tall pole with a swinging sign about three by four feet square, with the name "Dartmouth Hotel" below in yellow letters on a black ground, and above a rude sort of landscape.

This hotel, the new "Brick Tavern," was opened in September, 1814, with Robert Dyde and Company as landlords. The partners quarreled in 1816, and the house was for a short time closed and the furniture was offered for sale. It was next kept by Captain E. D. Curtis and known as Curtis' hotel. In the fall of 1821 it was taken by Miss Rosina Fuller, a daughter of Deacon Caleb Fuller, aided by Elam Markham, whom she at first employed as bookkeeper and general factotum. His accounts in this capacity becoming involved in dire confusion, Miss Fuller, under advice, married him as the shortest method of effectual settlement. The result was unusually successful, for they kept the hotel until 1838, when it was purchased by Jonathan G. Currier, who kept it himself and rented it to tenants until 1857.2 In this year Mr. Currier sold the hotel to Horace Frary by whom, in the course of twenty years, it was greatly enlarged and improved, at a total cost to him of about \$40,000. In October, 1867, the brick part was extended ten feet on the south and twenty feet on the north, and the wooden part underwent the changes already mentioned. The external appearance of the building was far from improved by all this. In its original form there was an open yard east of the brick building, and later along the whole west front there was a handsome portico of the height of two stories, which was removed by Mr. Frary after 1875. Over the entrance facing the Green was a tier of balconies, extending to the upper story, and about them a yard, a rod deep, protected by a neat fence.

When Mr. Currier acquired the property it still extended to the Tontine. Along the street toward the south end was a row of sheds, closed toward the street and opening back into the stable yard; nearer the hotel and opening out upon Main Street was a broad inn yard for the accommodation of numerous stage coaches which daily centered here. At the south corner of the hotel, next the street, stood the pump. In the spring of 1839 Mr. Currier purchased an old building that stood north of the Mink Brook Road in Greensborough, about two miles from the College, built by Chester Ingalls years before for a tavern and dancing hall, but then abandoned. This was now taken down and brought in,

¹ Account of Dr. J. W. Barstow.

² Among his tenants, as far as can be ascertained, were Loren Way, Parker Morse, Fay and Stearns, John Hitchcock, Nathaniel Huggins, John and Frank Ward, one Kimball, Horace Frary, and Horace Fabyan. The variety of tenants does not indicate a successful house.

attached to the hotel on the east of the inn yard and facing westward into it, and made into a house and shops. Here was a saddler's shop kept by William West, and a barber's shop, the latter kept by a deformed and vicious negro, "Den," a son of one of Mrs. Wheelock's slaves, who was driven out of town in 1854 for misconduct. Here, in 1841, John F. Brown had a bookstore. About ten years later this building was drawn out into the yard, flush with the street, nearly where the Guyer building now is, but leaving between it and the hotel to the north a narrow entrance to the stable yard. On its south side Mr. Carter, and after him his son Elijah, for many years dispensed creature comforts to the hungry and the thirsty. On the north side, Elijah Smalley had a drug store about 1853, and here the first telegraph office was located on its introduction to the village.

The building intervening between this and the Tontine was made up piecemeal by Mr. Currier, some time prior to 1850, out of parts of the old stable, the coming of the railroad and the decay of the stage coach making unnecessary so great an extent of stable room. It was purchased by J. C. Perkins, a jeweler, and after his death by H. L. Carter. In this building were a shoe store, kept by S. Dow, a furniture store, kept first by F. H. Nichols and then by George W. Rand, and also a bookstore, kept for many years by B. W. Hale and afterward by J. B. Parker. Both buildings were burned in the great fire of 1887, and replaced, north and south, respectively, by the sons of Elijah Carter and by H. L. Carter, with the buildings now standing.

The central lot south of the Green, twenty-two rods deep, was given by the College to Dr. John Crane as an inducement to settle here as a physician. He built a two-story house in 1773 eighteen feet from the north line. In 1779-80 the house was leased to Ebenezer Brewster, the college steward, and in 1785 conveyed, doubtless for debt, to Moses Chase of Cornish. After passing through various hands it was owned and occupied for five or six years by Judge Farrar, then by Professor Benjamin Hale, Daniel Blaisdell and Professor Stephen Chase, whose family, after living in it a quarter of a century transferred it in 1867 to Dorrance B. Currier, who occupied it at the time of its burning, January, 1887. On the rear of the lot were built the large hotel stables that burned in January, 1859. Later Mr. Bibby had a stable on this site, which passed into the hands of H. K. Swazey.

The lot on which Bissell Hall now stands was originally divided diagonally from northeast to southwest by the line sepa-

rating the lands of the College from those of Wheelock. It passed into the hands of Patrick Field, a tailor, then to Eleazar Wheelock, the son of the President, and in turn to Eleazar's brother James, and later, probably on execution for debt, to Richard Lang, who after holding it forty years sold it to Professor Haddock. After two more transfers it was bought by the College in 1842 to prevent its becoming a site for an Episcopal Church. In early times there was a house on it, near the north end, used for a time as a shoe shop by Jacob Kimball and Jeremiah Utley, but it disappeared before 1840. Bissell Hall was built as a gymnasium in 1866, but was converted to the use of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1910.

On the lot across the street, where Wilson Hall now stands, Dr. Laban Gates erected a house about 1785, and later enlarged it to the dimensions which it now exhibits on the site of No. 48 South Main Street, to which it was moved in 1884. On the death of Dr. Gates in 1836 it passed to his daughter Almira, who subsequently married John C. Divine, from which circumstance the house was called the "Divine House," though at a later time the earlier name of "Gates House" reasserted itself. About 1845 the house passed to G. W. Kibling by foreclosure of a mortgage, but owing to the vigilance of Mrs. Divine, who inherited many of her father's peculiarities and who refused to give possession to Mr. Kibling, he was able to obtain entrance only by stratagem. After he had watched in vain for many days to take advantage of her absence, Mrs. Divine so far relaxed her vigilance as to go to the post office, only to find, on her return a few minutes later, Mr. Kibling in possession and her furniture outside the door. She raised an outcry that drew a crowd to her rescue, and Mr. Kibling was compelled to temporize to avoid being pitched out by the friendly students. Mr. Kibling sold the property to John D. Powers, and he, in 1869, to Edward McCabe, from whom it passed to the College in 1872, after which it was occupied as a tenement house until it was moved away to make room for the library.

The land on the east of the Green has always been occupied by the College, but in early times trade had a footing on its west and north sides and even north of Wentworth Street. The lot on the northwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets was granted by the College to Comfort Seaver, a carpenter from Stillwater, N. Y., called Esquire Seaver, who came here in 1772 and built upon it a house in which he lived, but apparently the house was not

upon the corner. The property came into the possession of Dr. George Eager and then of Richard Lang, who, in 1795, built on the corner the house, to which reference has already been made, and in which he lived until his death, September 8, 1840. For ten years it was occupied by Professor C. B. Haddock, who had married Lang's daughter, Susan, but on his appointment as chargé d'affaires at Lisbon he disposed of it to Mrs. L. C. Dickinson for a girls' boarding school, but she changed her plans and sold it to Professor Samuel G. Brown, who kept it until he left Hanover to become the President of Hamilton College in 1867. It was bought by the savings bank from which the title passed some years later to A. P. Balch, who had built a large house upon it. The old house was moved away and after being the home of Dr. Carlton P. Frost was sold by his heirs to the Chi Phi fraternity (No. 11 East Wheelock Street). The Balch house was bought by F. W. Davison in 1887, converted into a store, the second story being used by the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and partially burned in February, 1900; the property was then bought by the College, which in 1901 erected College Hall upon it.

North of this, on the corner of Cemetery Lane, the lot, eight rods by ten, was granted in 1774 to William Winton, a mason, who went to the war, was wounded at Saratoga and died September 28, 1777. He had a house, but what became of it is uncertain, unless it was converted into the shop which stood on the south side of the lot and was occupied by various traders before 1820, when Richard Lang transferred to it his general store from the north side of the Green, and which was used as the office of the College treasurer from 1851 until 1870, when the savings bank building was erected in its place.

Dr. Cyrus Perkins built a large house on the north side of the lot, but on leaving Hanover after the collapse of the University, to whose fortunes he had adhered, he sold it to President Brown, on whose death in July of 1819 the house was purchased by the College, and, after being occupied in succession by Presidents Dana and Tyler, was sold in 1833 to Dr. Oliver. After Dr. Oliver's resignation it was the home for many years of Professor E. D. Sanborn, but after his death it was again purchased by the College and in 1894 was converted into a dormitory; and this, to give place to Robinson Hall, was moved back in 1913 to its present site at the west end of Cemetery Lane.

On the north side of this lane, which was laid out a rod and a half wide as an entrance to the cemetery, were several shops at

various times. The land was granted in 1785 to Asa Holden, who, in 1790, had on it a "medicine shop" which later gave way to one for European wares and to a "vendue office" open every Thursday at 2 P. M. for auction sales. Behind it was a cabinet shop. In 1810 Professor Ebenezer Adams bought the property and, using the existing gambrel roofed house as an ell, built the house which was occupied by him, by his son-in-law, Professor Ira Young and by Professor Young's widow, and his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Proctor, until it was removed in 1902 to make way for Tuck Hall.

The land next to this was granted to Samuel McClure in 1784, who built a house and north of the house he had a shop, which he occupied in the capacity of tailor, barber and postmaster, and which was later used for students' rooms and as a hall, receiving in consequence the name of "Lyceum." About 1839 it was moved to West Wheelock Street and became the home of Luman Boutwell. Dr. Shurtleff bought the property in 1807, and it remained in his possession and that of his daughter, Mrs. Susan A. Brown, until her death, April 24, 1900. It was torn down in 1911 to make way for the Parkhurst Administration Building. In early times there was a brick yard in the rear of the lot. In 1828 the old chapel was moved from the College yard to the north side of the lot and was used as a vestry by the church, but about five years later it again took up its journey and became a barn in the rear of the house of J. S. Lang, on the northeast corner of Main and Elm Streets. In 1842-43 Professor O. P. Hubbard built here a brick house, which passed in time to Professor E. T. Quimby and from his estate to the College, by which it was used as the first abode of the Tuck School and as a dormitory, disappearing on the erection of Parkhurst Hall.

This lot was bounded on the north by a crooked lane, which the Trustees of the College had dedicated to public use to enable the students to reach the river through the charming ravine, known in modern times as "Webster's Vale" from the fact that it was the favorite walk of the great Expounder during his college days, as it was that of many subsequent generations of students until it was extinguished in 1864. The lane leading to the cemetery dates from 1878. The passage to the river was again opened in 1914 by the construction of the "Tuck Drive," the gift of Edward Tuck, the generous donor of the Tuck School foundation. On the corner of the lane and the street was built in 1791 Moor's Academy, which was used for many purposes, for a printing office

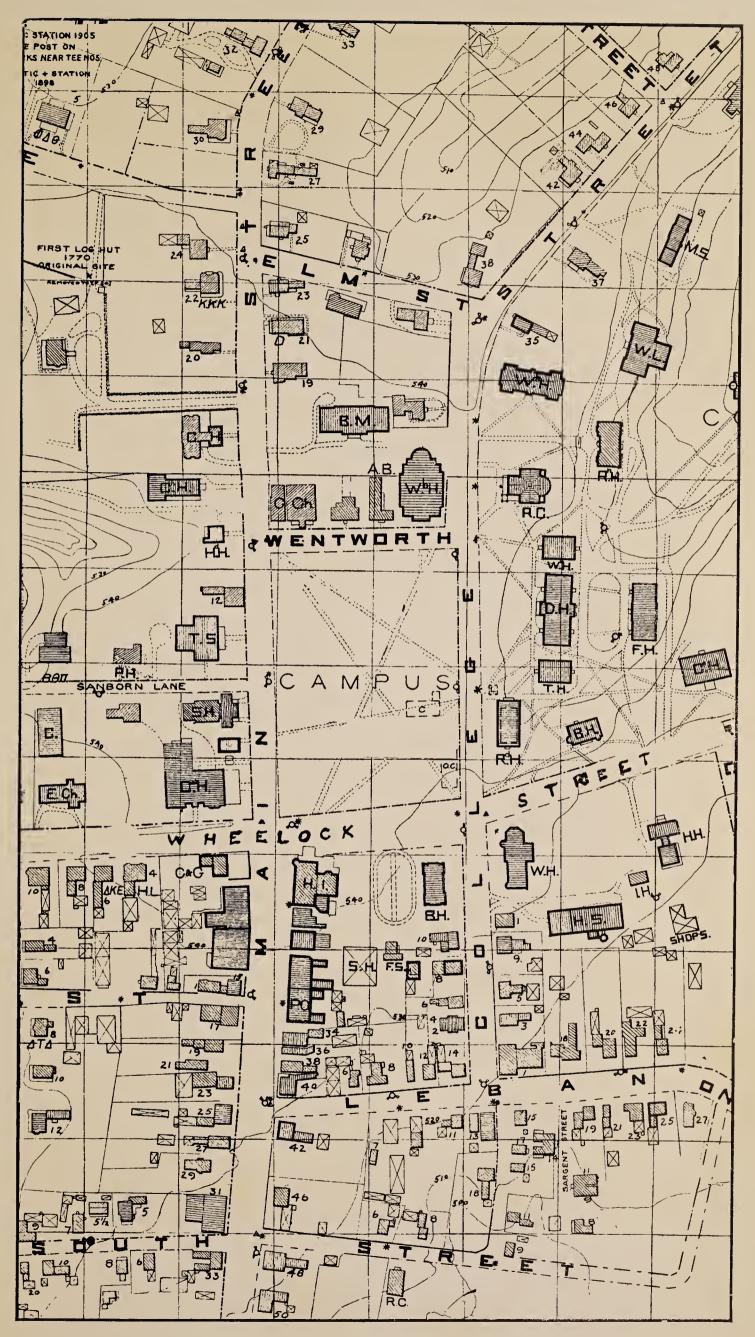
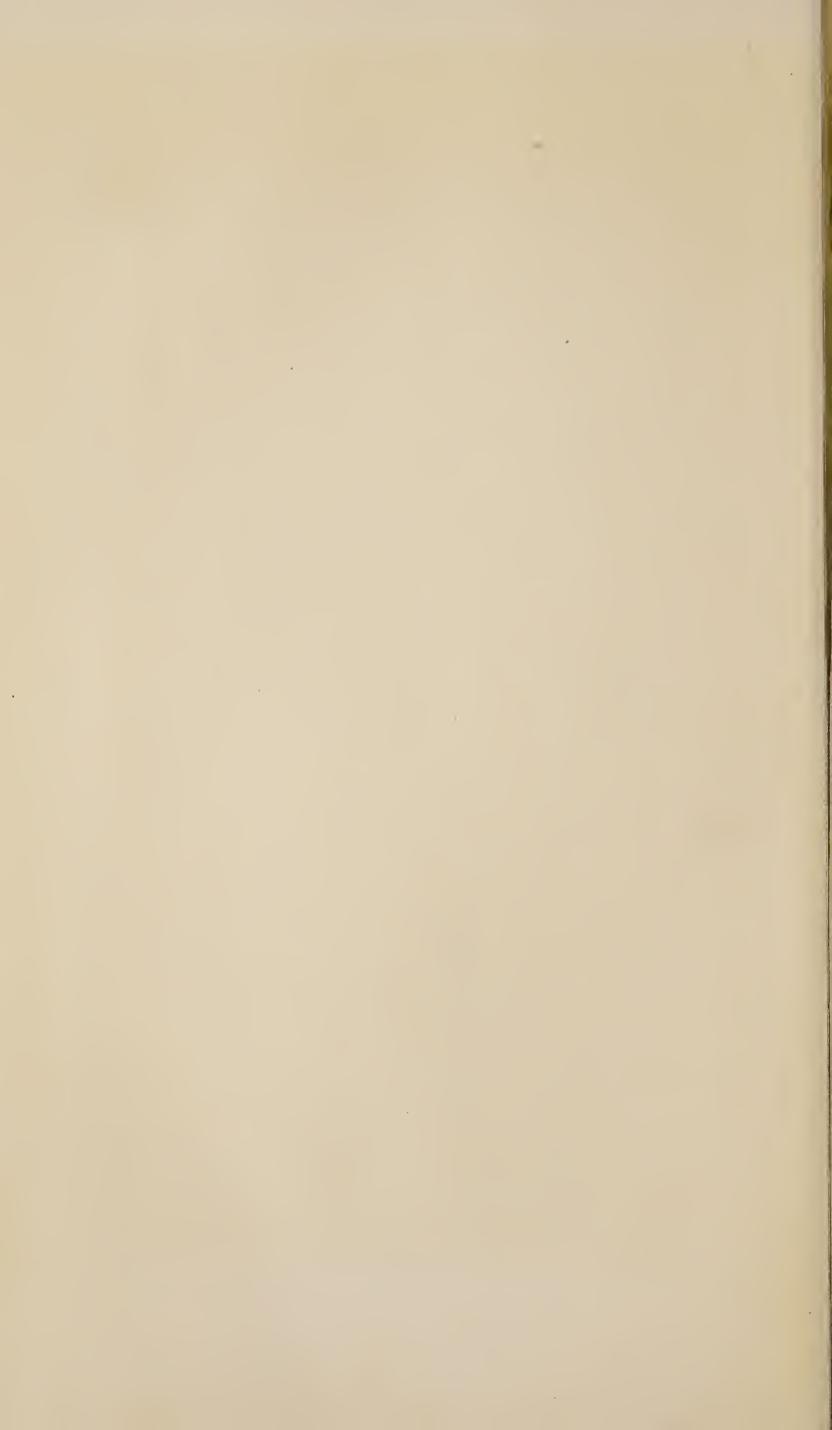


PLATE IV: THE VILLAGE OF HANOVER



and for private schools, but through neglect it fell into a ruinous state and the building was sold in 1835, and on its site was erected an attractive brick structure known for many years as the "Academy," which by several renovations and enlargements has become the present "Chandler Hall."

All the land on the west side of Main Street, between the Academy and the "Governor's line" (below the present Number 24), comprising ten acres, was granted by the Trustees in May, 1792, to Ebenezer Woodward to pay him for work on Dartmouth Hall. On it was built, about 1810, by Professor Z. S. Moore the brick house, which, passing to Dr. Reuben D. Muzzey, was occupied by him from 1815 to 1838, and then owned and occupied by Dr. Dixi Crosby and his family until it was bought by the College for the Chandler fund in 1884. On being converted into a dormitory in 1896 it was christened by the name of its last private owner.

The open ground between the Tuck Drive and the former Kappa Kappa house has had an unfortunate record, for three houses in succession have been burned upon it, in 1798, 1817 and 1847. All the buildings were small dwellings, and the last was occupied by Mrs. Betsy Shays, a widow, who kept a small notion store which was tended by her deformed son. This fire was of incendiary origin, kindled to divert attention from the burglary of a jewelry store farther down the street. North of this house there was, about that time, a little red building used as a carpenter's shop. In 1850 the property was bought by Professor D. J. Noyes, who in the next year built upon it a house which, purchased by the College in 1884 as a President's house and occupied by President Bartlett for eight years, was later moved to its present position as No. 4 Webster Avenue. The present end of the Tuck Drive was opened in 1864 as an entrance to a house built in that year by the Rev. Henry Fairbanks, a professor in the College, and later known as the "Hitchcock" place from its long occupancy by Hiram Hitchcock and his widow, Emily Howe Hitchcock, who devised it to the College. The house was removed in 1920, and on its site the Russell Sage Dormitory was erected. The house next above was built by Professor Henry E. Parker in 1868-69, and passed into the possession of the Kappa Kappa fraternity in 1894, and from it into that of the College in 1924.

From the Governor's line northward a parcel of fifteen acres was given by the first Wheelock to his daughter, Abigail, on

her marriage to Sylvanus Ripley in 1774, and a large additional acreage on his death in 1779. The one-story house, now Number 24, was built by her husband, Professor Ripley, about 1780, who also built the house next east of the College Church. Although the latter was incomplete at the time of his death in 1787, it was occupied by his family, and was sold by his widow in 1794, when she moved back to the house on her farm, where she remained until she went to live with her son-in-law, Judah Dana of Fryeburg, Me., to whom she conveyed this house for \$500 in 1802. It was during her ownership that Webster roomed there. In 1806 the house passed to another son-in-law, a Mr. Baylies of Woodstock, and the next year to Simeon Dewey. Among the later occupants of the house was the lawyer William Smith, mentioned elsewhere, whose son Henry, known afterward as Henry F. Durant, was the founder of Wellesley College. For a long time the place was owned by Miss L. J. McMurphy, whose name is still occasionally connected with it.

Webster Avenue with its extension to Occom Ridge was opened in 1896, and of course the houses in that section, of which an account is given elsewhere, have been built since that date. On the corner of Main Street stands the house of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity, erected in 1924, and next north of it a large house built by Joseph L. Dewey about 1840 (No. 30). Passing a small house that came in by squatter sovereignty, the next one (No. 34), still sometimes called the "Morse Place," is the old Academy building, hauled there and fitted up for a residence in 1839 by Phineas Clement, whose name is preserved in "Clement Road." It recently passed to Clifford P. Clark and is used as the dining hall of the Clark School. The house next above (No. 36), on the corner of Choate Road, occupied for some years by the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, was built by Jackson Gould in 1874, and in the same year the house (No. 38), until lately used by the Hospital as a nurses' home, was built by Mrs. A. A. Pike. It now belongs to the Epsilon Kappa Phi fraternity.

Returning to the Green and coming up on the east side of the street, we find at the corner of Main and Wentworth Streets the vestry lot, two rods by eight, which was the site of the College barn, built in 1771, or possibly the barn was in the yard north of the lot, which was granted by the College in September, 1788, to Stephen Hopkins, who (or one of the same name) had land farther down the street. He immediately conveyed it to Asa

Holden, mentioning in the deed only "a shop or tenement standing on it," but in the next year it was transferred to David Fogg, "cordwainer," and six years later the lot "with house and barn on it" passed to Samuel Gordon Mackery, who opened there an apothecary shop and general store, but it does not seem to have lasted long, as the latest advertisement of it appears in June. At the time of the building of the church an attempt was made to enlarge its lot by purchase of this "red house, land and barn," but without success. In 1834 the small lot west of the church was bought by Mills Olcott from the estate of David Hinckley for \$50, and in 1840 was given by him to the deacons of the Congregational Church for the site of a vestry, on condition that the building be constructed within a year "and continued for the use and purpose of a vestry."

On the open ground north of the church and the vestry, a part of Bezaleel Woodward's original lot, there have been several buildings, all of which have disappeared except a shop which was built by Deacon Samuel Long in 1832 just south of the present No. 19, and which being moved away in 1847 to a position on East Wheelock Street (No. 27), was made into a house for James Wright, 2nd, and is now (1925) owned by Dr. G. D. Frost. The house, now No. 19, was occupied for many years by Daniel Blaisdell, who bought in that year a house that had probably been built by a man named White, who had bought the place in 1786.

Of the next two houses the first (No. 21) was built by Dr. Samuel Alden about 1835 for his relatives, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Hawkins and their children. Mrs. Pearson removed from town about 1850, but the house was occupied by Mrs. Hawkins and her daughter until the death of the latter in 1875, when it was bought and enlarged by Professor E. R. Ruggles, after whose death in 1897 it was bought by the College. The house on the corner (No. 23) was built in 1843 by Sarah and Hannah Freeman, daughters of Jonathan Freeman, and was sold at their death to Miss L. J. Sherman, from whom it was purchased by the College, which thus completed, except for a part of the church and vestry, the ownership of the entire square.

On the opposite corner the house known of late years as the "Carpenter" house (No. 25), and now occupied by the "Clark School," was built about 1833 by Richard Lang for his son, Colonel John S. Lang, who died February 8, 1839. Five years later his widow was followed in the house by Dr. Thomas P. Hill and he, in 1866, by E. D. Carpenter, through whose daughter it passed

to her husband, Dorrance B. Currier, and from his estate to Clifford P. Clark who used it as the home of a private "school of intensive education" preparatory to college. The house next north of the Clark School (No. 27), occupied for a time by the Sigma Nu fraternity, was built in 1842 by Joseph L. Dewey for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Whipple. It passed to E. K. Smith, the well-known baker and confectioner, who in 1868 built as a residence for his son George (on his marriage to his cousin, the sister of Whitelaw Reid) the house (No. 29) which a little later he occupied himself. Eventually it became the home of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity until the building of their new house in 1925, when the residence was torn down. His earlier home came through the intermediate ownership of Mrs. A. L. Paige and George B. Weston into its present hands. The two houses (Nos. 33, 35) beyond the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, now belonging to the Lambda Chi Alpha and Theta Chi fraternities, were, as already told, built by E. K. Smith as a candy shop and a bakery and were converted into residences after the removal of the business to White River Junction. The house on the corner of Main and Maynard Streets (No. 37), now the property of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, was built by Professor Frank A. Sherman in 1883. Maynard Street was opened between Main and College Streets in 1892, affording access to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, which was built by Hiram Hitchcock in memory of his wife, Mary Maynard Hitchcock, and opened in May, 1893. The site chosen for the Hospital was a tract of seven acres, then outside the village, on which stood houses and barns belonging to Edward Clifford and E. K. Smith. Work on the Hospital was begun in 1890, the architects of the building being Rand and Taylor of Worcester, Mass., and the contractors Bishop and Cutting, also of Worcester.

The design was for a cottage hospital of thirty-six beds, and Mr. Hitchcock spared no expense to construct a building as perfect as science and skill could make it. Few believed that it would ever be fully occupied, but before he died, December 30, 1900, he saw a partial fulfillment of his expectation in the growth of a "hospital habit," which a few years later so extended the use of the Hospital that in 1913 it was necessary to construct an addition, large enough in all for sixty-three beds, such addition being made possible by a bequest of Mrs. Dawn L. Hitchcock of Gorham, N. H.

Returning again to the Green in the story of buildings, the

College Church was built in 1795, an account of which may be found in the writer's History of Dartmouth College. Next to the church is a house built by Professor Sylvanus Ripley on an acre given him by the College. As already stated, it was not completed at the time of his death, February 5, 1787, although occupied by his family, and in 1794 it was sold by Mrs. Ripley to George Foot, who set up a tavern there, but he seems to have been involved in trouble with the authorities, for there is no record of a license being issued to him, and in November, 1797, he advertised 1 that he would take down his sign for a tavern and in lieu thereof would open a house for victualing and for lodging accommodations for travelers. He continued in the house until 1801 or 1802, but he mortgaged it to Richard Lang, to whom it came by foreclosure and from him it passed in December, 1801, to Mills Olcott, who made it his home until his death in 1845. It was occupied in succession by his son-in-law, William H. Duncan, Rev. Dr. John Richards, Professor Clement Long and Rev. Dr. S. P. Leeds, the last from 1861 to 1910, when the ownership of the place passed to the College.

Next to this was the house, known as the "Lord house," from its being the residence for many years of President Lord. It was built in 1802 by William H. Woodward in preparation for his marriage the same year. His family continued to reside in it after his death in 1818, but in 1830 it was bought by President Lord, and it remained in his family until it was bought by Andrew Moody in 1872, from whose estate it came to the College in 1894. In 1920 the main part of the house was removed to 41 College Street.

Webster Hall covers the site of two former buildings, one of which, known as the "Rood house," was built in 1824 by Benjamin Perkins, who after serving as a clerk for Richard Lang set up in trade on his own account in the Tontine in 1818. He removed to Boston in 1830 and the house, after passing through several hands, was bought by Professor Peabody and after his death in 1839 was used by his widow for a girls' school. The school met with great success, but on Mrs. Peabody's marriage in 1850 it passed to Mrs. L. C. Dickinson, who for a similar reason transferred it in two years to Professor O. P. Hubbard. In 1856 he took the school to his own house (on the site of the present Administration Building), and a new school was opened in the old place by Mrs. Julia M. Sherman, which continued until 1863. After being occupied for two years by President Smith the house

¹ Dartmouth Gazette, November 13, 1797.

was bought by Rev. Heman Rood, who lived in it until his death in 1882. Four years later it was purchased by Hon. L. P. Morton and given to the College, and finally was torn down to make room for Webster Hall.

The other building was a square, two-story, hip-roofed structure on the extreme corner, known as "Lang hall" from its occupancy by Richard Lang as a general store from 1791 to 1820, when he removed his business to the west side of the Green. From 1830 to 1838 the building was the bookstore and printing office of Thomas Mann, and from that date it was used for students' rooms until it was given, in 1865, to Dr. A. B. Crosby on the condition that he would move the building and fill the cellar hole. He fulfilled the condition, removing the house to a position back of his father's house on Main Street and converting it into a residence.

The house occupied by the Graduate Club (No. 32) stands on the site of the house built by Professor Bezaleel Woodward in 1771, on land given him by the College. After his death the property was sold in 1808 to General James Poole, who lived there until his death in 1828, having also a potash in his garden. Five or six years later the house was burned. There is a tradition that the original house had been burned before, but if so, I do not know when it was or who built the second house. The present house was built in 1842 by Mrs. Abigail Dewey, widow of William W. Dewey, who built the house now owned by Professor Fletcher, which she sold in order to buy the Poole lot and build upon it.

Elm House (No. 36) stands on a part of the Woodward lot which in 1808 was owned by Luke Dewey and on which he had a blacksmith shop. The low ground beyond Elm Street then extended as a ravine some distance to the south, and on its western slope stood the shop, which was reached from the highway on the east by a corduroy bridge. The present house was built soon after 1810 by James S. Brown, a saddler, who previously had a shop across the street. This house was built on the slope of the ravine and had a basement toward the north, in which Brown had his shop until 1817, when he removed to the Tontine. From 1821 to 1824 the house was owned and occupied by Dr. Daniel Oliver, when he exchanged it with the College for the house of Dr. Perkins on the west side of the Green. Ten years later, during which the College had as tenants William T. Haddock, a lawyer, Professor Benjamin Hale, a Mrs. Carrington,

and Rev. Robert Page, it was sold to Dr. Asa Crosby. It remained in the Crosby family more than sixty years, Professor Alpheus Crosby being in it from 1836 to 1849, and Dr. Thomas R. Crosby from 1854 to 1872, and after him his widow until 1897. It was bought by the College and in 1898 changed, first into a dormitory, and later into tenements.

Of the two houses on Elm Street, the one on the south side has had a moving history, having been once Rowley Hall, of which an account is given elsewhere. On its site was an earlier house, built in the thirties by Dr. Edward Smith, occupied in the forties as a girls' school by Mrs. J. M. Ellis, and then for twenty years by Rev. David Kimball, the printer, and after that by various tenants until it was burned in 1881. The house on the north side of the street was built in 1875 by Frederick Chase as a home for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter W. Chase, from whose estate it passed to Professor James F. Colby in 1897.

The house on the northwest corner of College and Elm Streets (No. 38), now the home of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, was built by Deacon Benoni Dewey, a blacksmith, who came from Springfield, Mass., in 1779, and before settling in Hanover had a shop on the Vermont side of the river near Pompanoosuc. In 1782 he bought of Bezaleel Woodward two acres on this corner and lived there in a small house. From 1798 to 1809 he kept a tavern in the southern part of the village, but in 1809, having drawn a prize of \$500 in a lottery, he built the two-story house now on the corner and thereafter kept tavern there. From 1816 to 1835 the business was conducted by his son, William W. Dewey, as a temperance house. A post and sign stood at the corner, there was a barn midway on Elm Street and a large shed on College Street near the big elm tree. Mr. W. W. Dewey 1 occupied the house until 1857, when it was purchased by the College for a building site for the Chandler Scientific School, but as another site was preferred the property was sold in 1867 to Frederick Chase and occupied by him and his family from 1874 to 1916, when it was sold to the fraternity. Rufus Choate, when tutor in the College, occupied the southwest chamber.

It is difficult to be sure of the dates of all the houses farther up College street. Some houses and barns have disappeared. At one time all the land on both sides of the road from the Medical College as far as Park Street belonged to Dr. Nathan Smith, but after his departure it was divided among different owners.

¹ Commonly known as "Corset Bill" (according to Dr. E. E. Smith).

The house of Professor Robert Fletcher (No. 42) was built by William W. Dewey about 1820. The builder and first occupants of the house next above (No. 44) I do not know, but later for many years it was the residence of Sewall Coffin, then of James S. Adams, of Louis Pollens, and after the death of Mrs. Pollens in 1915 it was bought by Mrs. Laura E. A. Phelps and became the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. Pierce Crosby. I also do not know who built the house on the southwest corner of College and Maynard Streets (No. 46), or when it was built, but it probably is almost as old as its nearest neighbor. It was owned for many years by G. L. Osgood and rented by him to students and known as the "Lyme Hotel," but in 1866 it was bought by James Thomas, who lived in it until 1881. He was followed in succession by Owen McCarthy, Clarence W. Scott and George D. Lord. The house on the northwest corner of the same streets (No. 48) was begun in 1842 by S. R. Everett and finished by G. L. Osgood, a carpenter for many years employed by the College. Here also he rented rooms to students, and helped his sons through College by making molasses candy for them to sell. Number 50 was built by Dr. George H. Parker in 1917. The house now occupied by Mrs. D. C. Wells (No. 52), remodeled for her in 1912, was originally a carpenter's shop belonging to a man named William Henry Burbeck, and removed from its place near Wheeler Hall to its present site before 1860. The house of the Misses Dewey (No. 56) was built by their father, George Dewey, in 1842, although the barn is older, having belonged to the Woodward farm. In early times a large house and barn, belonging to Dr. George Eager, stood at the top of the first pitch of Potash Hill, near the large elm tree that stood there until recently, but they disappeared long ago. There was for many years a tavern a mile and a half north of the village, standing just above the house of W. J. Record. It was kept from 1799 to 1806 by R. W. Gould, proprietor of the Haverhill stage, and afterward by Josiah Goodrich. On both sides of the road for a quarter of a mile there was a double row of maples, said to have bon set out by Richard Lang, making a fine avenue until cut down in 1885 by J. L. Bridgman.

Returning again to the northeast corner of the Green, we find what in early times was one of the busiest places in the village, for across the street from Richard Lang's store were several buildings that were used for various kinds of trade.

On January 1, 1779, President Wheelock gave to his son

Eleazar for a building lot the parcel of land where Rollins Chapel now is, twelve rods on the road and fourteen rods deep, and after his father's death the next April, Eleazar received as the balance of his inheritance, the land adjoining this parcel on the east, including the hill and the flat beyond it. On the northwest corner of the lot, next the road, he built a house which continued until 1884, when it was torn down to make room for the new chapel, just north of which it stood. In 1783 Eleazar conveyed the property to Daniel Gould, and in 1806 it was bought by General James Poole and converted into a store, which continued a center of active business for twenty-six years under General Poole, until his death in 1828, and then under his former clerk, Daniel B. Johonnot. It was later a private residence and much used for students' rooms. Directly north of this house, near the present path to Richardson Hall, stood from 1784 Wheelock's malt house, to which site it was moved in that year from its original position of 1771, a rod or two farther north. After it was moved it was fitted up in two stories for a storehouse and shops. In 1814 Henry Hutchinson had a law office there, and in the next year there was a tailor's shop in the second story. Afterward the building was used as rooms for students and was known as the "Fort." It was burned in March, 1829. 1

After disposing of his old house on the main road about 1784, ² Wheelock built for himself a one-story house of considerable size on the crest of the ridge directly east of the present chapel, and in 1790 conveyed to Colonel Aaron Kinsman the lot, eight rods wide and eighteen deep, on which the chapel is, reserving to his house a road, one rod wide and running due east from the northeast corner of the Green, which he dedicated to public use "for a common pass way forever."

On this lane three structures were erected: Colonel Kinsman's great Commons Hall at the corner, about 1790, next, a house fifteen rods to the east by Increase Kimball about 1803, and midway between these two, about June, 1807, a large store and hall by Samuel H. G. Rowley. Wheelock engaged in trade but was unfortunate, and in January, 1795, his lands and house came into the hands of Ebenezer Woodward, who took up his residence in the house on the hill and kept there a store and boarding house. He sold it to President John Wheelock, who rented it to tenants, and at his death gave it with other property to the University,

¹ Memorial of College Life, A. Crosby, pp. 18, 33.

² Dr. Richards says "soon after 1775." Phoenix, July, 1855.

with remainder to Princeton College. On this account it afterward went by the name of "Princeton House." From its situation it was also popularly called in 1828-29 the "Acropolis," and was so styled in the College Catalogue. President Brown lived in it in 1816-1817. It was afterward occupied by Mrs. Martha Porter, a sister of Mills Olcott and widow of Ben Porter, with her children. The old house, a large, rambling, one-story affair, built in the form of a letter H, the recesses being filled up later, fell into disgrace and dilapidation, and from occupancy by students passed to poorer tenants and was destroyed by fire January 25, 1830. The site was bought by the College for \$105 in 1847. The last reminder of it, the old well, long covered with a flat stone, disappeared on the building of North Fayerweather Hall in 1907.

In after years Mrs. Brinley, Mrs. Porter's daughter, wrote lovingly of the house:1

It was a picturesque old residence occupying the highest site in the village. It was a large, faded, tranquil looking one-story house, covering a good deal of ground, of no special color, but mellow with the lapse of time and changing seasons. The prospect which it commanded on every side was wide and full of variety and heavenly beauty. Even as children we were never tired of looking at the distant blue line of sky, the far off mountains in the north, the low ridge of jagged rocky hills in the rear and the great purple and gold summit of Ascutney, now almost within arms length, which we believed to be a celestial highway to the battlements of God's home. Directly opposite to us across the river were our own beloved hills of Vermont, the hills of our birthright, the hills of the setting sun. The village of Hanover was just below us, fresh, compact, and shining as a mosaic, with its venerable college, solenin old church, and clusters of white dwellings in a square setting of young elm trees which lent a graceful shade to the romantic footpaths round the common.

The house built by Increase Kimball stood opposite the north-east corner of Wentworth Hall and was occupied for a short time by Kimball's sister, Mrs. Betsey True, but in 1804 it was taken by General James Poole for a general store, and two years later he removed the store to College Street, as has been said, being succeeded by Samuel H. G. Rowley, who brought his business here from the west side of the Green, and who in the next year, 1807, built the hall already mentioned. The Kimball house was bought by the College in 1837 and was torn down about 1850.

The lower floor of Rowley's building, which stood gable end to

¹ Life of William T. Porter, by Francis Brinley, 16.

the lane, was devoted to a store, while the second floor was a large and handsome hall, which was known by different names at different times, as Rowley Hall, Stewart's Hall, Dartmouth Assembly Rooms and Brown Hall. In 1817 the College, when excluded from Dartmouth Hall, secured it for a chapel and recitation rooms and so used it until the restoration of its own buildings. A varied succession of storekeepers followed Rowley, all having a short tenure except John Stewart and Co., which had a hat store there from 1816 to 1821. The land was purchased by the College in 1833, and the building was bought in 1835 by Drs. Muzzey and Oliver, moved away and fitted up as a dormitory for medical students. It was placed upon the present site of Wheeler Hall, and after being used by students and having in it for several years the hall of the Phi Zeta Mu fraternity, it became a private residence and was occupied from 1854 to 1865 by J. S. Adams, by Professor C. A. Young from 1865 to 1877, and by Professor C. F. Emerson from 1877 to 1904. Mr. Emerson moved it back twenty feet from the street in 1881, but it was sold to the College in 1904 to make way for Wheeler Hall, and again took up its journey and became an apartment house at Number 3 Elm Street. The site to which Rowley Hall was first moved included the original site of Wheelock's malt house, and also a small parcel of land given by the College to Professor Ripley in payment for preaching, as well as a small bit, eight by thirteen rods, which he bought to give symmetry to the lot. In 1784 it was deeded to Jabez Bingham with houses on it, and in the next year Bingham was under appointment of the town as keeper of one of the official houses of correction.

The land above this was bought in 1772 of B. Woodward by Deacon John Payne, who at once built a house just north of the present Wheeler Hall, which he opened as an inn and kept, often to the dissatisfaction of President Wheelock, until he sold it in 1796 to Captain Stephen Kimball, who had previously lived on "Pork Hill," in the part of the town to the east of Etna. Kimball sold the south part of the property in 1804 to Luke Dewey and Calvin Eaton, blacksmiths. Eaton's ownership did not continue, and after a while Dewey abandoned the Payne house and built another just south of it, but this in turn was given up and a stone and brick house, which was burned January 1, 1918, was built by him about 1832, and in place of the blacksmith shop, which he had across the street and which was approached by the corduroy bridge, he built one in the rear of his new house. In this he

plied his trade until about 1855, assisted by his son Amos, who lived in the house after him and gave up the shop only in 1868. What became of the second house I am not sure, but I suppose that it became the carpenter's shop which was afterward moved to become the house farther up the street, now occupied by Mrs. Wells.

The north half of this lot Kimball sold in 1806 to Dr. Nathan Smith, who at the same time bought up the greater part of the land on both sides of the road as far as Girl Brook, but in 1810 he sold this piece to Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon, and in that year the latter built on it a house for his son Henry, who had settled in Hanover as a lawyer. Since Mr. Hutchinson left Hanover, about 1825, the house has been mainly occupied by College officers, the succession being Professors William Chamberlain, Samuel G. Brown, John N. Putnam, William A. Packard, John K. Lord and Frederic P. Lord. In 1920 this house was moved to the next lot to the north (now No. 39), and on its site was erected the Steele Chemistry Building.

The Hutchinson lot was bounded on the north by a street or lane, three rods wide, running up the hill, laid out by the owner of the hill, Eleazar Wheelock, Jr., with the idea of selling building lots upon it. Only one half lot, however, five rods wide, was actually sold before 1790, and that to Benjamin Chase, but it was not built upon until 1811, when it was bought by Dr. Nathan Smith and the south end of it conveyed by him to the State as a site for the present Medical Building. The parcel which Dr. Smith first intended for this purpose and conveyed to the State lay up the hill, contiguous to the second lot at its northeastern corner.

Between the Medical Building and the highway was a narrow strip, eight rods deep, originally conveyed by B. Woodward to Ezra Carpenter, who in 1787 built a small two-story house upon it, which in 1792 was occupied by a shoemaker, Silas Curtis, but before the erection of the Medical Building was used for a time by Dr. Nathan Smith for some purposes connected with the Medical School and was commonly known as the "Medical House." Later it became much dilapidated and about 1850 it was moved to the southwest part of the village and became the house where Mr. B. E. Lewin lived, now No. 8 Pleasant Street.

North of this was a house built by George Foster, a tradesman of the village, about 1787, which from 1806 was the home of Dr. Nathan Smith until his departure from Hanover. It was then

rented, and sold in 1822 to Captain E. D. Curtis, a former proprietor of the Dartmouth Hotel. From him it passed to his son-in-law, Joseph Pinneo, a nurseryman, and while owned and occupied by him was burned December 8, 1855. It was at that time a large two-story house, with its gable toward the road, and is one of the representative houses shown on a map of the town published in 1855. The house, until 1926 used as the President's house, was built by Professor Arthur S. Hardy in 1876, subsequently owned and enlarged by President William J. Tucker and bought by the College in 1909.

Two other houses once stood within the limits of the present College Park, both at its northeast extremity, of which one was a large two-story house, perhaps built by John Payne, who owned the land from there to the foot of the hill, and sold by him to Captain Kimball. After the latter's death in 1807, the house was occupied by his son, Increase Kimball, through whose insane behavior it was burned in 1852. During the fire he walked about, saying, "An enemy hath done this, an enemy hath done this." He invented the first machine for making cut nails, but it was soon improved and became of no value to him, and his consequent disappointment unsettled his mind. He formed a plan for adjusting the controversy between the College and the University by having a university built in Norwich and made a vow that he would not shave until it was accomplished, and so for years he wore a long gray beard. He kept a tavern in his house about 1830 with a sign "unlicensed inn," as he would not sell liquors. The second house was a small building a few rods to the west of the other, which was sold to the College in 1858 and was later torn down. Near the foot of the hill, on the east side of the road, there was for the first half of the last century a potash manufactory, and also a brick yard, while beyond the brook was a house, known as the "witch house" a name that implies a legend, but what it was I do not know. About three and a half miles north of the village, where the road comes down from Pinneo Hill, William Dewey kept a tavern as early as 1793, and for many years after.

If now we return to the village and go east on Lebanon Street from Main Street, passing the blacksmith shop and the brick yard on the south side, already mentioned, we should find at the corner of South Street an acre of land given to Patrick Field, a tailor, in 1771, in exchange for a part of the old gymnasium lot, already mentioned, on which he built a house nearly opposite the

Gove house. South of Field's lot, on the bank of the brook, at that time constant, a parcel of one acre was given by Dr. Wheelock in his will, in 1779, to John and Mary Russell for life, and thereafter to the President of Moor's Charity School for a washing place for the students. Here stood a house, built by Wheelock in 1774 for the workmen of the potash. The Russells and the Fields fell out, and one of the most amusing of the causes in our early justice's court was a prosecution in March, 1775, of the same Mary for bringing a "scandalous accusation" against "honest Mr. Field." John Russell in 1798, at the age of seventy, was gored to death by a bull. All the buildings on this side of the street east of the brick house at the corner of Main and Lebanon Streets, as far as the southeast corner of Lebanon and College Streets, were swept away by the fire of May, 1883.

Next east of the Field lot, another parcel of land, extending sixteen rods on the road, was given by Eleazar Wheelock to his nephew, Joshua Hendee, in 1770 or 1771, to encourage his settlement here as a shoemaker and tanner. His deed is dated April, 1774, and described the lot as "where said Hendee now lives." Hendee's house, built in 1772, stood near the eastern end of the lot, the corner of the lot being indicated by a pine stump under the northeast corner of the barn. Hendee was captain of the militia company in the College district, but he removed to Randolph, Vt., about 1783, and in that year conveyed his lot in Hanover to Nicholas Gilman, who came here in the same year from Cockermouth. All the early houses that stood upon this lot, and there were several, long ago disappeared, and all the houses now in that section are of late construction. The street called Sanborn Road was opened in 1906, and Sargent Place in 1900; on the latter several houses were built from the portions of the house on the corner of Main and Wheelock Streets, which escaped the fire of 1900, and from the ell of the house of Professor Parker on Main Street. The little house in which Cornelius O'Leary lived was built out of an old shed moved there from the Caleb Ward place on the turnpike. The brick house (No. 25), now belonging to the estate of Jerome Chesley (Lebanon Street, No. 11), was built by John Williams, a Methodist minister, about Just east of the brick house there long stood a gambrel roofed house, that belonged to the farm which James Wheelock inherited from his father in 1779, and which was built before 1774. It was a fine old house of much pretension, but after being owned by several prominent residents of the village it gradually

became dilapidated, interesting only from its antiquity, and was torn down in 1894, the last of "the old settlers." The Catholic Church was built in 1924 and farther to the east the large brick school house for the lower grades was built in 1925.

Returning to Main Street and then going easterly along the north side of Lebanon Street, we find that the lot next the bank was long occupied by the old "Hanover Bookstore," removed to that site from the west side of Main Street in 1869. The twostory house (No. 8) was built by Jedediah Baldwin, who lived in it until his death in 1811. It afterward came through foreclosure into the hands of John Wheelock, who devised it to Princeton College. From that College it came to Lucretia Perry, a widow, and from her to her son-in-law, Dr. L. B. How, and afterward to J. B. Warden. It was at this house that the great fire of May, 1883, was stayed. It was the strategic point in fighting the fire. The roof took fire several times from flying sparks, and just as it seemed impossible to save the building, the coming of a fire engine from Lebanon gave the assistance necessary to check the flames. All the houses east of this lot as far as College Street, and on that street as far as the Green, stand upon a lot of land given by Eleazar Wheelock to his son James as a New Year's present in 1779. The first two were built about 1840, and the house on the corner (No. 14) was built by Oliver Carter about ten years later. On the opposite corner the Methodist society bought a lot and built a church in 1840, which passed to the Episcopalians in 1850, and from them in 1872 to G. W. Kibling, from whom it passed to his son, G. F. Kibling, who used it for an "opera house" for ten years, when, after the great fire of January, 1887, he enlarged it and transformed it into the "Dartmouth Hotel." Since that time it has had many vicissitudes, having been a boarding house, a bowling alley and a tenement, and having been often the object of investigation by the Hanover authorities. It is now a College dormitory and known as "South Hall."

The house next east (No. 18) was built on land leased by John Wheelock to one Joseph Hill, in 1809, for fifteen bushels of corn, or an equivalent, on condition that he build a comfortable house within a year, and a barn twenty feet square, within three years. The house Number 20 was built to rent about 1845 by Oliver Carter on land leased of the heirs of John Wheelock, and the next house was built by Major Tenney about 1823. The last house (No. 24) on that side of the street was built in 1843 or 1844 by Lemuel Stevens, Jr., known as "Capting" Stevens. All

the houses on what is known as the "Flat" are of recent construction, the earliest one having been that of William Keleher, which was moved in 1868 from East Wheelock Street near the Sphinx building.

Going up College Street, the first house beyond the corner on the west side (Nos. 2, 4) was built by F. W. Davison to replace one that was burned in 1891. The little house next north was built by Joseph G. Ward in 1841. The brick house and shop (No. 8), long occupied by H. L. Carter, were built about the same time by Harvey Benton, a carriage painter of unusual skill. The house just below the Thayer School building (No. 10) was erected in 1850 by J. G. Currier upon a frame hauled on the snow across the Green on timber shoes from the now vacant lot north of Crosby Hall. Mr. Currier lived there from 1857 to 1867, when the property was bought by the College after the construction of the gymnasium.

On the other side of the street all the land at one time belonged to Dr. Laban Gates, who built the house on the corner of Wheelock Street, already spoken of. The first house above the corner of Lebanon Street (No. 3) was built by Joseph Patch about 1843. The two houses just above (Nos. 5, 7) were built respectively the first about 1860 by Mr. Simmons and the second in 1874 by Mrs. Sarah E. Swett, widow of Franklin P. Swett. The little building above was originally the hall of the Kappa Kappa Kappa society, erected in 1860, and remodeled by its present owners, the Dragon society, in 1917. The land lying east of the street was in early times a swamp, on whose upper and drier edge, below Wheelock Street, was President Wheelock's garden, and at the foot of the garden stood a little house, built for the accommodation of the President's servants and occupied by one of them, Tieny Garvin, and later by tenants of the poorer class. On the opposite side of the road, southwest of Culver Hall, where South Fayerweather now stands, was a large two-story house, built by Amos Wardwell in 1809, which was later known as the "Burke" house and was burned in 1856.

If, now, we again return to the southwest corner of the Green to go west on Wheelock Street, the first house on the left beyond the corner, the Howe Library, was the mansion house of President Wheelock, built in 1773 on the site of Reed Hall, from which it was moved to its present position in 1838 by Otis R. Freeman, who bought it for \$325. Its original gambrel roof was changed in 1846 by A. P. Balch, who then owned it, to a

sharp A roof. It was a private residence until 1900, when its interior was remodeled, and it was given by Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock as a village library. Its age is one year less than that of the house next west belonging to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of which house an account has already been given. Coming into the possession of the fraternity in 1908 it was remodeled and enlarged to its present size.

The house now owned by Professor E. J. Bartlett (No. 8) was built by Benjamin Thurston on the northwest corner of an acre of ground sold in 1784 by the College to Parker Smith, a tailor, for £30 (ten rods east and west by sixteen north and south), on which he built a house near the present one, which disappeared apparently about the time this one was built.

The house of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity (No. 10) was built by Mrs. A. A. Brewster about 1840 as a residence for her son, and was made of a barn and an old house that were moved from the other side of School Street. Mrs. Brewster herself occupied it later, and after her death it was occupied successively by Rev. Dr. John Richards, pastor of the College Church, Professor C. A. Aiken, Dr. James Newton, a dentist, and ex-President S. C. Bartlett, through whose heirs it passed to its present ownership in 1907.

On the opposite side of the street, about where the Psi Upsilon house now is, there was, as early as 1774, a hatter's shop, kept by Asa Huntington. He was followed by Samuel McClure, the barber, before he moved into the shop on Main Street already mentioned. Judge Elias Weld then came to the house that had succeeded the shop, and after him was Ebenezer Lee. In 1870, when the corner was utilized by A. P. Balch, the house was torn down to give way to a barn, which after the fire of 1887 was used by G. W. Rand as a furniture store until the College took possession of the property and moved the barn to the rear of the lot, where it now serves as a storehouse.

On the west side of the Episcopal Church, the house of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity stands on land given by the College to Wheelock for a garden in 1778. The lot came into possession of Caleb Fuller, whose daughter, as has been said, married Elam Markham, and about 1827 he built the house which was taken down in 1925 to make room for the new fraternity building. Jonathan Freeman lived here for a time, then Elijah Smalley, and Daniel F. Richardson, one time postmaster, and later

Professor M. D. Bisbee, from whom it passed in 1908 to the fraternity.

The house beyond it, on the brow of the hill, was built in 1820 by Colonel Amos A. Brewster, who lived in it until his death in 1845. His widow sold it to Professor J. S. Woodman, from whom it passed to President Asa D. Smith in 1865, and after his death was occupied by his daughter, Miss Sarah L. Smith, until her death in 1916. It was while President Smith occupied the house that in the early seventies his son, William T. Smith, then a young man in ill health and not expecting to live long, set out the row of elms that now shade the road leading to the bridge, which before that time had been bare, dusty and unsightly.

The houses on both sides of the road down the hill, as far as the bridge, are in general of comparatively recent date. The oldest are the house of Luman Boutwell, which, as has been said, was once the shop of Samuel McClure on Main Street, whence it was moved to this location; the brick house next it, originally a two-story house built by A. L. Bundy, the lower story later becoming a cellar by the raising of the outside level; and the house two numbers below, built about 1835 by James Rogers and long the home of John O'Gara, who was for many years the invaluable employee of the Hanover Aqueduct Company, and whose tenacious memory, with almost the exactness of a map, could recall the locaton of pipes laid years before, of whose course no visible trace remained. Of the brick school house at the top of the hill an account is elsewhere given.

Of the houses on School Street, which was formally opened in 1843, having been "dedicated" to public use as a highway before that time by the Trustees of the College, the first on the left from Wheelock Street was built on the Parker Smith lot, already mentioned, by Jabez Warren. Next to it, on the corner of Allen Street, the house now used as the Ashbel Hotel has undergone many changes from the small house called the Paul House, built by D. Warren, and after that the home of Deacon B. W. Hale, Professor Charles F. Richardson, and then of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, from which it passed to the ownership of H. A. Brown, who opened the hotel in 1916. The only house on the opposite side of the street, between Wheelock and Allen Streets, was built in 1871 by Stephen Rand for his daughter who had married Orlando Tabor. The house on the southeast corner of School and Allen Streets was built in 1898 by G. C. Furber, who came from Littleton. From him it passed to the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and

from it to Mrs. H. T. Howe. The house next to this was built by William Avery in 1868, and its next neighbor, bought by Newton A. Frost in 1880 of Frederick Chase, was built by Lemuel Davenport about the time when he erected the Tontine.

Across the street, the large house, now the home of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, was built in 1835 by Stephen Brown on a lot previously belonging to Aaron Wright, a tailor. It was successively the home of Professor O. P. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. John Richards, Rev. Henry Wood, Deacon B. W. Hale, Freeman Bibby, Professor John H. Wright and Dr. William T. Smith, from whose estate it came to the fraternity.

The southwestern part of the village has had a comparatively recent and rapid growth, several of the houses having been moved to that section from other parts of the village. The extension of Allen Street from School Street to Maple Street was made in 1877, at the time when the school house was built upon it. Maple Street was extended to West Wheelock Street in 1879 and the group of houses about its western end began with the building of several houses by Eben Sargent in 1903. Pleasant Street was opened in 1878 on the extension of School Street, which was still farther extended to the south in 1910. The opening through of Maple Street to West Wheelock Street was utilized for the establishment of a creamery, a joint stock company formed in 1886, which had first built its plant on the north side of the road near the foot of Corey Hill, but later had transferred it to this new location in order to secure a better water supply and to be nearer the railroad station. It did not, however, prove a success and ceased operation in 1897 when its business was absorbed by the Hood's creamery across the river.

Within twenty years the village has extended in two other directions, to the northeast and the northwest. The first house on Park Street, the house on the northeast corner of its intersection with East Wheelock Street, was built by Professor Charles H. Pettee of the Agricultural College. Immediately adjoining on the north Mr. Frank W. Davison built a house in the same year, and since that date all the houses to the north, on Park Street, the Parkway and Balch Street, have been constructed. ¹

¹ The builders and the times of construction of the houses on these streets are as follows:

TOHOWS.		
Park Street:	1 Charles H. Pettee	1884
	3 Frank W. Davison	1884
	5 Frank W. Davison	1903
	7 Leon F. Sampson	1906

In 1922 the College built on East Wheelock Street (on land that was once a part of the farm of the Agricultural College, which passing through the hands of John M. Fuller, A. A. Plummer and Stephen Chase, had been acquired by the College in 1921), and on a street which was opened for building purposes and named Dana Street after President Dana of the College, ten houses which from their size and arrangement were called "Toy Town." These have since been sold to different college officers. In addition to the original ten, other houses have since been erected on East Wheelock Street and on Balch Street. The fine stone house on East Wheelock Street at the foot of Corev Hill (Balch Hill) was built by Professor Alpheus Crosby, about 1845.

Building to the northwest of the village began soon after the opening of the Hospital in 1893, first on Webster Avenue, then on Occom Ridge, and later on Rope Ferry Road. The first house on the Ridge was that of Dr. E. H. Carleton, built in 1897. Two years later the College built six houses farther north, intended for the use of College teachers. Others followed this opening, and after a time the College offered its houses for sale. These were bought by College officers, and the new houses that have been built of late years in that section have been similarly owned, so that it is occupied almost exclusively by those connected with the College.¹

	9	Frank W. Davison	1903
1	11	Leon B. Richardson	1906
1	13	Howard M. Tibbetts	1914
1	15	Mrs. Arthur Haskell	1903
1	17	A. J. Baker	1907
Parkway:	4	Harry L. Hillman	1914
	8	Percy Bartlett	1911
Balch Street:		Arthur H. Chivers	1915

¹ The builders and the times of construction of the homes on these streets are as follows:

Webster	Avenue:	1	Kappa Kappa Kappa Fraternity	1924
		3	Sigma Chi Fraternity	1912
		4	House moved to this site	1920
		5	Phi Delta Theta Fraternity	1900
			House moved to this site	1926
		7	Kappa Sigma Fraternity	1915
		8	House moved to this site	1925
		9	Herbert D. Foster	1898
		10	House moved to this site	1925
		11	Thomas W. D. Worthen	1896
		12	President's house	1926
		13	Fred P. Emery	1806

Clement Road, between Occom Ridge and Main Street, was opened in 1916, and Choate Road, circling between Main Street and Clement Road, in 1917. The beauty of this section of the village has been greatly increased by the construction of a pond between Occom Ridge and Rope Ferry Road, where in former times was an unsightly marsh partly overgrown with bushes, and by the opening of the grounds of the Country Club. The pond was secured in 1900 through the efforts of Mr. C. P. Chase and Professor Thomas W. D. Worthen, who seeing the advantage

	15	William Patten Four houses built by the C lege at the end of the Aven overlooking Tuck Drive	
Occom Ridge:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14-24 26 30 32 34 36 38 40	The College apartment Louis H. Dow The College apartment Elmer H. Carleton Harry E. Burton William J. Tucker Archie B. Gile Perley R. Bugbee Oscar B. Gilbert Charles A. Holden William H. White The College D. Colin Wells Erville B. Woods Earl G. Bill James W. Goldthwait John H. Gerould	1898 1899 1898 1897 1901 1909 1925 1908 1921 1911 1900 1899 1907 1918 1916 1916 1915 1915
Rope Ferry Road:	2 8 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 29 31 37	Nelson P. Brown Lucien D. Pearson Adelbert Ames Nurses' Home Charles W. Kibbie Louis H. Dow Craven Laycock Charles E. Bolser Eugene F. Clark Frederick W. McReynolds David Lambuth William H. Sheldon Arthur H. Basye Charles A. Proctor Gilbert H. Tapley Edgar H. Hunter George C. Cox Lemuel S. Hastings Charles H. Dudley Homer E. Keyes	1916 1924 1922 1921 1884 1914 1913 1924 1909 1919 1923 1910 1923 1911 1924 1923 1913 1913 1912 1909
¹ See footnote on p. 70.			

that would accrue to the houses of that section from a more attractive foreground to their northern view, and also to the public at large from the clearing of the swamp, raised a subscription and personally directed the preparation of the ground and the construction of a dam across the narrow outlet through which the swamp drained to the river. The pond thus obtained was not fed by a perennial spring, but resulted from the impounding of water from the basin at whose bottom it lay, to which was added in times of surplus a stream from the pipes of the reservoir system. In course of time an oval pond of a little over nine acres in extent was secured, which in summer greatly adds to the beauty of the section and in winter serves as a skating place for men and maidens. In spring it contributes to the life of the neighborhood by the piping melody of myriads of frogs.

The opening of the golf grounds, afterwards called the "Country Club," also added to the beauty of this neighborhood. In 1899 fourteen men purchased the tract of land lying west of Rope Ferry Road and north of the land of Charles W. Kibbie as far as Pine Park.2 A golf course of nine holes was laid out, to which the varied natural configuration of the ground was well adapted, and which from some of its parts commands views of extraordinary beauty, extending from Ascutney on the south to Moosilauke on the north and including many intervening lesser hills with wooded slopes and open fields. Moderate dues brought many players, revenues that were above expenses were put into the development of the field, in the drainage of low places and the clearing of obstructions, until an attractive fair green took the place of rough pasture land, and the grounds became an ornament to the village. For fifteen years the grounds were developed by the Club, but additions beyond its means were desirable, and as the majority of the players were connected with the College it

¹ The houses and times of construction on these two roads are as follows:

ire mouses	and thines or	COMBE	detion on these two roads	are as rolls
Clement	Road:	2	Richard W. Husband	1922
		3	Sidney B. Fay	1907
		4	Ashley K. Hardy	1904
		5	Charles P. Chase	1914
		6	Howard N. Kingsford	1905
Choate 1	Road:	4	Clark School Dormitory	1922
		5	James Campion	1919
		9	John F. Gile	1922
		13	James P. Richardson	1917

² The original purchasers were John M. Gile, Edwin J. Bartlett, Charles F. Richardson, Louis H. Dow, Henry J. Weston, Thomas W. D. Worthen, Charles P. Chase, William Patten, Newton A. Frost, Perley R. Bugbee, John V. Hazen, Charles F. Emerson, William J. Tucker, and William T. Smith.

seemed desirable that the grounds should come into the possession of the College. With this in view Henry H. Hilton of Chicago, in 1914, gave to the College \$7,000 for the purchase of property, which, since the purchase, has been known as "Hilton Field." In 1916 and 1917, largely through an additional gift by Mr. Hilton, a club house was built and the grounds were enlarged, partly by arrangement with the Pine Park Association, and partly by a purchase of land lying across the Vale of Tempe toward the east. Through Mr. Hilton's further generosity was built, in 1921, the iron bridge over the brook in the Vale of Tempe.

Northwest of the golf grounds lay a beautiful tract of pinecovered land, extending as far as the mouth of Girl Brook, and from the river on the west to the open fields beyond the Vale of Tempe on the east. It is a richly diversified tract in which the extension of Occom Ridge, before it is suddenly cut by Girl Brook, separates a level shelf lying along the bank of the river from the deep, winding and picturesque Vale of Tempe, from whose eastern side the ground again rises sharply in wooded slopes. Along the top of the ridge through this tract lay the old Rope Ferry Road, until it descended rapidly to the mouth of the Vale, where in ancient times was the ferry. In 1900 the road was still a public highway, though practically unused. The land to the west of it and the northern end of the Vale of Temple belonged to the estate of Frank Hutchinson, and the rest of the Vale to Hiram Hitchcock. The settlement of the Hutchinson estate brought its pine lands into the market, and an offer for the timber was received from the Diamond Match Company. The wood, though needing the attention of a forester, was of great natural beauty and its destruction would have left an unsightly space along the river bank. A movement was set on foot through the efforts of Professor D. Colin Wells to save the tract and convert it into a park for public use. At an equal price Mrs. Hutchinson gave the preference to the home purchaser, and Professor Wells was able to raise a fund of over \$4,000 with which to secure the land. An association, composed of the subscribers to the fund, was formed to control the land under the following agreement:

¹ Of the subscribers to the fund, Charles P. Chase, Justin H. Smith, William J. Tucker, Herbert A. Wilder, each gave \$500; Frank W. Davison gave \$400; Hamilton T. Howe and William T. Smith each gave \$300, and Perley R. Bugbee, H. W. Cannon, James F. Colby, Louis H. Dow, Fred P. Emery, John M. Gile, John V. Hazen, John K. Lord, Charles F. Richardson, Edward Tuck, and D. Colin Wells each gave \$100.

Know all men by these presents:

That we, the undersigned, being desirous of preventing the deforestation of a certain tract of land, forty-five acres, more or less, which forms the southwest portion of the Hutchinson farm, known as Grasslands, located in the town of Hanover, in the State of New Hampshire, in consideration of the mutual subscriptions and promises herein expressed, do severally subscribe the sum set opposite our names for a fund to be used for the purchase of said tract of land; and we hereby, each for himself, appoint two of our number, Justin H. Smith and Frank W. Davison, both of said Hanover, our agents and trustees for the purchase of said land, and authorize and empower them to pay therefor, upon delivery of a proper and warranty deed, executed to them as trustees, a sum not exceeding \$4,000; and we hereby severally authorize them to have and to hold the said tract of land so purchased as trustees for us, until such time as we shall agree upon a plan for its care and management, or permanent disposition by organizing a voluntary association, or otherwise; and we further personally agree to pay to our agents aforesaid our subscriptions herein made on or before December 1, 1900.

This informal association held the park for five years, until the organization of a voluntary corporation, October 2, 1905. During the interval the park was much improved by trimming and thinning the trees and making paths through the tract. On the date mentioned a new organization, known as "The Pine Park Association," was organized as the corporate successor of the old association, and to it were transferred the records and accounts of that association. The ownership was the same as before, except that the capital stock was increased to \$5,500 and five new shares were issued to Charles F. Richardson as trustee. The "Articles of Agreement" of the new association provided for the following purposes:

To promote the public health, growth and material prosperity of the village of Hanover, by preserving its natural wind break of forest on Occom Ridge and along the Vale of Tempe.

To establish and maintain within the limits of said ridge and vale and any adjacent land, a park, lay out roads and walks and plant shade and ornamental trees and shrubs and flowers therein.

And to secure permanently to the inhabitants of the village of Hanover, under suitable regulations, improved opportunities for swimming, and boating on the Connecticut River, and generally to do all things incidental to these purposes.

By-laws were duly adopted, under which the new officers were William T. Smith, president; Louis H. Dow, secretary and treasurer; Perley R. Bugbee, auditor; and Charles P. Chase, James F. Colby, John M. Gile, H. T. Howe and D. Colin Wells,

directors. The property was bought of the former trustees and put under the charge of the directors. In the ensuing years, under the direction of Professor Wells and the advice of a forester, much was done to improve the park, mainly through the voluntary labor of persons interested in it. Trees were trimmed, some were sold for lumber, underbrush was removed, and everything possible was done to make the park attractive. In 1907 Mrs. Hiram Hitchcock gave a strip of land to straighten the line, and on her death in 1912 she devised to the Association the Vale of Tempe, so that now the whole pine tract between the river and the eastern edge of the Vale of Tempe is permanently preserved for the use of the public. The old Rope Ferry Road was discontinued in 1905, but reopened in the following year as far as the southern line of the park, thus giving free access to it without encroaching on its management.

The park affords an ideal place for the winter sports of the Dartmouth Outing Club, and toboggan chutes and ski jumps have been constructed at considerable expense within the Vale of Tempe, and in connection with Hilton Field the park gives opportunity for ski and snow shoe races of all kinds. The expense of such construction was largely met through the generosity of the Rev. John Edgar Johnson of Philadelphia, who has taken a remarkable interest in the out-door activities of the students of the College.

As time went on, especially after the death, June 11, 1911, of Professor Wells, to whom the development of the park was a matter of personal pride, it was felt by its owners that it would be better to bring it under public direction, and accordingly a plan was devised whereby its control should pass jointly to the Trustees of the College and the village precinct. This plan was accepted by the Trustees April 26, 1913, and by the precinct at its annual meeting March 27, 1913. It provided that the immediate management of the park should be in the hands of two persons, with equal authority, one appointed by the Trustees, and the other, known as "Park Commissioner," elected by the precinct. The Trustees appointed Charles P. Chase, their then treasurer, and Adna P. Storrs was elected by the precinct. It was provided that either the Trustees or the precinct could withdraw from the control and management of the property on giving a year's written notice to that effect.

There are many things tending to utility or beauty that have to do with the growth of the village, of which it is difficult to give

an exact account. Of such are the trees that adorn the streets. One looking down from the tower on Observatory Hill on a summer's day can see but a part of the village, on account of the thick screen of foliage which hides it. The fine old elms in the central part date from 1844, when through the efforts of the "Hanover Ornamental Tree Association," formed the year before, a great number of shade trees was planted along the streets. Like all such organizations this association, having served its immediate purpose, became inactive, but under various names, such as the Village Improvement Society, has been revived from time to time, and many young trees have been set out to replace those that died, or to keep pace with the extension of the streets. Many individuals have had their share in the work, but for many years Mr. Lucien B. Downing had a general oversight of the shade trees of the village, trimming the old trees and planting new ones. A more general and systematic movement in 1911 under the direction of Dr. H. N. Kingsford, resulted in the setting out of 382 new trees and the pruning of old ones. Until very recently the trees have never suffered severely from any of the insect pests that have been so injurious in some localities. Their worst enemy was the gas that escaped from the wooden mains with which the gas company experimented at its formation in 1872. By it some of the finest trees in the village were killed and others were seriously injured. Again, some of the oldest and largest trees have been killed by fires. Originally maples were planted as well as elms, but these have proved less long lived, and as they have decayed and been cut down they have been replaced by elms, which at present are almost exclusively the shade trees of the village.

The streets naturally suffered from the thick shade in which they often were, as in the spring of the year, and after long rains they were deep in mud which was slow to dry, and it was not until the movement for good roads throughout the State developed about 1910, that the streets were constructed in a way to give a firm surface in wet times. The sidewalks, which at their beginning were of dirt, suffered from the same cause. In dry weather they were very pleasant, but equally disagreeable in times of rain, and in the spring were almost impassable, except to the wearers of rubber boots, while the nocturnal traveler was in danger of being mired. The beginning of a better state came in 1886, when Mr. Joseph Emerson put a walk of tar concrete about his house on the corner now occupied by the Casque and Gauntlet Society. The result was so satisfactory that his example was soon followed by

others, the College putting in a large amount of such walk the next year, and within a few years the entire village was provided with firm sidewalks on almost every street. To the difficulty of making one's way about the streets from mud was added that of darkness, for until of late years there were no means of lighting them at night. The earliest artificial light used in the village, unless we except the occasional use of pine knots, was candles, but these, of course, were useless in the streets, the only help which they could give being their use in lanterns made of perforated tin. In course of time candles in the houses gave way to whale oil and then to illuminating fluids, but these were unsuited for use in the streets. Then came kerosene, and a few individuals placed lamps in front of their dwellings, but their light seemed to intensify the encompassing darkness. About 1870 an attempt at public lighting was made by installing a gasoline light at the corner of Main Street and Cemetery Lane, but it was not a success. A gas company was chartered in 1872 1 and gas posts were soon erected by vote of the village precinct in different parts of the village, of which an account will be found in the section on the Fire Precinct (Chap. XVII).

Gas was used in the streets as long as the gas company continued, but as the company never was on a paying basis it went out of business on the introduction of electricity in 1893. This was introduced on the establishing of the Mascoma Electric Light and Gas Company, which had its plant between Lebanon and West Lebanon. Incandescent lights replaced the gas and the number of lamps was increased as different parts of the village called for service. The hour of putting out the lights was put forward, first to twelve o'clock, then to one, and finally until morning, and at length no regard was had to the full of the moon. use of gas in private houses was never general, owing to its great expense, the original price being \$8 a thousand feet, which the company claimed was not excessive in view of the rich quality of the gas, but the convenience and comparative cheapness of electric lighting (it being but little more than that of kerosene) soon brought it into universal use.

One of the necessities of village life is water. The earliest supply in Hanover was from springs and wells. As the forests were cut down the springs failed and wells became the source of supply. The first successful well was dug by Wheelock in the

¹ An account of this company may be found in the writer's History of Dartmouth College, II, p. 384.

low ground just west of the southwest corner of the present Reed Hall, directly under the existing sidewalk. It was afterward filled up, and the well long used to supply the College buildings was dug some years later on the eastern side of the Green. But the wells, supplemented as they were by cisterns, were insufficient and in prolonged droughts gave out entirely, so that the villagers were sometimes forced to draw water from Mink Brook. The earliest attempt to provide a lasting supply was in 1805, when several persons united to bring water through wooden logs from springs near the top of Corey Hill, below Velvet Rocks. This. however, proved unreliable, and in 1821 an aqueduct company, with a capital of \$5,000, was formed, in which B. J. Gilbert, Mills Olcott, Amos Brewster and Ebenezer Adams were the leaders. A half acre of ground, rich in springs, in the Greensborough district, at the foot of the hill on the south side of Mink Brook was bought, the water was gathered in a series of small reservoirs and brought in pipes to the village. This aqueduct, enlarged in 1880 under the direction of Frederick Chase, then president of the company, by an increase in the supply and in the size of the conveying pipe, is still in partial use; but even after its enlargement it was insufficient to supply the increasing wants of the community. In 1893 the Hanover Water Works Company was formed by the joint action of the College and the village precinct, under the immediate impulse of the President of the College, William J. Tucker. Its permanent organization was effected with Robert Fletcher as president and engineer, Edward P. Storrs as superintendent, Perley R. Bugbee as clerk and treasurer, and a board of seven directors including the three officers already mentioned and William J. Tucker, A. A. McKenzie and E. T. Ford, of Hanover, and Frank S. Streeter of Concord. Various plans were considered. One was to construct a dam on Mink Brook far enough from the village to give a sufficient head; another was to establish a pumping station for taking water from the river with a provision for filtering, but a gravity system was finally adopted.

The company had a paid up capital of \$45,000 of which the College contributed \$25,000 and the precinct \$20,000, and an additional \$20,000 was raised by bonds. A tract of land two miles northeast of the village, through which flowed a small brook which gathered the water from a considerable drainage area, was purchased and a dam twenty-nine feet high was built where the land narrowed into the ravine through which the

brook made its way out. The ground was largely cleared of vegetable growth and a reservoir was constructed, capable of storing 135,000,000 gallons, which by a raising of the dam in 1914 and 1915 was enlarged to a capacity of 161,400,000 gallons, affording a supply for all domestic purposes and for fire protection. The whole drainage area, 1,240 acres, has been protected from pollution by the purchase of all the surrounding farms, and by the removal of the former occupants and the exclusion of all agricultural operations. The work was begun in the summer, the construction of the dam and the laying of the pipes being let to a contractor, Lucien A. Taylor of Worcester, Massachusetts, but under the supervision for the company of Professor Robert Fletcher of the Thayer School. It progressed so well that water was impounded in the late autumn, and although some use was made of it during the following winter it was not until the reservoir received the melting snows of spring that it was filled and that the water became satisfactory for common use. For many years the supply was sufficient, although in some dry seasons, before the dam was raised, there was some anxiety lest there should be a scarcity, but the rapid growth of the village and the College, with the greatly increased requirements for water, led by 1920 to the consideration of an increased supply. The annual precipitation on the drainage area was sufficient to supply all needs, but the capacity of the reservoir was not large enough to retain the water of the melting snows of spring or the extraordinary rainfalls in summer and thus to insure against scarcity in occasional times of drouth. Various plans for a supplementary supply were considered, but it was not until 1925 that it was decided to construct a reservoir farther up on the drainage tract, and in the summer of that year a supplementary reservoir was made about a quarter of a mile above the older one and seventytwo feet higher in elevation. This reservoir of about thirty-four acres in extent has a capacity of 135,000,000 gallons. Its maximum depth is twenty-four feet and, when full, its minimum depth, at the stone embankment which surrounds it, is five feet. There is the ordinary spillway to provide for overflow, but the discharge of the water, when needed to supplement the lower reservoir, is through two ten-inch pipes, one having a six-inch branch and all terminating in an upward bend so that the water is thrown upward in jets to a height of fifteen feet, being thus aerated as it falls back into the pools from which it makes its way into the lower reservoir. The cost of this second construction was about \$40,000.1

The success of the company, financially and otherwise, has been complete. It has been profitable as an investment to the College and the village, and has been of inestimable value in protection from fires. Its use was followed by an extension of the system of sewers which had been begun in 1890 as a private enterprise by residents at the north end of the village in connection with the construction of a sewer for the Hospital, and which now, owing to the great increase in the use of water in private dwellings and in the College buildings through the introduction of bath and toilet rooms, became an imperative necessity for the village. The sewers gradually took the place of open drains and cesspools until, in 1915, the authorities required the latter to be wholly abandoned and that each house be connected with a permanent sewer.

The relation of the village to the outside world, as far as it depended upon means of communication by mails and roads. has been told in the writer's History of Dartmouth College. The service of the telegraph and express companies reached Hanover about the same time. The express came with the railroad in 1847, at first in the rudest way and only once in the week, and, as there was no local agent, packages were left on the platform of the railroad station to be claimed by the consignees. The risk and uncertainty of such a proceeding soon led Joseph Emerson, a merchant of the village, to take charge of the articles, but he assumed no responsibility for their delivery, not even when, after a few years, the company had an office of its own in the little building next to Mr. Emerson's store, or when Mr. Emerson became agent of the express company. As a favor he would sometimes deliver packages on a little wheelbarrow, but it was not until late years that the express company acquired a delivery wagon and assumed responsibilities for delivery. It long held its original office, but fires and building operations have forced it to

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<sup>1</sup> The following statistics were given in 1893:
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Length	of	14"	pipe	992	ft.	Greatest depth at reservoir 22.5	ft.
Length						Area of reservoir 34.5	
Length						Greatest head at Inn 158	ft.
Length						Static pressure 67.5	lbs.
Length						Mean annual rainfall 33 to 36	in.
Length	of	4"	pipe	5204	ft.	Maximum rainfall 45	in.
						Minimum rainfall 24	in.

A full account of the reservoirs is to be found in the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine for May, 1926, by Professor Robert Fletcher.

many changes of location. The first telegraph office, as has been said, was opened about 1852 in the building next to the Dartmouth Hotel.

The first telephone exchange was established in Hanover in 1901 with 26 subscribers, though a single telephone on the White River Junction exchange (earlier on the Lebanon exchange) was in use for more than ten years before in Mr. Storrs' bookstore. In 1905 an automatic switchboard was installed with 86 subscribers; in 1912 this was replaced by a central office switchboard to serve 264 subscribers; the equipment has been enlarged as demand for telephone service increased till at the present time (1927) it serves more than a thousand subscribers.

CHAPTER IV

ETNA

THE village, which since 1884 has been called "Etna," was before that time known as "Mill Village" or "Mill Neighborhood," or, after the division of the town into school districts in 1807, was spoken of as "District Number Five." On the establishment of a post office there in 1884, a new name being necessary as there was already a "Mill Village" post office in another part of the State, this office was called "Etna" by the desire of the inhabitants, the name being suggested by Miss Laura A. Camp, afterward Mrs. William L. Barnes, but for what reason I have been unable to ascertain.

This village, which stretches somewhat sparsely along rather more than half a mile of the original "two-mile road," owed its existence to the series of falls in Mink Brook, on the banks of which it lies. Here was laid the principal "mill lot," and here was the official gristmill of the town, built by James Murch in 1769. It stood, according to Chase's History, "substantially on the site of the present grist mill" in that village. Murch was not a millwright, only a contractor, and tradition says that the mills were actually constructed by Simeon Dewey, a blacksmith from Springfield, Massachusetts, who settled here about that time. The sawmill, that was the necessary companion of the gristmill, stood apparently half a mile farther down the brook, in easy reach of the "pine lots," not far above the present fork of the road as one goes to Lebanon or the College Plain. The mill lot of sixty acres granted to Murch about that time, covered both banks of the brook from the gristmill as far as the head of the falls.

The original mills have all disappeared, but there was an upper sawmill, of later construction, built nearly at the head of the falls, still standing on its early site, though the dam has been rebuilt about ten feet above its first position. It was bought in 1882 from William Dewey by Horace L. Huntington, who changed the upright saw to a circular saw, and in 1896 put in a gasoline engine as supplementary to the water power. Mr. Huntington also built the house adjoining the mill in 1888, and at one time

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used the mill for a cider press. Above the sawmill and above the present bridge there was, across the brook, in early times a filling and cloth-drying mill, belonging to Moses and David Woodward, passing in 1800 into the hands of Henry D. Chandler, and later to Cushman and Walker, but it has entirely disappeared.

An eighth of a mile below stood the gristmill, originally built, as has been said, by Simeon Dewey for the contractor, Murch, from whom it passed to Asa Hill. It was once a busy place, having four runs of stones, for wheat, provender, and so forth. The first mill lasted about sixty years and was replaced about 1828 by the present structure, which was built by John Williams, a Quaker. It is impossible to follow out the sequence of owners with the times of their occupancy; but with a break after the first, probably from Williams' time, the mill passed through the hands of Deacon Asa Worth, his son, John, and then his son-in-law, Jonathan Howe, from whom it passed to John Sanborn, then to Orren P. Kinne, who sold to Corzoe S. Bastright and he to Truman S. Johnson of Lebanon who assigned it to the estate of Eunice B. Fitch and from that it passed to J. W. Spaulding. During this last ownership the old dam went out in 1884, and the expense of its restoration was so great that in the next year Spaulding sold to E. O. Ingalls. In 1889 Horace L. Huntington, who had the mill on a four years' lease, put in a water wheel and built a small addition, which he used as a shingle mill, but which he sold on the expiration of his lease to J. W. Spaulding. From Ingalls the possession passed in rapid succession to Burt W. Heath, George N. LaBombard and Burt O. Church, the last of whom tore out the mill fixtures and turned the mill into a ladder factory. Church later sold the machinery to Dean Poland, and the mill, which was dismantled, to R. E. Barrows, and he sold it to Alvin Bland in September, 1922. In 1868 John Sanborn, who then owned the mill, added a small grocery store. He was an illiterate man and could not "figure," and one day, when a man named Corey, of similar lack, bought some tea, neither could tell to how much it came. Corey suggested that they should "jump at the price," to which Sanborn assented. The sawmill just below the gristmill was built in 1873 by John Gould and Joseph F. Smalley.

The original sawmill near the "Pine Lots" was farther down the stream, not far above the bridge over the brook on the road to Lebanon. The site of the old dam and the contour of the mill yard may still be easily made out.

A store with a hall over it was built in 1833 by Ashel Packard with the help of contributions made by the inhabitants of the village, on the condition that they were to have the hall free for all gatherings to which a paid admission was not charged. It was occupied for a considerable time by the Universalists for their Sunday meetings. From Packard it was purchased by Horace and Walter Buck, who built an addition at each end of the building. To the business of the store the two Bucks added the opening of a hotel, which they kept for several years and then sold to Joseph Tenney. This was the only hotel that the village has ever had. The store passed in 1837 to Sanborn and Bunker, to Davis and Eaton in 1839, to Joseph Tenney in 1847, and before 1850 to A. Conant, who, after taking into association Morgan and Dodge, dropped out in 1852 and left the business to them. From 1857 to 1864 the business was carried on by Dodge and Huntington, then by J. W. Dodge, and after him by H. H. Clough, who merely rented the hall. C. W. Hayes succeeded him, and in 1914 he was followed by W. H. and M. C. Trumbull, who sold it in 1918 to R. E. Barrows, who at the same time bought the brick house adjoining. The first town meeting held in the hall was in March, 1844, and afterward until its destruction it was the regular place for holding such meetings, except as presidential elections, since 1912, have been held also on the College Plain. The hall, which was without conveniences or means of ventilation, was remodeled and improved in 1917, but the building was burned together with the brick house on April 3, 1922. Apparently taking fire from a defective furnace, about the middle of the day, it was totally destroyed with its Its site was between the present houses of G. M. Bridgman and R. E. Barrows.

The parade ground in front of the Baptist Church was bought of Ithamar Hall, December 11, 1829, and given for a parade ground and other public exercises. Funds for the purchase to the amount of \$120 were secured by subscription and the deed was made to individuals. In course of time, these all having died and the tract no longer being required as a parade ground, the heirs of those to whom the land was deeded by Mr. Hall were brought, through the efforts of Carleton H. Camp in 1909, to give their consent to the passage of the land to the ownership of the town, in whose possession it now is. Clarence H. Camp, who then owned the Hall place, maintained that as the ground had been sold for a parade and was no longer used for that purpose,

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it reverted to the Hall estate. A controversy of some extent arose and was settled by the town's giving a quit claim deed to a lawn and driveway in front of Camp's house and by his giving a similar deed to the town for the rest of the land.

At the beginning of the last century the Universalists, partly as the result of the disagreements in the churches at the Center, gained a considerable position in the town and had a strong hold in the "North Neighborhood" and in "Mill Village," Benjamin Miller and Eleazar Wright being the leading spirits. With them was associated a considerable number of deists, who had for a good many years an infidel library at Mill Village. Most of the deists belonged to the Democratic party and soon after 1830 they determined at a Democratic caucus that no man should be chosen to a town office who was a professor of religion. It was this sentiment that at an earlier time drew so many of them to the support of President John Wheelock in his controversy with the Trustees of the College, in which he posed as the champion of liberal theology and a martyr to orthodoxy.

The eastern part of the town has always had a strong community feeling, of which the village of Etna is now largely the center. This has been manifested in its relations with the western portion of the town in a vigorous assertion of its claims to full representation in all town matters, and also in movements from time to time intended to advance its own welfare and to meet its own needs. In nothing has this spirit been shown more happily than in several attempts to establish libraries for the use of that part of the town, though none of them, until the last, has been permanently successful, owing to the lack of a suitable place for keeping the books.

As early as 1801 there was established by special charter, dated June 12, "The Proprietors of the First Social Library of Hanover." The corporators were Joseph Curtis, Samuel Kendrick, Silas Tenney, Otis Freeman, John Durkee, Leonard Dow, Zenas Coleman and Isaac Houston. The first meeting was to be called by notices posted at the "north and south meeting houses." The library seems to have been kept at the house of one of the members, changing perhaps as different members took the charge of it, but no records have been found to show how large the library became (though one volume, numbered 143, remains) or how long the organization lasted. Probably it was not active for many years, as on June 30, 1819, there was chartered the "Second Library Association in Hanover" with Henry Chandler, Silas T.

Vaughn and Harvey Chase as incorporators. This organization was more effective than its predecessor, gathering a library of more than 700 volumes and continuing in existence until January, 1874, when it disbanded and the books were sold at auction. The library was maintained by an annual assessment of one dollar on each member and was open for the drawing of books on the last Saturday of each month. It was kept, at first, at the house of a member, but later for many years in the hall over the store in Etna, where the town meetings were held.

Still another library came into existence during the life of the "Second Library Association," known as the "Hanover, Lebanon, and Canaan Philosophical Library," which was chartered, June 27, 1835, with William Hall and Amos Tenney of Hanover and Thomas Peabody of Lebanon and their associates as incorporators. Little can be learned about this library save that "the meetings for the drawing of books were of a somewhat migratory character, being held alternately in the towns named." It is not known how large the library was, how long it continued, or what became of the books.

The successor to the last two organizations, growing out of the desire for social intercourse and library privileges, was the "Etna Library and Debating Society," formed at Etna in December of 1883, whose object was well stated in its name, and which looked toward the intellectual and social improvement of its members. The membership fee was set at two dollars, and there were to be fines for failing to return at the proper time books drawn from the library.

There were the usual officers, but the care of the library was put into the charge of the directors, while the preparation of the programs for meetings for debate was entrusted to a committee on programs. The meetings were to be held weekly during the winter months, beginning about Christmas, and the regular program consisted of a debate on a question by disputants appointed two weeks in advance. There was always an opportunity for volunteers to the debates, and it was generally improved, and after the debate the presiding officer decided on the merits of the debate and the meeting on the merits of the question. The subject of debate partook of the academic, with but a single intrusion of anything relating to current events. The last subject of discussion, at a meeting held February 12, 1886, was: "Resolved, that man's efforts as related to the business of life are more deceptive than truthful," from which the society never recovered.

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A declining interest received its death blow and four more meetings at intervals of one, six and three years were mere formalities preceding dissolution. After the first years, meetings were enlivened by spoken dialogues by younger people and by the reading of a paper called the "Etna Enterprise" edited by one of the women members.

Membership was confirmed by a certificate, issued on the payment of the entrance fee and renewed on the payment of succeeding annual dues. The highest number of members recorded was seventy-seven.

The library, purchased with the fees and the fines, was kept at the house of one of the members, who acted as librarian and who, after the first, received five dollars a year for his services. A library of 300 volumes was accumulated, but after the demise of the Society the books were given to the new town library located at Etna.

This library was established in 1903 in accord with the "library act" of the legislature, approved April 11, 1891, by which the State gave a sum not exceeding \$100 to towns that should provide to the satisfaction of the library commissioners of the State "for the care, custody and distribution of books furnished" by such gift, and that should appropriate not less than \$50, if their last assessed valuation exceeded \$1,000,000.

The satisfactory care and custody of the books were assured by the construction in 1905 of the present library building through an appropriation of \$2,500 made by the town. The work was entrusted to a committee, consisting of H. W. Hoyt, Chandler P. Smith and Robert Fletcher, which drew the plans for the building and superintended the work. The structure, which was of brick on a granite underpinning, was rectangular in shape and one story in height. The interior, consisting of a single room of twenty-five by thirty-three feet, had a paneled ceiling of hazelwood, which was also the material of the interior finish, while the walls were plastered. To insure the building against dampness, as far as possible, an air space was left between the double exterior walls, which were eight and four inches thick, and there was a second air space between the brick wall and the plastering. A fine approach to the building was secured by a flight of granite steps and abutments, the gift of Henry C. Whipple in memory of J. W. Dodge. A fire proof vault on the north side of the building, four and a half by nine by eight feet, was added by a special

vote of the town. The total cost of the building was a little over \$2,800.

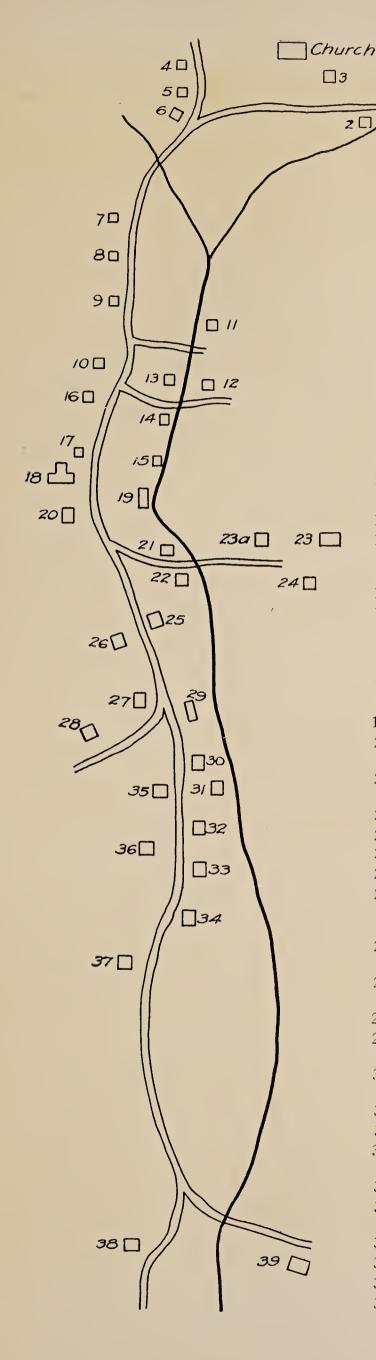
The administration of the library is in the hands of two trustees

elected annually by the town.

The library is but one manifestation of the community spirit of which Etna is the center. The tendency to the improvement of social life indicated by the library organizations was also shown in the formation of a Village Improvement Society in 1903, of which the results are seen in the erection of lamps for lighting the streets, the planting of ornamental trees, the construction of walks and a general movement toward the neatness of the place. In 1925 there was built a small structure as a place for the housing of a fire apparatus, at a cost of \$1227.36 of which the town furnished \$1,000, and also as a meeting place for the fire company. Equipment was purchased which cost \$566.79.

The post office in Etna has been unusually free from change of postmasters. The first incumbent of the office was B. B. Holmes, who took it from 1884 to 1886. He was followed until 1889 by H. Y. Miller. The office was then held for a year from 1890 to 1891 by Carrie L. Knowlton and from the latter date until the present by W. G. Spencer.

It is impossible to give with exactness the history of all the houses in the village. Memory and record alike fail to furnish complete information, but, as far as I have been able to learn, the details of construction and partial ownership are given in connection with the accompanying map.



HOUSES IN ETNA

- 1. A. W. Fitts, built by A. G. Chick.
- 2. Harrison Trumbull.

- 3. Harvey Camp, built by Ithamar Hall.
- 4. Parsonage.
- 5. Carleton H. Camp.
- 6. W. A. Paine, built by B. Fellows.
- 7. H. O. Hoyt, built by Nancy Currier, 1860.
- 8. Rev. Jesse Coburn, built by B. Fellows, 1824.
- 9. Begun by Amos Camp, finished by Laban Chandler, 1873.
- 10. Library 1905.
- 11. H. L. Huntington.
- 12-13. Built by John Gould.
- 14. Built by H. L. Huntington, 1888.
 - Mill built by John Gould.
- 15. C. W. Hayes.
- 16. H. L. Huntington.
- 17. Built by Henry G. Chandler, 1795; Rebuilt after fire by R. E. Barrows, 1924.
- 18. Store built by Asahel Packard, 1833; burned 1924.
- 19. Shop built by D. C. Whipple.
- 20. Two or three buildings put together; G. M. Bridgman.
- 21. Shop brought from hill to east by W. D. Knowlton, 1886.
- 22. Post Office.
- 23. Built by Perley Buck.
- 23a. Mrs. Gilman Wright.
- 24. School, built 1852.
- 25. Built by H. L. Huntington for grocery store of E. H. Wright.
- 26. Built by Thomas Praddex, 1891.
- 27. Walter Sanborn, John Huntoon.
- 28. Laban Chandler.
- 29. Built for creamery; Almon Hayes.
- 30. N. S. Huntington, Joseph Hatch.
- 31. Grist mill.
- 32. "Mill house."
- 33. Built for Abigail Hill; once "Nabby's Knoll."
- 34. Mary Hall; Calvin Eaton.
- 35. Mrs. Lewis Merrill; Freeman Smalley.
- 36. Matilda La Cass.
- 37. W. H. Hart.
- 38. W. H. Trumbull.
- 39. Roy Stevens.



CHAPTER V

THE CENTER VILLAGE

BESIDES the villages at the College Plain and at Etna there are several other centers of population that, though much less in size, are yet entitled to distinct mention.

The center village, "Hanover Center," comprises now about a dozen houses and owes its existence to the location there of the first meeting house. It lies along the two mile road, a half mile westerly from the spot at the geographical center of the town, where the "town plot" was laid out upon paper, but which as thus laid out was not in a place convenient for settlement. It surrounds a rectangular parcel of land, twelve rods wide and sixty-nine rods long, containing 5.175 acres, that was conveyed to the town in 1795 by Solomon Jacobs, for a "military parade" ground, in exchange for certain assignments of road allowances. This parade seems to have lain unimproved until 1810, when, at a special meeting in April, the town voted to let it out to be cultivated, smoothed and seeded down, but without expense to the town, and to reserve a pass way on the west side. The highway now passes diagonally across the middle of it. It has never been fenced and never thoroughly smoothed. The first meeting house stood at its southeast corner, and the Burroughs house stood north of it, while the later houses have been on the west side, the house of 1797 being almost directly opposite the first house.

In early times Jonathan Freeman, Jr., is said to have had a store, perhaps in the house which he is reported to have built, in recent years occupied by Willard Hurlbutt. When he gave up the store is not known. Perhaps he sold out to a man named Bicknell, who had a store for many years in the thirties, and perhaps before that time; but if so, Bicknell changed his location, for his store, in which he sold drugs as well as general merchandise, stood on the west of the parade and just south of the present school house. Later in the thirties he sold his store to Dr. Edward Smith, who moved the building and made it over into the dwelling house now occupied by Herbert F. Derby.

Bicknell's store was followed by one kept by John Smith. It stood a little south of John O. Gale's house, and may have had

also, to some extent, the character of a public house. From Smith it passed to Isaac C. Howard and was burned November 10, 1851. The loss was much felt by the community, especially as the building contained the only public hall in the place, and a generous subscription was made for the assistance of Loren W. Kinne, who proposed to build a store with a hall over it, if he could have help. He built a store on a lot now enclosed in the burying ground, and continued in business for several years, later taking as a partner a veteran of the Civil War, named Smith, but this store was burned about 1864. None has succeeded it.

Besides the suggestion of a public house made above, as kept by John Smith in connection with his store, we have an indication of one in a vote passed at the March town meeting of 1793, when the meeting adjourned "fifteen minutes to the house of Mr. Benja Hatches," apparently under a common impulse to secure the refreshment offered by a tavern of those days.

The school district in which the village lay was Number Three in the original division of the town into districts, but in the course of a somewhat bitter contest in 1826 over a new division, the old district received the Number Thirteen leaving its original number to the seceding fragment. The present school house near the church, west of the parade, was built in 1828, the earlier one having stood about a mile to the north, nearly opposite the barn of La Bombard.

Four meeting houses have stood about the parade. Of the first, which was built by the town on the coming of Mr. Burroughs, the following account is taken from Chase's *History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover*, pp. 193, 194:

This meeting house stood near the southeast corner of the parade at the center village, and east of the highway as now travelled. The ground was given to the town for this purpose by Deacon John Wright, Nov. 17, 1775. He gave also to the town three quarters of an acre west of the meeting house for a burial-lot—the same, in part, that is now in use.

Though still unfinished, the meeting house was opened for use probably in 1774. The town meeting was first held there in March, 1775; on which occasion it was voted to raise £25 for repairing the meeting house and to defray other town charges. In March, 1777, it was voted by the town that the vacant ground on the east side of the house be allowed to the use of the singers, and that the northeast corner be made into seats for the benefit of the town. The construction of news in general seems to have been first left to private enterprise,—each man for himself,—and to have progressed but slowly; for in May, 1778, it was voted "that the town will take at an

appraisal the pews now in the meeting house, and build pews on the vacant ground, and will seat the meeting house."

Five years later the house appears still unfinished. June 10, 1782, Edward Smith, Otis Freeman, and James Murch were appointed a committee by the town to finish the outside, lay the floors, and make seats in the galleries; and a tax of £20 was raised for that purpose. In April, 1792, a committee was appointed by the town "to seat the meeting house," and four "Quiresters" were chosen. The town also annually elected a "key-keeper." Lemuel Dowe was thus honored from 1776 to 1778, and then, for a series of years, Solomon Jacobs. Twelve shillings a year was voted to the latter in 1784 for sweeping the house.

Readers of Mr. Chase's History will remember that after the dissension in the church under Mr. Burroughs, he and his people quit the old meeting house and for several years had their meetings in barns and private houses, but then decided to have a house of their own. The old house, which, in the distracted condition of the church had been suffered to go to ruin, was, to the great relief of people, set on fire by an incendiary and burned on a night in February, 1797. Of the second house Mr. Chase gives the following account:

Prior to 1791 they [the people of Mr. Burroughs' church] built a new and larger meeting-house on the westerly side of the road, a little north of the parade, on land devoted to that purpose by Jonathan Freeman. It was known as the North Meeting-House, and the old one as the South Meeting-House. Town meetings were held usually in the latter, but in 1791, and occasionally thereafter, in the Burroughs house. It must have been at that date very incomplete, for the church in 1794 made provision, at a cost of \$400, "to finish the outside, build a pulpit, plaster the inside walls overhead, make pews on the lower floor, and lay the gallery floors." It had no steeple. On the 2nd of July, 1797, it was struck by lightning and suffered considerable damage.

That part of the old church which had not adhered to Mr. Burroughs continued, under various preachers, and then under Samuel Collins as a minister of its own, to occupy the old building until the fall of 1796, when it determined to have a new house. This was built by private subscription, again quoting Mr. Chase,

on the westerly side of the parade, a few rods north of the graveyard. The Universalists, who had at this time, by reason of the dissensions, obtained a foothold in the town, joined in this enterprise, and enjoyed in return the right to use the house every fourth Sunday. It is believed also that the Baptists had privileges there. [On the burning of the old house], the town in the following June voted to dispose of whatever interest it had in it, and to lay out the avails in fencing the burying ground.

This new "South Meeting-house," distinguished as the "large" one, was completed in 1797, according to the inscription upon a tablet which adorned

its interior wall near the pulpit. It had a steeple a hundred feet high, with a most graceful spire, surmounted by a cock, which was popularly supposed to crow defiance on all proper occasions. The house was raised June 10, 1796, and the steeple October 28. The peculiarities of ownership in this edifice gave rise to considerable difficulty, but it continued in use between thirty and forty years.

The two religious bodies went on in their separate houses until the departure of Dr. Burroughs in 1809. Uniting soon after that, they had their stated meetings in the south meeting house, excepting on the days assigned to the Universalists, when use was made of the north house. After 1809 the latter was not devoted to any regular use, excepting for the annual town meetings, until about 1830, when the south house having become untenable the north house, being very high posted, was converted into a hall by the laying of a floor above the tops of the old pews. It was then again occupied for Sabbath services and public meetings. In other respects it remained unchanged; the old sounding board still hung over the pulpit, and in the space of five or six feet beneath the new floor the old square pews were preserved as they stood. Externally the structure without a steeple resembled a barn. For the next ten years this was made to serve for all public purposes in the parish and for the meetings of the town.

Both houses were, however, rapidly deteriorating. In 1833 the town appropriated \$300 for repairs on the south meeting house, of which expenditure there is no record, and in March, 1839, an article was inserted in the warrant for the town meeting, on petition of twenty-two citizens, "to see if the town will raise money to repair and put in a state of preservation the meeting house near the center of Hanover which has been used as a Town house for forty years." The vote was adverse, but in the following October \$200 was appropriated for the purpose, but probably not

spent.

This vote, of course, referred to the north house and an attempt was made in the same year to raise money by subscription to shingle the house, but without success, as the society did not own the building. The south building, which it did own, was in equal need of repairs, but the society resolved not to undertake them unless it could control and enjoy the use of the building unmolested, as the divided ownership had caused much inconvenience and heartburning. Efforts to obtain a title to it in severalty failed by reason of the complication of interests, and in July the plan of building a house entirely new for themselves finally prevailed and was carried into effect under the pastorate of Rev.

Mr. Ellis, at a cost of about \$2100. In November, 1840, pew rents were fixed to aggregate \$430, and it was ordered that this amount should be apportioned among the pews annually in October. The new house still stands on the west side of the parade, a few rods north of the site of the other house. After its completion the disposition of the old house was the subject of much wrangling. Finally, about 1844, a party of contestants gathered one night and cutting away the supports of the steeple pulled it bodily over, and the ruins were carried away piecemeal, a part of the material going into the construction of a barn in the north neighborhood belonging to Sheldon Tenney, who headed the Universalist party.

The "new" house is a handsome building, of dimensions fifty-six by forty-two feet, with a belfry and a dome, and contains sixty slips or pews. The land on which it stands was given by John Smith, 2nd. The title rests in the trustees of the society for the use and benefit of the church and society, subject to a joint control. In February, 1844, it was voted to allow the town to use the meeting house for town meetings on terms to be agreed upon, and to sell the interest of the church and society in the old north meeting house. This was done and the building was sold to David Hurlbutt, taken down and set up again in the form of a barn on the west side of the road opposite the present house of G. N. LaBombard, where it was afterward burned.

Not very much is preserved about the houses of the hamlet. That at the northeast corner of the Green is said to have been built by Jonathan Freeman, certainly by one of the Freeman family. The house to the west of it, now occupied by Herbert F. Derby, has just been mentioned. Toward the north end of the west side of the Green is the school house, which was built in 1828. Below the church, already described, is the house of John O. Gale, built by John Smith, probably at the time when he had a store near by. Returning to the northeastern corner of the Green we find, just above the corner, the house of Lester Horton, built by Zeb Real in 1863. Just off the Green, on the north side of the Wolfeboro road, are two houses now owned by C. A. and G. N. LaBombard, of which the more eastern one occupies the site of the house of Dr. Eden Burroughs that was destroyed by fire after Dr. Burroughs left Hanover. The present house was built by Richard Foster, who married Dr. Burroughs' daughter, Irene.

The buildings on the east side of the Green mark the former course of the road. As one goes toward the south the first

dwelling, after passing a barn belonging to O. Twombly, is that of Mrs. Alice H. Spaulding. The next is the parsonage of the First Congregational Society, built by the Society in 1835. The brick house below, once belonging to Deacon Asa W. Fellows, was built by Caleb Foster in 1825. Farther down the hill on the same side of the road is the house of Joseph Albert, and nearly opposite is the house of Wilbur LaBombard, which was built by the Rev. Josiah Town in 1814, and still farther down, on the same side of the road, is the old house of Dr. Joel Brown. The house of Mr. Hatch, to which the town meeting once adjourned, was in the field to the east of the present road.

The post office in the village was established August 22, 1828, and the first postmaster was John Smith, 2nd, who was followed by his successor in business, Isaac C. Howard. Since then the succession of officers with the dates of their entering office has

been as follows:

Elihu Hurlbutt			1854
Loren W. Kinne			1859
Elihu Hurlbutt	March	23,	1864
David Camp	May	9,	1864
Elihu Hurlbutt			1868
Mrs. Helen J. Gale			1888

CHAPTER VI

THE CENTER CHURCH

THE checkered and turbulent history of the church at Hanover Center, as far as the departure of Dr. Eden Burroughs in 1809, may be found in Chapter IV of Chase's History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover.

Those who have read that account will remember that the church was an essential part of the town organization, and as such was supported by the proprietors by taxation, the first minister under their employ being the Rev. Knight Sexton, who preached here during the summer for three years, perhaps four, beginning with 1766. The town, as distinguished from the proprietors, assumed the support of the church in 1771, and at a special meeting, June 23, 1772, invited the Rev. Eden Burroughs to be the pastor, who accepted the invitation and was installed, September 1, 1772. For some years the meetings of the church were held in private houses in different parts of the town, but in the latter part of 1774 they were held in the meeting house at the Center, though it was still unfinished.

A serious controversy, which arose about 1783 over the subject of church discipline, divided the church, part holding with Mr. Burroughs in seceding from the Presbytery, and part keeping its former relations and securing in 1788 as its pastor the Rev. Samuel Collins of Sandown, N. H., who remained until 1796. From then until the union of the two churches the latter had no settled pastor.

After some years there was a desire on the part of members of both churches to unite, but Mr. Burroughs was not a man to make concessions essential for coöperation, and there were members in the other church who declared that they "would not feel privileged under his administration," and no progress was made but after the departure of Dr. Burroughs, to take charge of the church at Dothan, Vt., the union of the two churches at Hanover Center was consummated by the organization of the "First Church of Christ on Congregational Establishment in Hanover," with sixty-nine members, by a council convened at the house of Colonel Otis Freeman, May 16, 1810.1

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¹ The council consisted of the Rev. Dr. Asa Burton of Thetford, Vt., Moderator, Rev. Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, Scribe, and Rev. Stephen Fuller of Vershire, Vt.

The church was four years without a settled pastor. Early in 1814 the pulpit was supplied for some time by the Rev. Benjamin White of Thetford, and a notable revival was experienced under his earnest and stirring labors, by which the way was prepared for a settled minister. The Rev. Josiah Towne of Pittsford, Vermont, was called May 20, 1814, accepted June 9, and was ordained and installed on June 21 by a council of nine churches which convened at the house of Jonathan Freeman, Jr.²

The connection of the church with the town had long since ceased, and Mr. Towne's salary of \$480 was wholly derived from voluntary subscription. The congregation was at that time large and the church flourishing. Revivals occurred in 1815, 1821 and 1826, the number of communicants for 1821 being given as 156, the College Church then having 101 and the Baptists having 49.3 In the later years of Mr. Towne's ministry there was a serious decline, owing in part to "an unhappy method of opposing errorists in the pulpit." He was dismissed in 1833.

From October, 1834, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. John Birkby. For the better conduct of the business of the church a religious society was organized under the general laws of the State, February 6, 1835, by voluntary association, having as executive officers three trustees. In the same year a parsonage was erected and in October of that year the society voted to invite Mr. Birkby "to be our pastor and minister hereafter without further formality," at a salary of \$400 a year. He was regularly installed, June 22, 1836, and dismissed three years later, April 24, 1839.6

The next incumbent was the Rev. John M. Ellis, who was installed as pastor, May, 1840. His compensation was \$400 a year, besides the use of the parsonage, with firewood, and hay for a

¹ New Hampshire Churches, by R. F. Lawrence, p. 50.

² The churches represented were those of Thetford, Vershire, Pittsford, Norwich and Hartford, Vt., and Lyme, Orford and Lebanon, N. H., together with the College Church, and the Rev. Chester Wright of Montpelier, Vt. Dr. Burton was moderator and the Rev. Nathaniel Lambert, scribe.

³ New Hampshire Register for 1822.

⁴ New Hampshire Churches, p. 541.

⁵ Mr. Towne was born in Belchertown, Mass., December 13, 1787; was graduated from Middlebury College in 1812, and studied divinity with the Rev. John Griswold of Pawlet, Vt. After leaving Hanover he removed to Illinois. He died at Geneva, Ill., May 5, 1855, aet. 67. He married while in Hanover, Charlotte Penfield of Pittsford, Vt., September 8, 1814.

⁶ Dr. Birkby was born in Yorkshire, England, May 15, 1793, was educated at Rotterdam College and ordained in 1817. He died April 26, 1861, aet. 67. He was a man of good abilities and attainments, but labored under disadvantages from his foreign birth.—New Hampshire Churches, p. 541.

horse and a cow. His wife was also permitted to open a school in the parsonage. It was during his active ministry that the existing meeting house at the Center was built. Mr. Ellis, unable to continue his labors on account of a bronchial affection, was dismissed in October, 1842, and took up his residence near the College, where Mrs. Ellis was able to continue her school to better advantage. Mr. Ellis was employed by the College as its agent in the effort then making to raise a new endowment, and was very successful. He afterward acted in the same capacity for western colleges with which he had formerly been connected. During his ministry the Hanover church enjoyed an interesting revival.¹

Following Mr. Ellis, the Rev. Roswell Tenney was invited to take charge of the church in September, 1842, and preached under a temporary arrangement until May, 1844. He was a native of Hanover, the son of John Tenney, born November 6, 1796, and a classmate in college of the Rev. Mr. Ellis. Following him the Rev. Jonathan Clement preached from May, 1844, a year or more. He was invited to settle in November, 1844, and again in January, 1845, but did not accept. The Rev. David Kimball next occupied the parsonage and the pulpit from November, 1845, for about two years and a half, at a salary of \$300. He came from Concord, N. H., and removed to the College district, where he engaged for many years in the printing business. The church next enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. W. C. Foster, who, in October, 1848, was urged to remain on probation a little longer, but declined because of ill health. The Rev. Royal N. Wright, then pastor in Belvidere, Illinois, preached for the church for a time, and in August, 1849, he received an invitation to settle here, but he died two months later, deeply lamented. Both these gentlemen were natives of Hanover and were held in high esteem; both were graduates of Dartmouth, Mr. Wright in 1837, and Mr. Foster in 1841.

In 1850 a regular pastor was once more installed in the person of the Rev. Adonijah Howe Cutler. Mr. Cutler was born in Jaffrey, N. H., August 29, 1806, was educated at Bangor Theological Seminary, graduating in 1839, was ordained at Strafford, Vt., June 2, 1841, and came hither from Jaffrey upon a call voted

¹ John M. Ellis was born at Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1825, and served some fifteen years as a home missionary and pastor at several places in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and was active in founding two colleges in the first two mentioned states. His health failing, he came to Hanover and took charge of the church at the Center in 1839 or 1840. He died at Nashua, August 6, 1855, aet. 62.

June 27, 1850. He was dismissed, July 8, 1856, by a council drawn from the College Church and from Lebanon and Lyme, in consequence of some unhappy family troubles, which, as Mr. Cutler continued for a time to reside in the immediate neighborhood, led to a second council in September, 1858, that dissolved without coming to any result. Mr. Cutler died at Nelson, N. H., aet. 52.

For forty-five years after Mr. Cutler's dismissal the church was without a settled pastor, the long interval being filled with temporary or stated supplies. Among the latter was the Rev. John Adams who came to Hanover Center in May of 1857. He did not accept the pastorate, and after four years went to Hillsboro Center, New Hampshire, being followed by the Rev. Bezaleel Smith, who ministered to the church for ten years, until April 2, 1871. Under both of these ministers the church prospered.

From the departure of Mr. Smith to 1873 the church was dependent for a time on temporary supplies, but on May 11, 1873 the Rev. Daniel McClenning began work as a stated supply and preached several years, until his health failed about 1876. From June, 1876, to March, 1877 the Rev. Charles A. Downs of Lebanon supplied the pulpit continuously, and from the following April until October, 1880, the Rev. George Smith of Danbury, N. H., performed the same service. In November the church again was fortunate in being able to secure for its Sunday services the assistance of Mr. Downs, who ministered to it for twenty-four years. In the winter of 1904 he was obliged by the infirmities of age to discontinue his work, and consequently for a time the services on Sunday were interrupted, but in March, 1905, they were resumed with the help of students from the College.

In March of the next year an attempt was made to unite with the Congregational Church at Enfield in the call to a joint pastorate of the Rev. W. C. H. Moe, but without success, and the church continued until October of 1911 to depend upon students from the College and such other supplies as it could find. It then united with the Baptist Church at Etna, under conditions which are related in the account of that church, in calling the Rev. Edward C. Sargent to be their joint pastor. As there stated, the relation was a happy one, both churches profited by the arrange-

¹ John Adams was born at Salem, Mass., November 30, 1813. He was a graduate of Middlebury College in 1837, and studied for a time in Andover Theological Seminary. He was first settled at Sharon, Vt., from which he came to Hanover. He married Mary S. Sargent, May 29, 1839, and died at Hillsboro Center, N. H., May 19, 1879.

ment and the life of both was stimulated, thirty-six being added to this church during his ministry.

The succession of ministers during the life of the federation and the occasion of its being broken are given in the account of the Baptist Church. On the termination of the federation in 1924 the church was unable independently to support a pastor, and as Mr. Gifford, who for a year and a half had been the acceptable pastor of the united churches, could not, being a Congregationalist, remain as pastor of the Baptist Church according to its strict definition of Baptist preaching, he was obliged to seek another place of service and the Center Church was forced to find some other means of continuing its worship. Mr. Gifford went to Chichester, N. H., and the Center Church made an arrangement with the Rev. Frank H. Perkins, pastor of the Baptist Church at Lyme, by which he conducted a service on Sunday afternoon at the Center meeting house, except as the severity of the weather in winter should prevent his coming.

At about the same time the church suffered a severe loss in the resignation through the infirmity of age of Deacon Asa W. Fellows, who had served as its efficient clerk from September, 1881 to the end of December, 1924, and whose records are a model of fullness and exactness. Deacon Fellows died in Hanover, February 7, 1926, at the ripe age of eighty-nine.

Up to 1842 the church was connected with those of the College community, Canaan, Lyme, Orford, Piermont, Haverhill and Dorchester in the East Branch of the Orange Association. In that year both the Hanover churches transferred their connection to the Sullivan Association, but in 1885 the Center Church again returned to the Orange Association.

CHAPTER VII

THE CHURCH AT THE COLLEGE

Given by Eleazar Wheelock to the church which he gathered on January 23, 1771. It has been so closely connected with the College that the story of one in the earlier years could not be told without that of the other. It has already been told by the writer in his *History of Dartmouth College* and one who wishes to know of it is referred to that account.

It is enough here to say that for many years it was wholly under College influence until in the first two decades of the last century a bitter quarrel divided the church and was the immediate cause of the celebrated "Dartmouth College Controversy," and, since the church already had two branches, one at the College and one at Dothan, Vermont, the quarrel was also the cause of the separation of the two branches and of the establishment of the Hanover branch as an independent church with a change from the Presbyterian to the Congregational polity. As the Dothan branch retained the old name of "The Church at Dartmouth College," the new church took that of "The Church in the Vicinity of Dartmouth College," for which it later substituted that of "The Congregational Church at Dartmouth College," and it was only after the lapse of a century that, as the Dothan church had become extinct. it resumed in 1906 the original name of "The Church of Christ at Dartmouth College."

Down to 1830 the church continued under the direction of the College, as the professor of theology in the College was also the pastor of the church, and when there was no such professor, as was often the case, the President or some officer of the College supplied the pulpit. In that year, under the influence of President Lord, the Dartmouth Religious Society was formed, to which was given the duty of calling and supporting the minister of the church, which no longer relied directly upon the College for its minister, though the College recognized its relation to the church and its obligation to it by a stated contribution to its support. The interest of the College was assured by the enrollment of the faculty in the membership of the church, but the control of the pulpit through its occupancy by the professor of

theology came to an end. It was the "College Church" which the students were required to attend, but its financial support, apart from the stated contribution of the College, came through the Religious Society, in which the village had an important part, for though a large part of the support of the society was contributed by those connected with the College, they made their contributions not as members of the faculty but as residents of the village interested in the church.

There was never any conflict between the church as a religious organization and the society as a business organization, since most of the members of the society were also members of the church; but it was inevitable that in process of time, though the church had undisputed control of all matters relating to belief or forms of service and in the choice of a minister, in whose call the society necessarily joined, the society should assume a leading part, especially as the expenses of the service increased and as in the abandonment of required attendance by the students the College had a less direct relation to the church.

From the beginning of the church students had been required to attend two preaching services on Sunday, but in 1872, in connection with an absence of the pastor for several months, required attendance at a second service was given up. It was never resumed and thirty years later, in 1903, the College gave up the requirement of attendance by the students at the morning service. By that time, too, there had come into the employment of the College many who were not members of the church and who had no interest in its support through the Religious Society, which found increasing difficulty in raising sufficient funds for that purpose. After years of difficult struggle it was at last decided, in 1919, to abandon the organization of the society and to incorporate the church under the general laws of the State relating to religious organizations, with the transfer of the conduct of its affairs to a board of five trustees. The date of the incorporation was June 5, 1919, and the first trustees were Charles F. Emerson, Eugene F. Clark, Carl C. Ward, Robert Fletcher and Percy Bartlett, of whom Mr. Emerson was chairman.

The first independent pastor of the church, that is, the first one who came to that position by the choice of the church and not through an election by the Trustees of the College, was the Rev. Robert Page of Durham, New Hampshire. Before his acceptance several other ministers had been called, but the experience of those who as professors of theology had also been pastors of the

church, had spread the impression that the position was a difficult one, as indeed it was, and one after another had declined the call. Mr. Page, however, established very happy relations with the church, but, unfortunately, his health soon gave way and after a year and a half he resigned the pastorate. The same difficulty in securing a successor occurred as had appeared in his case, and it was not until 1835, after more than a year and a half had been vainly spent in trying to find a minister, during which time the pulpit was supplied by members of the faculty, that the Rev. Henry Wood of Haverhill, New Hampshire, accepted the call and was installed in April.

The ministry of Mr. Wood, which covered a little more than five years, to December 21, 1840, was in many things very successful, although it was attended by disturbing circumstances. Mr. Wood was a man of ability but also of eccentricity. Under him the church prospered. At the time of his coming a revival was in progress conducted by a prominent evangelist of the time, the Rev. Jedediah Burchard of New York. The results of his work were not as permanent as was hoped, yet, as the church hesitated to receive hastily to membership many who responded temporarily to Mr. Burchard's preaching, those who did enter its membership contributed much to its permanent strength.

During this period the meeting house was repaired and improved. In 1827 the original tall and well-proportioned steeple, having become unsafe, had been cut in two and its upper fifty feet pulled bodily to the ground, but in 1838 the activity of the church under the influence of Mr. Wood and Professor Adams expressed itself in a thorough remodeling of the building. The present steeple was erected on the old square base, or "belcony" as it was called, the original square pews were divided into slips of half their size, half of the windows were boarded up and all were provided with blinds, the entire floor was raised by the height of two steps to the level of the wall pews, the pulpit platform was rearranged and the sounding board removed. Chimneys were built at the north end, connected with stoves at the south end by pipes suspended under the galleries and over the side aisle, whose pervasive creosote, the literal droppings of the sanctuary, filled the air of the house and stained the chimney walls. A movement begun under Mr. Wood but not completed until the next year, 1841, led to the erection, at a cost of \$1,000 raised by subscription, of a vestry on a lot immediately adjoining the meeting house. given by Mills Olcott.

Mr. Wood's pastorate came at a time when the temperance and the anti-slavery movements were disturbing both church and society. The church had already taken action discountenancing the sale of ardent spirits and had actually undertaken, or prepared the way for, discipline of those who engaged in such traffic. The anti-slavery movement became prominent in Hanover about the time of Mr. Wood's coming, largely through the activities of a group of young men who entered College from Phillips Andover Academy, where they had imbibed anti-slavery views which led them to form an anti-slavery society in the College. One of the leaders of the society was Stephen S. Foster, a young man of firm convictions and violent activity, who as a member of the church attempted to draw it to the support of his beliefs. Mr. Wood, who was forced to take some stand in the matter, at first supported the movement, though somewhat guardedly, in a sermon that was printed and was approved by Garrison in his paper, The Liberator; but afterward, by withdrawing his support, he aroused the opposition of the more ardent members, especially of the students, who presented to the faculty a formal expression of their opposition to Mr. Wood. There was a division of opinion among the members of the church and some of the more violent students, under the leadership of Foster, became antagonistic to most of the institutions of society and strongly opposed to Mr. Wood. Some views of Mr. Wood on social relations were not generally acceptable, and these, combined with some personal eccentricities, resulted in an estrangement that was brought to a head by the failure of the faculty to rebuke the expression of the students' theological society adverse to Mr. Wood. He resigned his position and on December 21, 1840, he was dismissed by a council, which rather strongly animadverted upon the attitude of the church and its failure to support its pastor. But the separation was mutually pleasing, as was expressed by a member of the church: "He has got tired of us and we of him, and both are very willing to separate."

But whatever friction may have risen, due to Mr. Wood's eccentricity of manner or way of thinking, or to the character of the parish, his ministry was a strong one, as shown by the improvement during it in the church building, and especially by the additions to the membership of the church, 168 in all, which were made at every communion service but one.

Though Mr. Wood's pastorate lasted but a little less than six years it was a great gain on the broken succession of the preceding

decade and it was the forerunner of two pastorates that, except for a short space, covered the next sixty years. Fortunately there was no long interval between his going and the coming of his successor. The Rev. John Richards of Woodstock, Vt., was at once secured as a stated supply and he proved so satisfactory that he was called to the pastorate and was installed April 20, 1842.

Mr. Richards' pastorate, though not notable, was eminently respectable. The confusions of the years before still appeared, manifest in discipline for intemperance, but the church was held well together. Mr. Richards was not an inspiring preacher. His sermons were devoid of warmth, yet with frequent strange turns of thought and unconventional expressions that brought out a feeling of expectancy. Once in reading a list of persons who had been propounded for admission to the church, he paused over a name, as if searching for a memory, and said, "Kate Smithcomes from up the river, I suppose." He was brusque in speech and unconventional in manner and the children of the time remember seeing him in his pastoral visits sitting astride a chair with his arms folded over its back and his legs twisted around those of the chair. With all his informality he had a strong sense of humor and a rich vein of sentiment. Once on being rebuked by his wife for going to sleep during the reading of a paper by a member of the faculty at a meeting of a village club, he pertinently exclaimed: "Humph! He sleeps when I preach." Several inscriptions in the village cemetery show his delicate feeling, and none more fully than that on the stone that marks the grave of Sally Duguet, an unfortunate woman whose mind had given way under misfortune and who perished in the storm of a winter's night.

He had a scholar's tastes and did much to make clear matters of local and church history and was especially interested in trying to recover the fading memorials of the tombstones in the cemetery. The work of his ministry was aided by the construction of the vestry, already mentioned, which provided a permanent place for the gatherings of the church for other than Sunday services, and by the purchase in 1852 of an organ by a subscription led by Professor S. G. Brown. Before that time the singing in the church was accompanied by an orchestra of the Handel Society which played such instruments as the skill of students or members

¹ Rev. John Richards was born in Farmington, Conn., May 14, 1797; he was graduated at Yale in 1821; he married Emily Cowles in June, 1828. In 1845 he received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth.



REV. S. P. LEEDS, D. D.



REV. JOHN RICHARDS, D.D.



WILLIAM H. DUNCAN, E'SQre



JUDGE FREDERICK CHASE

of the congregation could use, a varying and uncertain supply. Dr. Mussey for many years played a double bass viol and we read in the records of the society of many different instruments being in use. The organ was placed in the south gallery, where it remained until transferred to the floor in the reconstruction of 1877. The ordinary progress of the church was quickened by two revivals, in 1843 and 1858, in each of which thirty were added to the church, and in the second all in one Sunday, the Fourth of July.

Dr. Richards died after a short illness March 29, 1859, and it was not until after a search of nearly two years that the church found a successor in the Rev. Samuel Penniman Leeds ¹ of New York City, who came in December, 1860, and was installed in the following July. His pastorate of nearly forty years, the longest in the history of the church, was a period of transition, marked by many movements in the religious thought of the times and by changes in the relation of the College to the services of the church. As already said, the required attendance by the students at two church services on Sunday was given up in 1872, and in the shift of emphasis from obligation to freedom the requirement of even one service was abandoned in 1903, after the resignation of Dr. Leeds, but as the result of influences long at work.

Dr. Leeds resigned as pastor in 1893 under the stress of advancing age, but the church was loath to accept his resignation and he was persuaded to continue his pastoral relation with some occupancy of the pulpit under a plan prepared by President Tucker for a board of eight preachers, of which Dr. Leeds and the President were two. The preachers were prominent ministers who occupied the pulpit from two to four times each during term time of the College, the service of vacation being in charge of Dr. Leeds or the officers of the church. Beginning in 1893 the board of preachers was continued until 1904, when, on the abandonment of required attendance by the students at any church service, it was given up. Dr. Leeds had retired from active service in 1900 and for four years the church was without a pastor except for such pastoral labors as Dr. Leeds voluntarily rendered. He

¹ Dr. Leeds was born in New York City, Nov. 15, 1824; he was graduated from New York University in 1843, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1846. He served as acting pastor of the church at Cayahoga Falls, Ohio, 1849-1855, and as assistant to Dr. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia 1855-57. After three years as temporary "evangelist" in different places during a period of ill health, he came to Hanover in 1860. In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth.

remained in the village, beloved and honored, as pastor emeritus until his death June 25, 1910.

As would be expected many changes occurred in this period. Aside from the fluctuations in membership incident to the coming and going of many students, the roll of the church was largely changed. There were the usual additions at separate communions, but there were also five distinct revivals, at each of which there were twenty to thirty conversions. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized by Dr. and Mrs. Leeds ¹ in 1883, though never very large, became a helpful support to the church. The social life of the church was aided by the construction in 1878 of a ladies' room, an extension of the vestry, which was used for the meetings of various women's organizations and of the Christian Endeavor Society, and for the more general and less formal meetings of the church and society at which refreshments could be served from a kitchen connected with it.

The church building was several times repaired. In 1869 two enclosed porches were added, giving more commodious entrance, especially to the galleries, the foundations were repaired and furnaces in the cellar replaced the odorous stoves in the auditor-In 1877 a more extensive alteration added ten feet to the length of the building, lowered the galleries and brought the organ to the floor. Again, in 1889, the building was lengthened so as to give a robing room for the minister, an alcove in the rear of the pulpit and a recess for the organ. The last was made imperative by the gift of a larger organ in memory of Mary Maynard Hitchcock, the wife of Mr. Hiram Hitchcock who had secured plans for remodeling the interior from the eminent architect, Stanford H. White, and had himself met the largest part of the cost of reconstruction. The interior was made attractive by harmonious tints on ceiling, walls and pews, by simple and comely chandeliers, afterward adapted to the use of electricity, and by a uniform carpet on the aisles and in the pews. A new pulpit and a new communion table (the latter the gift of Dr. William T. Smith) dignified the minister's platform.

¹Dr. Leeds having lost in 1874 (Oct. 29) a beautiful and beloved wife, Julia Lockwood Leeds (from New York City), married in 1882 Mrs. Emily Hart (Wells) Barnes, the widow of a minister, who brought to the church unusual gifts and devotion. She was beloved by everyone in the village and was of great help to Dr. Leeds in carrying on the various activities of the church. She had been for many years an officer of the Woman's Board of Missions and contributed largely to the missionary interest of the church. Owing in the first instance to her efforts the funds were raised in 1889 for remodeling the church.

A forty years' ministry in the last half of the nineteenth century and in such a church as that on the College Plain would have been possible only in the case of a man of unusual power. Dr. Leeds' strength did not lie in any unusual gifts as a speaker, for he lacked the magnetism of the orator, but in a combination of qualities of mind and heart that gave him acceptance with men of differing demands. Professor Adams has well described him:

Dr. Leeds was a man of deep and broad scholarship. Conservative by nature and training, he was nevertheless such a genuine lover of truth that he was able to pass through the stormy period of the seventies and eighties as a conciliating and constructive force. He was reverent, abundant in faith, always kind in judgment and speech, with no ambition for himself, great ambition for the church. In private conversation he was a man of sparkling humor, infinitely interesting, bright, and companionable. Somehow when he entered the pulpit these characteristics were too much suppressed by his feeling of the solemnity of the place and his office. His presentation of the spiritual truths of the Bible was conventional and formal. He was an effective preacher for those who could follow such thought without the challenge of new forms of statement or fresh applications of truth; to others he was not effective in the pulpit, but his sheer goodness, his daily example of the life of a Christian gentleman and scholar, made him a lasting power in the church and community.

The four years that passed without a minister after the retirement of Dr. Leeds seriously affected the life of the church. service of the pulpit was kept at a high level by the board of preachers, but they had nothing to do with the other functions of the church. The needs of the College were well met in this service, but not those of the church beyond the service itself; as time went on it became evident that a settled pastor was needed, but it was impossible to find a minister who would be satisfactory and who would accept a position restricted by the board of preachers. A diligent search was made for a pastor, without success until in 1904 the board of preachers was given up on the abandonment of required attendance by the students, and the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon of East Orange, New Jersey, accepted a call to the pastorate. With this, however, was associated an appointment to the professorship of divinity in the College, and as the duties of this professorship, chargeable to the College, made heavy demands, an associate pastor, the Rev. M. T. Morrill, was secured to care for the mid-week prayer meeting, to perform a part of the pastoral work and to preach on

¹ One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College, 1771-1921 pp. 41, 42.

Sundays to a congregation, known as the Union Religious Society and composed to a considerable extent of the members of the church, that met in the hall of the Grand Army.

In 1906 the basis of church membership was simplified by a revision of the covenant. No change was made in the statement of the creed, which had been adopted in 1836, but for the more formal covenant, which included articles of belief, there was substituted the simple declaration of the determination to be a disciple of Jesus Christ and to do the will of God as revealed through Jesus, and a promise of fellowship and labor in the church.

Mr. Morrill was followed in two years by the Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway, who, on the resignation of Mr. Vernon in 1907 to accept a professorship in the Yale Divinity School, became acting pastor and in six months was installed as pastor. Five years later, in January, 1912, impaired health forced him to resign, and in the following September he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Crawford Falconer of Ridgeville, Ind. Mr. Falconer laid great stress upon the social aspects of Christian life and was greatly interested in the progress of the "Church School," as the old Sunday School was now called. This school, established in 1813, had had a varied but helpful life. Begun on the model of a secular school, meeting once a month on Wednesday, it changed within a few years its time of meeting to Sunday, but still followed the secular form with "a male and female superintendent," whose duty it was "to appoint all teachers, prescribe the studies, exercises and laws of the school . . . to see that a correct account is kept of the attendance of teachers and the attendance and conduct of pupils and in general to render the school interesting and profitable to parents and children." Although no records of the school are preserved, it probably did not long keep its formal character, but soon assumed a more voluntary organization under which it has been such a valuable adjunct to the work of the church.

Mr. Falconer left the pastorate in September, 1917, going immediately into the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France, in which he remained, except while recovering from a wound received in service, until 1919. The church was fortunate in the following November in securing the Rev. William W. Ranney of Denver, Colorado, whose short but effective ministry was closed by death February 2, 1920. After more than a year's interval the Rev. Roy B. Chamberlin of Middletown, Connecticut, was installed in his place November 7, 1921.

CHAPTER VIII

THE BAPTISTS

THE Baptist movement in New Hampshire began in 1755, when the first church in the State was formed in Newton, northwest from Haverhill, Mass. The first Baptist Church in Grafton County was established at Lebanon in 1771, but owing to the removal of many members it was dissolved in 1790. The church at Lyme was established in 1794 with fifteen members.

The occasion for the rise of the Baptist Church in Hanover was the dissension in the church of Rev. Dr. Burroughs at Hanover Center, as the "main material which constituted the Baptist Church at its organization came out of Dr. Burroughs' church." The first adherent of Baptist tenets was Susanna Dowe, who, in November of 1785, addressed a letter to the church at the Center of which she was a member, stating that she had become convinced by personal study of the Bible that immersion was the only proper mode of baptism, and asking whether the church could still hold her in its fellowship. The reply of the church, made after due consideration, was creditable alike to its judgment and its piety. It said,

That although we do not understand ye word of God in relation to ye mode of baptism in ye point of view as this sister does; yet make a conviction that this sentiment is not inconsistent with ye character of a disciple of Christ we neither desire nor dare to exclude her from our fellowship and Communion so long as she shall continue to commend herself to our consciences, that she is governed by that temper which is peculiar to ye followers of ye meek and lowly Jesus.

At that time the Rev. Thomas Baldwin was in charge of the Baptists' interests in Canaan and he administered the rite of baptism to Miss Dowe, probably at some place not far from Goose Pond, in the brook that enters the pond from the north. Another convert soon followed, at whose baptism Mr. Baldwin preached the first sermon of the denomination delivered in Hanover, but it was six years after Miss Dowe's adhesion before the converts to immersion, mainly from Dr. Burroughs' church,

¹ History of the Baptists, by Isaac Backus, 1871, vol. 2, pp. 533-544.

² Church History of New England, by Isaac Backus, 1796, p. 103.

were sufficient in number to form a church of their own. Of that church the following record appears:

Hanover, Oct. 10th 1791

The Baptist brethen and sisters met, and after opening the meeting by prayer proceeded to imbody as a church.

Chose Bro. David Eaton, Deacon,

- " Abel Bridgman, Moderator,
- " Thomas Nevins, Clerk.

For nearly a year and a half the church thus organized "enjoyed preaching of the word from different persons," among whom were the Rev. John Drew of Thetford, Vt., and Abel Bridgman of their own number, whom the church invited to accept ordination and to become its pastor. A council, consisting of ministers from Royalton and Thetford, Vt., and Cornish and Plainfield, N. H., was called to ordain him, and having met, Feb. 7, 1793, turned its attention, first, to the church, and "proceeded to look into its standing and examined its articles of faith," and being satisfied apparently with its soundness, then examined the candidate and proceeded with the ordination. This pastorate lasted until May, 1796, when, because of some change in his religious views, Mr. Bridgman withdrew from the church, but in March, 1798, he retracted his errors and was restored to fellowship, but, as far as we know, not to the ministry.

Elder Isaac Bridgman, though not yet ordained, succeeded his brother Abel in the charge of the church in 1796. He had been from the beginning an acceptable and effective preacher, and though urged to receive ordination with Abel in 1793 he then declined. The call being renewed in 1801, he was ordained in due form, June 17.

In May, 1797, the church came into relations with the Woodstock Association, and the report for the next year gives thirty-six members. About this time members were added from among the people of Lyme and a new style was adopted, viz.: "The Church of Hanover and Lyme." Meetings were held, sometimes at Lyme, much of the time at "Lebanon City," now East Lebanon, and often in the Ruddsboro district, where the Dowes lived. The membership in 1804 was 143, of whom fifty-eight came from Lyme, forty from Hanover, ten from Dorchester and thirty-five from Norwich, Vt.

In February, 1806, it was voted to ordain Thomas Whipple to the ministry, and on June 4 a council was assembled for that purpose, but declined to proceed "because Bro. Whipple had

taken too much and too often of the ardent," and he was afterward displaced from preaching. The Lyme members, however, twenty-six in number, by leave obtained at a church meeting held in that town October 24, 1807, withdrew and formed a separate organization December 16, 1807, and set Mr. Whipple over it. In consequence of this last act and of their receiving a member who had been excluded from the Hanover church, they were, in 1808, cut off from fellowship, whereupon a large portion of the Lyme people withdrew from that organization and returned to the parent church in Hanover. The schism so weakened the Lyme church that on March 6, 1810, pursuant to a recommendation of a committee of the association, it gave up its organization, and for a short time the Church of Hanover and Lyme resumed its former position and membership. The following October consent was again given to a new, and, as it proved, a final separation of the Lyme branch. The Hanover church at this time changed its connection from the Woodstock to the Barre Association, and continued in it until 1818, when it again changed to the Meredith Association. Elder Isaac Bridgman remained pastor until his death August 28, 1815, at the age of fifty-eight, but others preached a considerable part of the time, so many of the church feeling themselves called in that way that one of the female members said: "About every man in the church wanted to preach."

After the death of Mr. Bridgman the church declined. membership was reduced from 123 in 1811 to forty-nine in 1820. The pulpit was supplied by various transient preachers, and at one time the weekly services were in a fair way to be discontinued. A change for the better soon appeared and by 1821 the church was on the road to recovery under the ministry of Elder John Saunders, thirty-nine members being added to the church in that year. Mr. Saunders remained less than two years and was succeeded in 1822 by Elder Jesse Coburn, who remained until his death in December, 1832. Under his ministrations the church greatly prospered, fifty-one being added during his first year. Up to this time the church had no settled house of worship, its meetings having been held in private houses, in school houses, and often in a barn near the gristmill in "Mill Village," though after 1796 it had a part privilege in the South Meeting House at the Center.

In 1825 the church, inspired by Mr. Coburn's enthusiasm, voted to build a house of its own. For that purpose a religious society

was organized under the law of the State, December 28th, and the next year the present brick edifice was erected, at a cost of \$1,800, according to plans drawn by Mr. Coburn himself. The successful completion of the enterprise was due to his untiring efforts, a considerable part of the work being done by his own hands. He himself built the pulpit from designs of his own. The building was neat and well proportioned, in dimensions being forty feet by fifty, and having an appropriate belfry at the south end. It was dedicated in 1827. The pulpit originally stood between the entrance doors at the south end, but in 1854, in connection with extensive repairs, it was transferred to the north end and opposite the entrance, and of course the pews were turned around to correspond with the change in the pulpit.

In 1836 the present parsonage, nearly opposite the meeting house on the road to the Center, was bought at a cost of between \$500 and \$600. An earlier attempt to build a parsonage had been made in 1823, when an "average tax" was laid upon the members of the church to purchase materials with which to build a parsonage, and within a year a house was erected a few rods east of the common on the Ruddsboro road, and occupied, but by some unexplained means the house passed into Mr. Coburn's hands and was sold by him and the avails worked into another house which he built for himself.

On the 18th of August, 1829, a council called by this church conferred ordination as an evangelist upon Edward Mitchell, a creole mulatto from Martinique, W. I., the first negro graduated from Dartmouth College, a member of the class of 1828. The church records note his dismission in February, 1833, "in consequence of his having finished his collegiate course." He preached at several places successively for short periods and settled at Magog in Canada.

In 1830 the church transferred its connection from the Meredith to the Newport Association, with which it is still associated. Its activity at this time is indicated by the fact that in 1827 a Sunday School was begun and at the same time a Missionary Society, both of which are still in active operation, though having suffered periods of decline.

Mr. Coburn died in 1832 after a successful pastorate of eleven years, during which the membership of the church increased from eighty-eight to one hundred and twenty, notwithstanding a loss of fifty-eight. For the next two years the church was without a pastor, securing such supplies as it could for the services of the

pulpit. Naturally it declined under this condition and within two years the membership had fallen to 104. Two short pastorates then followed, that of Nathan Chapman for two years and that of Jarius E. Strong for a similar time. Three years again ensued without a pastor, but during that time there was a series of protracted meetings in 1839, when Levi Walker was preaching as a supply, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Ira Pearsons of Newport and the Rev. Gibbon Williams of Plainfield. Great interest was aroused, which continued for several years so that under the pastorate of Rev. Ransom M. Sawyer, which began in 1840, the membership of the church rose to 148.

Mr. Sawyer was succeeded in 1841 by the Rev. Jonathan R. Green, who after three years accepted a call to the church in East Hardwick, Vt., but returned to Hanover in 1846 for a stay of two years. The intervening year of 1845 was filled by the Rev. Daniel Mead, who acted as a physician to the body as well as to the soul and answered the calls of his parishioners for medical advice without charge, although from others he expected the usual fees. The period from 1848 to 1852, which witnessed the pastorates of the Rev. Daniel F. Richardson and the Rev. George W. Cutting, was one of unrest and controversy. The records of the church show much discipline and contention, there being much disagreement on matters of belief as well as lapses from good standing. Several withdrew from the church, but in 1852 there was a recovery of good feeling, under the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Newhall, when the seceeding members returned and all votes of an acrimonious nature were rescinded. The pastorate of the Rev. J. S. Herrick, extending from 1858 to 1863, was one of great harmony, as evidenced by the fact that during that period the records show but one case of discipline. In 1841 the church put itself on record on the question of slavery, which was then coming into great prominence by the following vote:

Resolved, that we have no fellowship with slavery, neither do we as a church regard any slaveholder as a member of good standing in the church of Christ.

Mr. Herrick's pastorate was followed by two years in which the church depended on what supplies it might happen to secure, but for the most part it had to be satisfied with readers of it's own number, David Camp and Newton S. Huntington most often rendering that service. From 1865 to 1872 the Rev. Franklin Merriam was an accepted pastor, but the year of 1873 was spent without a pastor, yet in that year there were held

revival meetings under an evangelist, E. A. Whittier, which led to the bringing of twenty-four into the church. Nine years later there was another revival, following on a series of special meetings, which led to the baptism of twenty-four at one time in the presence of a large company of 400 or 500 spectators. In all, there were twenty-nine additions to the church as the result of the meetings, but eight years later, in 1890, a series of special meetings, begun in November, did not issue in any marked addition to the church.

For nearly twenty years, from 1879 to August, 1898, the church enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. N. F. Tilden, pastor of the Baptist Church in Lebanon, who added to his work there the care of the Etna church. Under him the church was blessed with the revival just mentioned and had a steady life. In 1891 the Sabbath School was reorganized and many from the church at the Center came to attend its services. In that year, on September 14th, the church celebrated with great interest and great success the one hundreth anniversary of its founding. A large gathering was present, and the elaborate program was as follows:

AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK

Organ prelude

Invocation

Words of Welcome

Anthem

Scripture Reading

Prayer

Music

Historical Address

Hymn

Reminiscences of the Choir

Rev. G. C. Trow of West Plainfield Rev. C. W. Kimball of Meriden

Rev. Fred S. Leathers of Lyme

Deacon Horace Hoyt, Jr.

Choir

By the Pastor, Rev. N. F. Tilden

Henry Chandler, member of the Choir

for 47 years

Mrs. Laura A. Barnes

Original Hymn Benediction

EVENING

Social Gathering at the Church at 6:30

Organ prelude at 7:30

Prayer

Rev. J. E. Sanborn of E. Washington

Anthem

Address

Rev. Geo. W. Gardner, D. D., Prof. of Sacred Literature and Christian Ethics in Colby Academy, New London, N. H.

Subject: The Church and the College

Music Choir

Remarks and Reminiscences by

Rev. W. A. Farren of New London Rev. C. C. Sargent of Claremont Rev. W. F. Grant of Newport Hon. N. S. Huntington of Hanover Also such ex-pastors as may be present Mrs. C. N. Camp

Original Poem
Original Hymn, written by

Rev. Geo. W. Gardner, D.D., Former member of the Church

Prayer and Benediction

During the latter part of Mr. Tilden's pastorate the vitality of the church was shown by extensive improvements that were made in the church edifice and the parsonage. The outside of the church was repaired, the inside was repainted, new provision made for the choir, new cushions for the pews and a new carpet for the floor were provided, and the parsonage was repaired and painted. All this was done at an expenditure of \$625, but the effort for improvement did not stop with this, and continued even after the departure of Mr. Tilden, for in 1898 an earnest movement was made to build a vestry. A subscription was set on foot and the record says that it "succeeded wonderfully well," as indeed it did, for by the next year the vestry was "up and covered," soon becoming of great value in the operation of the church.

Mr. Tilden was followed for four years, from 1898 to 1902, by the Rev. J. F. Pride, who came from Dorchester, Mass., and he, for seven years, from 1903 to 1909 inclusive, by the Rev. Alfred J. Chick. After him the pastorate remained vacant for two years, during which various preachers occupied the pulpit, some of them being members of the faculty of the College, but most frequently a student, R. B. Barnhardt. Mr. Barnhardt finished his college course in 1911, and in anticipation of his departure the church began early in the year to consider what it could do. It was already a missionary church, receiving from the Baptist missionary funds an annual grant of aid, and found it difficult to raise, even with this outside help, an amount sufficient to secure a settled pastor. A few miles distant, at the Center, was another church likewise unable to maintain a settled pastor. The two churches were of different denominations, yet held in essentials the same beliefs, and their common need gave new emphasis to a question which had already found expression, whether it would not be possible to bring about a working union of the two, so as to make one effective organization. In February of that year negotiations began between the churches, looking

toward a "federation." Committees were appointed on both sides, whose deliberations, extended over ten months and, directed by the desire of mutual advantage, resulted by October in a scheme by which "each church was to keep its independence and each to aid in the financial support of a pastor."

This plan involved no change in doctrine or procedure on the part of either church, but merely harmonious action in certain matters essential to a vigorous church life. They were to unite in the choice of a minister, who was to perform pastoral duties in both parishes, and to preach to both congregations according to an arrangement of mutual accommodation. There were to be annual fellowship meetings and annual reports on the work of the churches. Pastors were to be chosen alternately from the two denominations, unless the church, whose turn it was to have the pastor from its denomination, requested that such provision should be disregarded. The pastoral relation was to be in charge of a joint committee, and the two churches were to contribute to the support of the minister according to a definite plan. salary was then fixed at \$850 a year and the use of the parsonage, of which the Etna church was to furnish \$450 and the parsonage, and the Center church was to furnish \$300 (each to furnish more, if possible), and the balance was expected from the missionary societies.

On the ratification of the plan a call was given to the Rev. Mr. Jean C. Heald of Waterford, Vt., who did not accept, and another call was given to the Rev. Edward C. Sargent of Union, N. H., which resulted more happily, and he became the pastor of the federated churches in October, 1911. The first joint communion of the two churches was held in the following February. Mr. Sargent's pastorate was highly successful, commending itself to both churches, which had in an unusual degree the continuous enjoyment of their separate and joint services under the operation of the federation and received many additions. He resigned in September, 1918, to accept a call to Deerfield, Mass.

His successor, the Rev. Charles L. Chamberlin, began his work immediately. He was the pastor of the Baptist Church in Lebanon and he held services in Hanover in the afternoon, alternating after the first between the two churches. His connection lasted four years, until October, 1922, when he retired and, according to the system of rotation provided in the federation, a Congregational minister, the Rev. Addison P. Gifford of Brentwood, N. H., was called to the joint service, who began his labors in Novem-

ber. His pastorate came to an end in August, 1924, through the discontinuance of the federation. This came about through the acceptance by the Baptist Church of the terms of a bequest made to it by John L. Bridgman of Hanover, whose wife was long an active member of the church and of its choir. Mr. Bridgman devised to that church a business block in the village of Hanover, the income from which was to be "used to maintain preaching of the Baptist denomination at the Brick Church in Etna or any other place in said Hanover or Etna approved by the said Baptist Church," one hundred dollars of the income, however, being for the use of the choir. The terms of the bequest were judged by the church, in accepting the gift, to necessitate the abandonment of the federation, as a "definition" of the phrase, "preaching of the Baptist denomination" implied an emphasis on immersion that could not be secured under the federation, and though for thirteen years the two churches had listened to the preaching of ministers of both denominations to the strengthening of their joint life and without injury to their denominational standards, the decision was made at a meeting of the Baptist Church held in February, 1924, to dissolve the federation, and, in accordance with the notice duly given to the other church, the federation came to an end August 31st of that year, and the two churches returned to their previous state of single weakness. On that date Mr. Gifford ended his relation to the churches and the Baptist Church secured the services of the Rev. Howard H. White, pastor of the Baptist Church in Lebanon, who, beginning in the next September, has since conducted an afternoon service at Etna.

For some quaint reminiscences of former times in Hanover we are indebted to a rare little book, published in 1847, by one of the early members of this church, Elder Ariel Kendrick. Among other things he tells us that although the Baptists were never violently persecuted here, they were yet strongly opposed, and shut out from all public buildings, so that they held their meetings wherever they could find a place, sometimes being forced into barns. He does not wholly acquit the people of the College Plain.

"When I was a youth (he says) attending Moor's Charity School at Dartmouth College, Mr. Baldwin was invited to give an evening lecture at the College Plain. A Baptist brother, Mr. (Roswell) Fenton, endeavored to obtain a public room for the occasion, but without success. As a last resort he opened his own dwelling house, though small, and had a good attendance

from students and others, though the Rev. Professor Smith appointed a lecture or conference the same evening, a thing which I was told he had never done before."

Below is a list of the pastors of the church and of those who have been more than occasional supplies in the intervals of the pastorate, as far as it can be gathered from the records. In some cases the records do not give the first names or the length of time during which the different men ministered to the church. The names of those who were temporary supplies are printed in italics, and their times were between the times of the pastors between whose names they stand. A list of licentiates and of those ordained from the church is also given.

MINISTERS AND SUPPLIES			LICENTIATES
Abel Bridgman	1793-1796		Abel Bridgman
Isaac Bridgman	1796-1815		Isaac Bridgman
Thomas Whipple			Ariel Kendrick
Joseph Wheat			Clark Kendrick
Lamson			Thomas Whipple
John Saunders	1820-1821	•	Wetterel Hough
Jesse Coburn	1822-1832		Lovejoy
Benjamin Swazey			Samuel Bartlett
William Bowen			Nathan Frizzle
Huntington			Benjamin Swazey
Asaph Merrian			Edward Mitchell
Merchant			Phineas Lovejoy
Nathan Chapman	1834-1835		Harvy Dodge
Jarius E. Strong	1836-1837		George W. Gordon
Wiggins	1837-1838 (win	nter)	Isaac Bridgman
Levi Walker	1838-1839	·	
Ransom M. Sawyer	1840-1841		ORDAINED
Jonathan R. Green	1841-1844		Abel Bridgman
Jonathan R. Green	1846-1847		Isaac Bridgman
Daniel Mead	1845		Benjamin Swazey
Daniel F. Richardson	1848-1850		Edward Mitchell
George W. Cutting	1851-1852		Ransom M. Sawyer
Chandler Newhall	1852-1855		
S. W. Miles	1856		
Edward Ashton	1857		•
J. S. Herrick	1858-1863		
Samuel Bell	1864-1865		
Franklin Merriam	1865-1872		
Samuel Hale			
J. S. Small			
C. J. Wilson	1874-1875		
E. H. Smith	1875-1879		
N. F. Tilden	1879-1898		
J. F. Pride	1898-1902		

MINISTERS AND SUPPLIES

Alfred J. Chick	1903-1909
Edward C. Sargent	1911-1918

Charles L. Chamberlin	Oct., 1918-Oct. 8, 1922
Addison F. Gifford	Nov., 1922-Aug., 1924
Howard H. White	Sept., 1924-

CHAPTER IX

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In March, 1773, the Rev. Ranna Cossit, who came from Farmington, Conn., and who received Holy Orders from the Bishop of London, for which purpose he had sailed for England in December, 1772, was appointed by the London "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" as itinerant missionary, at a salary of £30 sterling a year, to labor in New Hampshire on the Connecticut river, in what was styled the "Haverhill parish," extending at least as far as Claremont.

From a letter written by Mr. Cossit about this time ² we learn that there were church people scattered for a distance of about 150 miles along the Connecticut river, though there was no clergyman nearer Hanover than 130 miles, and that meetings had been held steadily by them during the preceding summer in Alstead, Claremont and Springfield, and also at Haverhill, where Governor Wentworth intended Mr. Cossit to settle. "Twenty-four miles above Springfield (adds Mr. Cossit) Dr. Wheelock hath a college and informs the Church people that he will supply them with ministers. There is a considerable number of Church people opposite Dr. Wheelock on N. York side of the river and some on the same side with him who constantly meet and read prayers among themselves."

In Haverhill the church people were quite numerous and influential, headed by Colonel Porter and Colonel Hurd, but the ministerial right of lands, and it would seem the church glebe, had been taken up by the Rev. Peter Powers, whose parish (though he lived in Newbury) included also the town of Haverhill. Governor Wentworth was very indignant at this illegal act of Mr. Powers, as he viewed it, and expressed his feeling to President Wheelock in a letter written Aug. 4, 1773:

I find a very ungenerous difficulty has arisen at Haverhill about the ministerial lot wh Mr. Powers scandalously, & highly to the injury of his profession, has presumd illegally to enter upon, with a view to defraud &

² Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Farmer's edition, p. 324, note.

¹ An account of Mr. Cossit's work is to be found in a *History of the Eastern Diocese*, by Calvin R. Batchelder, vol. I, pp. 180-196.

insult the Church of England, which I can never quietly permit. The candor and equity observed by the Establish'd Church in acquiescing with pleasure in many lots being taken up by others where they were actually and bona fide settled, ought to have secured us in an equal return from them; but Mr. Powers has rather set us an example of persecution, wh tho' it will not be followed, shall not succeed or be endured. I am sure ev'ry candid, benevolent Christian must disapprove of such hasty, unadvised, & unworthy conduct.

Owing, perhaps, to these difficulties, Claremont was preferred for Mr. Cossit's residence and he was collated to the church in that place by Governor Wentworth June 28, 1773. The vestry was organized in the following November, at their "first meeting after the Rev. Ranna Cossit returned from England with Holy Orders."

One quarter of Mr. Cossit's time was nevertheless given to Haverhill, with occasional visits to Hanover and other parishes in the valley. He persisted in his claim to the lands in Haverhill, as appears from a "covenant" signed January 28, 1775, by certain citizens of Haverhill and Newbury, declaring Colonels Porter and Hurd on this account "public enemies to the good of the community," and pledging themselves "not to have any communication with either of them: not so much as to trade, lend, borrow or labor with them, till they should make public satisfaction." The town also thought it necessary to interfere in behalf of Mr. Powers.1 It is not unreasonable to suppose that the animosities bred by this affair may have had something to do with Colonel Hurd's removal to Boston in 1778, and with the fact that Colonel Hurd cuts so small a figure in the "History of the Coos County," written by Mr. Powers' son. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cossit held services from time to time at Hanover. Governor Wentworth desired to have him elected into the College Board,2 but the atmosphere of the College was not at that period congenial.

Mr. Cossit's salary from the London Society ceased at the beginning of the war and although it was made up to him after he left the country, he was reduced to straits. In November, 1775, he and others of his church in Claremont were arrested and tried before the united Committees of Claremont, Cornish, Lebanon and Hanover, and condemned as Tories.³ The Exeter Congress

¹ Bittinger, History of Haverhill, p. 154.

² Chase, History of Dartmouth College, I, p. 288.

³ Hanover sent Capt. Edmund Freeman, Lt. David Woodward and Lt. John Wright. Deacon Estabrook was chairman and Judah Hebard was clerk, both of Lebanon. Col. Porter was treated to a similar prescription in August, 1776, through active intervention of his brother churchman, Col. Hurd. History of the Eastern Diocese, pp. 180-194.

approved the conclusions, and Mr. Cossit and the others were restricted to the limits of Claremont, but with full liberty for Mr. Cossit to officiate in his ministerial office, wherein he did not fail to keep his colors flying. He wrote to the London Society, January 6, 1779: "I have constantly kept up public service without any omissions, for the King and royal family . . . for the high court of parliament, and the prayer used in time of war and tumults." In Claremont he reports his parishioners increasing, but "in sundry places where I used to officiate the church people are all dwindled away. Some have fled to the King's army for protection; some were banished; many are dead." Mr. Cossit left Claremont in 1785, and in 1794 he went to Cape Breton as a missionary of the London Society. He died in Yarmouth, N. S., 1815, aet. seventy-five. His son, Ranna, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1798.

From 1775 to 1787 no Episcopal services were held in Hanover, so far as known. In October, 1787, the Rev. Tillotson Bronson of Connecticut, then a deacon in orders, was sent to officiate in Hanover and Strafford. In February, 1778, he was ordained a priest and continued in charge of the same territory until the October following.² In 1793 and 1794 the Rev. John Ogden itinerated through the towns in the valley, including Hanover. Mr. Ogden was a graduate of Princeton College in 1770, and from 1786 to 1793 he was rector of St. John's Church in Portsmouth.

There is no record of any subsequent attempt to gain a footing for this denomination here, until about 1820, when the Rev. Benjamin Hale, professor of chemistry in the College, began holding services according to the Episcopalian form, first in his own house, then in the Medical Building and later in other places in this and neighboring towns. He organized a church in Norwich, and a plan was contemplated to erect a church edifice in Hanover, on the lot now covered by the building of the Thayer School, contiguous to Professor Hale's residence. The activity ceased on his removal in 1835.

In 1850 Rev. Edward Bourns, LL.D., then President and professor of languages of Norwich University, was secured to conduct a stated Episcopalian service in Hanover each Sunday afternoon. The services were held at first in the parlor of Mrs. Brewster's house, at the southeast corner of Wheelock and

¹ History of the Eastern Diocese, pp. 180-194.

² History of the Eastern Diocese, pp. 217-272.

School Streets, now the chapter house of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. The use of the Methodist meeting house was very soon obtained, and the house itself was purchased in 1851. During five months in 1854, Dr. Bourns was assisted by Rev. George T. Chapman of the class of 1804, who preached every Sabbath. In 1855 a society was organized under the name of "St. Thomas' Church," many of the Methodists joining it. Dr. Bourns officiated regularly till 1866, and at much personal inconvenience. He was accustomed to make frequent trips between Norwich and Hanover on foot, undeterred by inclement weather, or the heat of summer, which, as he was heavy and asthmatic, occasioned him much suffering.

Although never a resident of Hanover, Dr. Bourns, from his peculiar relation to the beginning of this church and from his long, faithful and disinterested service in it, was well known to all and much esteemed. He was modest to excess and correspondingly reticent concerning himself, so that our knowledge of him is somewhat meager. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 29, 1801. After studying under Dr. Miller of Armagh, he was graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, July 9, 1833 and passed theological examinations in June, 1834. Before and after this he was employed as a writer and reviewer by a wellknown publishing house in London, and from time to time as a tutor in a private family. In 1837 he came to this country and opened an English and Classical School in Philadelphia. 1839 he became adjunct professor of Latin and Greek in Geneva College, N. Y., from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1839 and of LL. D. in 1841. He was ordained deacon in Episcopal orders in Trinity Church at Geneva, March 7, 1841, and priest in Zion Church, Palmyra, N. Y., March 12, 1842. From 1845 he taught the languages in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1850 became President of Norwich University and professor of Latin and Greek. He resigned the presidency in 1865 but retained his professorship until his death. The University, greatly reduced by the loss of students in the war, received a fatal blow by the burning of the South Barracks in March, 1866, and in the next autumn (under promise of aid) was removed to Northfield, Vt. Dr. Bourns, following its fortunes, left Norwich with it and died in Northfield of paralysis, July 14, 1871.2

¹ Chapman's Alumni of Dartmouth College, p. 116.

² Bartlett's History of St. Mary's Church, Northfield, Vt. Northfield Town History.

After the departure of Dr. Bourns the Rev. A. B. Flanders was the rector in charge for a few months, but in October, 1868, the church was entrusted to the charge of a resident rector, the Rev. James Haughton, as a missionary of the diocese. Under his incumbency there were erected the fine stone church edifice on Wheelock Street and a parsonage and a parish school house on the site of the old homestead of Professor John Smith on Main Street. The parish school was not long lived and soon was discontinued. The church was not built all at one time; first, the foundation was laid, and after waiting a year the nave was erected, the funds for this purpose being raised in Boston, Providence, New York and elsewhere. It was completed in 1876, with the exception of the tower, which was designed to rise one hundred and fifty feet, but whose foundations of solid masonry, eleven feet deep, are awaiting future donations. It was designed by Frederick C. Withers of New York, and the whole cost thus far has been upward of \$50,000. The fine chancel, built a year after the nave, at a cost of \$10,000, is twenty-six feet deep and twentyfour feet wide. The nave is ninety-nine feet long and thirty-six wide, and has a seating capacity of about 300. The chancel and eastern window were given in 1876 by Mrs. Caroline A. Harris of New York in memory of her daughter, Jennie Tracy Harris. In memory of this giver, who by a second marriage had become Mrs. McConnell, the chancel was improved and a beautiful altar of white marble was built in 1887 by her husband. A memorial window to Mrs. Sarah Olcott Duncan, given in 1883 by the will of her husband, William H. Duncan, enriches the southern side of the nave, and there is a fine organ from the same donor. The parish has an endowment of about \$40,000.

Mr. Haughton left the church in September, 1876, and was succeeded in 1877 by the Rev. William C. Dawson, who continued in charge of the parish until early in 1882. On July 1st of that year the Rev. Robert Berkeley came from Charlestown, N. H., and remained over the church through 1889. For two years after his departure the Rev. William L. Hines, the general missionary of the diocese, was priest in charge with the assistance of a student, William P. Ladd, later the Dean of Berkeley Divinity School. From 1891 to July, 1904, the Rev. George P. Huntington was the rector and he was followed in the same year by the Rev. Lucius Waterman of Charlestown, N. H., who for fifteen years remained as rector of the parish, a man of scholarly tastes, deeply interested in church history and active in the interests of the

church, but not an inspiring or effective preacher. He was succeeded in February, 1920, by the Rev. John T. Dallas, who in a service of over five years gained an extraordinary hold upon the church and the community by the strength of his personality and the directness and earnestness of his Christian appeal individually and in the pulpit. Greatly to the regret of the church and the community he gave up his charge of the church in the fall of 1925 to become Assistant Dean in St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, only to be advanced within a few months to be Bishop of New Hampshire. Mr. Dallas was followed in February of 1926 by the Rev. Allen Williams Clark, who had been a member of the staff of St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston.

CHAPTER X

METHODISTS

METHODISM began to get a foothold in western New Hampshire by the labors of itinerants about 1795.¹ Late in that year the first Methodist Society in the State was formed at Chesterfield, the extreme southwestern town, and the "Chesterfield Circuit" was organized by the conference of 1796 at Thompson, Connecticut, and put in charge of Philip Wager.² Methodism, however, progressed but slowly in New Hampshire, as in 1799 there were reported no more than 131 members in the whole State. The itinerants were not everywhere well received. At Lancaster, in the year 1800, one of them, Rosebrook Crawford, was ducked in the river and driven out of the State, not without the connivance, it was suggested, of the minister in charge of a rival church.

The denomination prospered better in eastern Vermont. In 1796, on solicitation of John Langdon of Vershire, the "Vershire Circuit," the first one in Vermont, was established under the charge of Nicholas Sneathen, who was the first Methodist minister regularly assigned to duty in the State, and who, in a few years, gained many converts.³ The influences from this center reached across the river into Hanover and neighboring towns. The celebrated Lorenzo Dow,⁴ beginning his work at his home in Coventry, Connecticut, in January, 1796, came in the course of his wanderings to Hanover to visit his uncle and cousins who lived here, and he preached here and in the neighboring towns on both sides of the river, taking his journey soon to the northern towns, among which he made an extensive circuit.

¹ Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism in the Eastern States, by Abel Stevens, p. 359.

² Ditto, p. 462.

³ Memorials of the Progress of Methodism in the Eastern States, by Abel Stevens, p. 139.

When Dow first appeared in Woodstock, Vermont, he was an "uncouth, uncombed" youth of nineteen, "in habit and appearance (so his opponents said) more filthy than a savage Indian," with a harsh voice and a style of delivery rude and illiterate, and much that he said was to a critical ear no better than rhapsody. Yet he produced a great impression, although refused permission to return to preach at the time, and in the course of his life had a great influence. See Dana's History of Woodstock, Vermont, pp. 408-410.

A Hanover Circuit was established, probably in 1800; at least we find it in 1801 regularly enrolled, with fifty-nine members, and connected with the New York Conference in the New London District under John Brodhead as presiding elder, Reuben Jones and Joshua Crowell being in immediate charge. Elders Brodhead and Bostwick, writing from Dartmouth College in 1801, speak hopefully of the prospects in many of the circuits on both sides of the river. They are significantly silent as to Hanover, whence they wrote, but at the end of the next year Reuben Jones reported a gain of nearly two hundred. It will be readily conceived that the strength of the Presbyterian interest under the influence of the College made it more difficult for Methodism here. The circuit was, however, maintained until 1809, when it disappears from the list of appointments, the Canaan Circuit taking its place. The Hanover Circuit included Enfield on the southeast, but how far it extended in other directions we do not know.

Its appointments in the early years are as follows:

1801 Reuben Jones and Joshua Crowell

1802 Oliver Beale and Thomas Steele

1803 John Brodhead and Andrew Kernegan

1804 Elijah Hedding

Vershire District Vershire District Vermont District

New Hampshire District and New England Conference

1805 Dyer Burge

1806 Joseph Baker

1807 Dan Young

1808 David Carr

1809 (No appointment)

Mr. Young published in 1860 a volume of autobiographical reminiscences, in which he speaks very pleasantly of the people of the Hanover Circuit. He tells of having interested and attentive audiences and of being uniformly well treated. At the College he met with Professors Shurtleff and Smith, and under the latter's instruction he devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. "He treated me (he says) with much politeness, scraped up an old relationship between us and assured me that he would pay every attention to instruct me." Mr. Young recites at length a courteous theological discussion which he had with those gentlemen, in which he congratulated himself that he had the better of the argument.

After 1808 Hanover is, for many years, lost sight of in the records of the denomination, though it is understood to have been visited with considerable regularity by the preachers of the Canaan Circuit. A Norwich Circuit was established in 1825 under

the charge of Zerah Colburn, who had services also in Hanover, and in 1834 a circuit was established at Lebanon. The influence of these two circuits and doubtless of the missionary work done in Hanover showed itself in 1840 by the revival of the old Methodist Church. On the 12th of October of that year there appeared in a small local paper, the *Experiment*, an advertisement of the new movement:

We the subscribers and our associates have formed ourselves into a Society, to be known by the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Society in Hanover, N. H., County of Grafton, claiming all privileges belonging to corporate bodies according to the Act passed July 3, 1827.

Salmon Dow, Secretary, Nathaniel Dudley.

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 19, 1840

The movement was a vigorous one. At the conference in that year Hanover appears once more as a station in the Claremont District, with sixty-six members, and in the spring of 1841 a neat meeting house was built on the College Plain at the northeast corner of Lebanon and College Streets, at an expense of about \$2,000.2 The construction of the edifice was encouraged and aided by the citizens of other denominations and by the gentlemen connected with the College, but it was only partly paid for. For a few years the society flourished and was very useful, but being burdened with debt it soon began to decline and finally ceased in 1851, when the church building passed into the hands of the Episcopalians, and the Methodists in Hanover connected themselves with the Lebanon station, excepting those in the extreme eastern section, who remained with the Canaan Circuit. We hear of a "class" in Mill Village, connected with Lebanon, in 1856-1858, of which Nathaniel Dudley was a leader.

Hanover was in the Claremont District from 1840 to 1845, and thereafter in the Haverhill District. Lyme was joined to Hanover

¹ Zerah Colburn, born in Cabot, Vermont, in 1804, was brought to Hanover by his father at the age of six, in November, 1810. Professors Adams and Shurtleff examined him in private and in public. He did not know written figures and could not count above fifty, but he could multiply mentally with quickness and accuracy quite large sums.

[&]quot;He was of ordinary size, had a large head, red hair, blue eyes, a florid, healthy complexion, somewhat freckled, and had five fingers (besides thumb) on each hand." The faculty of the College offered to take the boy and educate him free of charge, but the father wished to get money by exhibiting him. He lost his extraordinary powers as he grew up.—Autobiography of Amos Kendall, p. 58.

² The trustees were Caleb F. Ward, Nathaniel Dudley, Abner T. Dudley, Salmon Dow, William Pardee, Asa Brown, William Burnham, Walker S. Pingree and William Hills.

in 1843, and from 1845 the incumbent was styled a "missionary." The numbers reported as connected with the church in 1841 were sixty-six; with the addition of Lyme they increased to one hundred and three in 1844, and for several years stood at about ninety; they were reported as sixty-five in 1849, and as fifty-four in 1850.

The following ministers were stationed here during this period:

1840-41 Rev. A. O. Brigham; died here Sept. 27, 1843, aet. 35

1841-43 Rev. Amasa G. Britton

1843-44 Rev. E. Smith and Rev. A. R. Tibbetts (Hanover and Lyme)

1844-46 Rev. Newell Culver

1846-47 Rev. Francis G. Hoyt

1847-48 Rev. George S. Dearborn

1848-49 Rev. A. M. Osgood

1849-50 Rev. Orlando H. Jasper

1851-52 Rev. Elihu Scott (Hanover and Lebanon)

Apparently the separate organization of the Methodist Church in Hanover ceased when it joined with the Lebanon church.

CHAPTER XI

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

PREVIOUS to the establishment of a parish in Hanover in 1907, the Catholics of this town were under the spiritual jurisdiction of the pastor of the church at Lebanon.

As early as 1840, we find evidences of the presence of Catholics in Hanover, but their number was too small to warrant the building of a church of their own.

In the early days of Catholicity in New Hampshire, various pastors from Lancaster, Laconia and Lebanon visited Hanover and administered to the Catholics there. As far as can be discovered, mass was first said in Hanover in 1845 by Rev. John B. Daley of Rutland, Vermont, who was missionary at large in Vermont and western New Hampshire. The building which witnessed this solemn act of religion is now torn down, but stood on the lot now occupied by the home of Richard Foley on the corner of Lebanon Street and Sanborn Road, just across the street from the present site of the new St. Denis Church. Mass was for a long while said in the O'Leary home at 21 Lebanon Street, also in the Precinct Hall.

Rev. Louis M. LaPlante, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Lebanon from 1881 to 1886, purchased land for the building of a church in Hanover in July, 1887. His successor, Rev. Cyril J. Parodis, began the building of the first church, a wooden building, 52 South Street, which was completed in December, 1887.

First Mass was celebrated there on Sunday, January 1, 1888, by Rev. Fr. Roy of the seminary at Sherbrooke, P. Q., who also preached the sermon on that occasion.

The church was formally blest and dedicated on July 8, 1888, by Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D. D., first bishop of Manchester, on the occasion of a pastoral visit, when confirmation for the first time was administered in Hanover.

In 1893, Rev. Martin H. Egan succeeded Fr. Parodis, and under his administration various improvements were inaugurated.

In May, 1907, Hanover was made a separate parish with resident pastor and Rev. James E. McCooey, D. D., Ph. D., was named its first pastor.

Rev. Fr. McCooey was born in Dover, New Hampshire, October 28, 1875. He received his early training in the public and parochial schools of his native city and after a period of further preparation in Mungret College, Limerick, Ireland, and in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, P. Q., he was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, December 17, 1898. He was assistant pastor at St. Mary's in Claremont, New Hampshire, at St. Joseph's Cathedral in Manchester, New Hampshire, and at the Immaculate Conception Church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, until October, 1904, when he went to Rome for two years of further study. Upon his return in 1906 he was named administrator of the parish of St. Mary's in Newmarket until May, 1907, when he was sent to Hanover. Under Fr. McCooey's administration much progress was made.

In December, 1918, Fr. McCooey was named pastor of St. Mary's, Newmarket, and Rev. John W. Sliney, D. C. L., sent to Hanover.

Rev. Fr. Sliney was born in Franklin, New Hampshire, May 12, 1885. He attended public and parochial schools of Franklin, was graduated from Franklin High School in 1902, and after further preparation at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire, entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, P. Q., in September, 1903. He was ordained to the priesthood December 19, 1908, at St. James Cathedral, Montreal, P. Q. After serving four years as assistant pastor at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Penacook, New Hampshire, he went to Rome for further study. On his return in August, 1914, he assisted at Hinsdale, Dover, and North Stratford. In June, 1915, he was sent to St. Anne's, Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained until his appointment to Hanover.

The steady growth of the parish required a larger place of worship, and in September, 1922, the site for a new church was bought from the Currier estate on the corner of Lebanon Street and Sanborn Road. Ground was broken in the spring of 1923 for a new stone edifice. Mass was celebrated for the first time in the new church November 1, 1924. The formal blessing and dedication was held May 23, 1925, Rt. Rev. George A. Guertin, D. D., officiating. The solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McCooey, former pastor, and the sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. P. J. Scott, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Keene, New Hampshire.

The former building was deconsecrated and sold to Joseph

Burgess. The beautiful stone church is 108 feet in length and 53 feet wide, with a square tower. The architects were Larson and Wells.

The congregation of the parish of St. Denis is made up of about sixty families in Hanover and of the varying number of students and employees of Dartmouth College.

Note: For this account of the Catholic Church in Hanover the editor is indebted to the Rev. Father Sliney.

CHAPTER XII

PHYSICIANS

THE earliest physician in Hanover was Doctor John Crane. He accompanied Dr. Wheelock on his tour of exploration in May and June, 1770, and on Wheelock's removal to Hanover in August, or very soon after, took up his abode in the town. To him as approved physician, Dr. Wheelock, by authority of the Trustees of the College, gave an acre of land for a house lot immediately south of the Green, and there he built, probably in 1771 or 1772, certainly prior to 1774, the house which stood next east of the present Inn, and which was burned in 1887.

Dr. Crane was then the only physician in town, and, as was usual at that time, he dealt also in medicines, and perhaps to some extent in other goods. In 1773 he appears to have had for a partner in his trade Moses Chase of Cornish. In 1775 a deed described him as "apothecary." He furnished medicines on several occasions in considerable quantity to the surgeons of Colonel Bedel's regiment in 1777.

In October of 1772 he fell under censure for alleged malpractice in the treatment of Mrs. Sexton, but successfully defended himself in a letter to Dr. Wheelock. In 1773 he petitioned the General Court for leave to set up a smallpox hospital for inoculation, but his petition was refused, and in May, 1776, he himself went to Montreal to undergo inoculation. He entered the military service in 1777 as surgeon in the Massachusetts line and remained in it until the close of 1780, and perhaps later, being at Saratoga and at Valley Forge, his wife remaining at Hanover in the meantime. During his absence his house was rented to Ebenezer Brewster. He died February 26, 1786, leaving a wife and children in destitute circumstances. His widow, Hannah Brown Crane, afterward married Colonel Aaron Kinsman and survived until 1817. Dr. Crane had a son, John H. Crane, who was graduated from Dartmouth in 1799 and who became a lawyer in Boston. Both father and son were members of the Society of Cincinnati.

Dr. Joseph Lewis, who lived just across the river, though not an actual resident of Hanover, must be included in our list, since his services in those early years were in requisition here. He was born in Old Lyme, Connecticut, but his father removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and young Lewis came to Norwich in 1767 and lived, first, in a little log house in the woods south of Blood brook, close by the place where now is the north end of the railroad cut. Afterward, about 1790, he purchased the land and house owned by John Sargent, at the west end of the ferry, where his descendants of the fourth generation still live. He carried on the ferry and also owned the mill at the neighboring falls of Blood brook. From these various occupations the doctor after a time acquired wealth. He was a man of great natural ability and of iron physique, held in good repute as a physician, but exceedingly uncouth, rough and eccentric. His customary dress was a buckskin suit, and he was not particular to have it clean. As his position and means improved, his slovenly dress became a source of mortification to his wife, who, finding curtain lectures ineffectual, determined at last upon a bolder stroke. Having secretly secured for the doctor a fine new suit of broadcloth, she substituted it for the buckskin suit one night after the doctor was asleep, and to clinch the matter she took the old dirty buckskin breeches and put them to soak under the ice in the horse trough. Later in the night there was a call for the doctor from a distance, and on turning out to answer it he missed his clothes. Scorning the new breeches and determined not to be thus outgeneraled, he demanded to know what had become of the buckskins in tones that his wife dared not resist. Learning where they were, he withdrew them from the trough, wrung them out and putting them on, soaked as they were, rode away to visit his patient.

An earlier characteristic exploit of his, when he lived in the log house, was the boiling in a kettle, set on the rocks back of his house, of the dead body of an old negro, Cato, in order to obtain the skeleton, which he afterward mounted and kept hung up in his house. He first removed the skin and had it tanned in Hanover. When the fact was known the tannery was saved from popular attack only by an armed guard. There is still preserved an instrument case covered with the leather, and the rocks bear Cato's name to this day. In 1775 Dr. Lewis was appointed surgeon's mate and joined the expedition under Arnold against Quebec by way of the Kennebec. He spent the winter in Canada in the hospitals, mostly in charge of soldiers sick with smallpox. Later he returned to his practice in Norwich, where he died June 1, 1833, at the age of eighty-six.

Dr. John Williams came from Stillwater, N. Y., with

Comfort Sever in 1773, and was received as a pupil in Dr. Wheelock's house. In September of that year he wrote (from the College) thanking Wheelock for his paternal kindness and instruction, and asking his advice as to settling in some neighboring town. In another letter he speaks of leaving Hanover because of the jealousy of Dr. Crane.

In January, 1776, Wheelock wrote to Doctors David and John Lathrope at Norwich, Connecticut, commending Williams as a "skillful and prudent physician who had had of late a full and extensive practice," asking them to trust him for £20 worth of medicine, saying that "if he can't be supplied with medicines our sick will be exposed to suffer." Williams was evidently successful in his errand, for Wheelock notes in his diary, February 14 next, "Dr. John Williams informed me that Dr. John Lathrope had made a present of £20 in medicine to be paid by him to the College." In August of that year he was in charge of a smallpox hospital, probably on the edge of Lebanon, where he seems to have taken up his residence.

Dr. Laban Gates, who seems to have originated in Colchester, Connecticut, came to town in September, 1774, highly commended to Dr. Wheelock by Elisha Tracy and Philip Turner as having been, though a young man, long an apprentice of Dr. Turner of Norwich, Connecticut. He lived at first in the College building, afterward in the house that stood on the south side of Lebanon Street, nearly opposite the foot of College Street, which is spoken of in a deed of 1785 as his "present" residence, but in 1796 as his "former" residence. About 1785 he built a large two-story house at the corner of College and Wheelock Streets, since known by his name, and in which he lived and died. It was removed to the lower end of Main Street in 1884, to make room for the new library building.

He was a man of great eccentricity, and doubtless difficult to live with. He married Huldah Ormsbee, and, in 1801, under the heading of "Partnership dissolved" he warned all persons against trusting his wife, Huldah, as she had left his bed but not his board, and began proceedings for a divorce, but apparently without success, as the modern ideas of incompatibility did not then prevail. His wife died October 20, 1833, aet. seventy, and Dr. Gates died April 27, 1836, aet. eighty-three. Some of his family removed to Canada, but his house descended to his daughter Almira, who married a man named Divine, and figured as one of the characters of the village for many years. The marriage was not a happy one

and soon the parties separated, Mrs. Divine having for some years a small school for children.

Dr. Gates had a wooden leg, and in consequence a halting gait. He once fell into a dispute with a fellow traveler, ignorant of his infirmity, about their relative powers of endurance and a bet was made, to be determined by immersing the foot in boiling water, wherein, with the help of his wooden leg, the doctor was easily victorious.

There were several physicians in Hanover in the early days, of whom we know very little. One of these was Dr. George Eager, of whom almost all our knowledge comes through the record of deeds. He first appears in Hanover in 1774, when he purchased, in June of that year, an acre of ground for a house lot at the north end of the village, on the north side of the road nearly opposite the end of Park Street, close to the large elm that long faced that street. In September of 1777 he sold the lot to Dudley Chase of Cornish and in April following he removed to the building, erected by Comfort Sever and afterward used as a store, and still later as an office, that stood on the present site of Robinson Hall. Eager lived there until 1781, when he appears as of Walpole, though again in Hanover in 1786. He went into the army as surgeon's mate and later as surgeon, but where he came from or what became of him we do not know.

Another one of these physicians was Gideon Tiffany, who came from Keene in 1782 and bought the house of Jabez Bingham which stood on the east side of Main Street, a rod or more back from the street, about where the blacksmith shop now is. He also bought the lot where Mr. E. P. Storrs lately lived, 42 Main Street, and had a barn there. He was himself a very illiterate person, as some of his letters show, but several of his sons were graduated from college. I have been unable to find the date of his death, or where he was buried.

A third physician who just comes into passing view was Dr. James Moor, who appears in connection with the unauthorized inoculation of smallpox in 1788, but is styled a "transient person." That he intended a longer residence seems probable from the fact that he purchased, in October of that year of Asa Holden, river lot, No. 51, but, if so, his purpose changed, for he sold the lot in the following January. In the local court records of 1795 there is a confession of judgment running in his favor under the descrip-

¹ New Hampshire State Papers, XII, 381.

tion of "physician, late of Hanover." Nothing more is known of him.

With the establishment of the Medical Department there was a change in the professional character of the resident physicians. Indeed, the first really competent physician of Hanover was Dr. Nathan Smith, the founder of the Medical School. He began his first course of lectures here in November, 1797, but his home and family still remained for several years in Cornish. The Trustees, insisting in 1804 that he should make Hanover his home, he moved his family thither, and bought in 1806 the land on both sides of the road at the northeast end of the village. His house, which was burned in 1855, stood just north of the present Medical School Building and nearer the street.

From the beginning of his connection here in 1797, and possibly earlier, Dr. Smith's professional services were in requisition both as a physician and surgeon over a circuit constantly enlarging. He enjoyed a wide reputation for unsurpassed skill, judgment and coolness, and, what is of equal importance, for tenderness in the discharge of the savage duties which surgery, without anesthetics, then imposed upon a practitioner. He was generous to a fault, genial, cheerful and inspiring. He was wholly devoted to his profession and regarding the controversy which broke out between the College and the University in 1815 merely as an obstacle to the successful prosecution of his work in the Medical School, and apprehensive of the effect of acts of the Legislature on the subject of securing material for anatomical dissection, he determined to go to a field where he would be less hampered by partisan activities. He therefore accepted an invitation to the Medical School of Yale College and removed his family to New Haven in the spring of 1817, but annually returned to Hanover and continued to practise in this region as late certainly as 1821. No physician has ever been more honored and beloved. He died at New Haven in comparative poverty, January 26, 1829. He organized the Medical Department of Yale College in 1813, and that of Bowdoin College in 1820, and also gave lectures on "Medicine and Surgery" at the University of Vermont from 1821 to 1825. His portrait hangs in Webster Hall, the gift of Dr. Peaslee.¹

There are preserved many interesting circumstances of his

¹ Eulogies were delivered upon him immediately after his death by Professor Jonathan Knight of New Haven, and by President William Allen of Bowdoin, and a memoir by Professor O. P. Hubbard of Dartmouth was delivered at Hanover in 1879. In 1914 there came from the Yale University Press the "Life and Letters of Nathan Smith, edited by Emily Smith."

career, for which space here is wanting, but a few anecdotes, drawn from Professor Hubbard's sketch may be admitted.

Called once to a neighboring town to amputate the leg of a poor fellow, which had been shattered by an accident at some celebration, Dr. Smith performed the operation and, after it was done, being asked the amount of his fee, he named fifty dollars, which was speedily contributed by the sympathizing crowd and paid to him. After carefully counting the money he gave it to the patient and rode home.

He performed the second operation on record for ovariotomy, at Norwich, Vt., July 5, 1821. It was, however, with him an original one, for he was not then aware that it had ever been done before. He was the first to unite a cleft palate, and in connection with many other subjects his methods and devices were original and effective. He never lost a patient from hemorrhage consequent on an operation. His nerves were as steady as iron when operating, but sometimes, in anticipation of the pain which he was about to cause, his agitation would show itself even in tears.

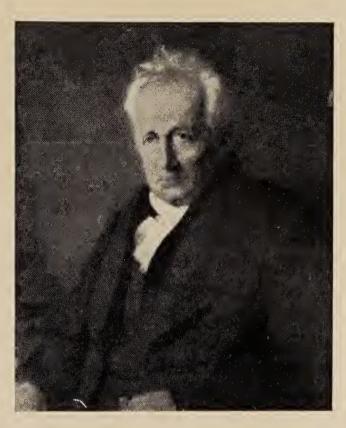
As was common at the time, Dr. Smith dealt in medicines. In this business he had a partner, as shown by an advertisement in the *Dartmouth Gazette*, Dr. Abraham Hedge, who had received the degree of M. B., the degree then given by the Medical School, in 1799, and who later was a druggist in Woodstock, Vt., and a practising physician in Chester, Vt., but I have been able to secure no further information about him or about Dr. Elisha Phelps, who for a year sold drugs, as well as other goods, at the Graves corner.

Dr. Cyrus Perkins, the son of Isaac and Joanna (Edson) Perkins, was born at Middleboro, Mass., September 4, 1778. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1800 and in the same year married Abigail, daughter of Professor John Smith. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith and was graduated M. B. in 1802, receiving an M. D. in 1810. After practising some years in Boston he returned to Hanover in 1810 as colleague of Dr. Nathan Smith in the Medical School, and the next year built for his residence the house afterward occupied by Professor Sanborn, and still later converted into Sanborn Hall. Dr. Perkins took an active part in politics and in social life, and was also prominent in the militia. He took sides very strongly against the College in the controversy of 1815-1819, being a Trustee of the University, its treasurer for ten months, and also a professor in it. Unable to be reconciled to the result, although he remained on terms of personal friendship

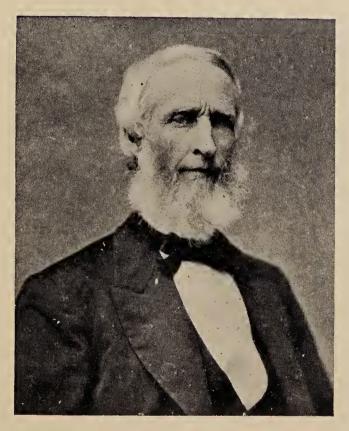
PLATE VII



DR. DIXI CROSBY



DR. NATHAN SMITH



DR. E. R. PEASLEE



DR. C. P. FROST



with many of the adherents of the College, he retired from the general opposing sentiment of the victorious party and removed in 1819 to New York City. There he practised his profession successfully some thirty years, until his death on Staten Island, April 23, 1849, in his seventy-first year.

During this period Hanover enjoyed the presence of two very distinguished physicians, Reuben Dimond Mussey and Daniel Oliver, but the latter practised very little, mainly in emergencies in the absence of Dr. Mussey. Both were professors in the Medical College, and for a part of the time Dr. Oliver was professor of intellectual philosophy in the College.

Dr. Mussey was born in Pelham, N. H., the son of Dr. John and Beulah (Butler) Mussey, June 23, 1780. Graduated from Dartmouth in 1803 he studied medicine under Dr. Nathan Smith and received from the College the degree of M. B. in 1806 and of M. D. in 1812. From 1814 to 1838 he was a professor in the Medical School, holding different chairs. In the latter year he removed to Cincinnati, but came again to the east in 1858, residing in Boston, where he died June 21, 1866. He was eminent as a physician and as a surgeon with a reputation second to none in the State. "In person he was short, spare, with high cheek bones, a small gray eye and a broad prominent chin, and with a brusk and forbidding manner. For over thirty years he was a strict vegetarian." He was greatly interested in the cause of temperance, which he aided effectively through pamphlets and public addresses, an address which he gave in 1827, first, before the students of the College and then before the New Hampshire Medical Society, having wide influence. The last publication of his life, written in his eighty-fourth year, was an earnest temperance tract, entitled "What Shall I Drink?" Dr. Mussey was also a student of music and had much to do with the revival of music that occurred during his early residence in Hanover. For most of the time between 1815 and 1838 he was the president of the Handel Society, which had so honorable a part in the musical activities of the time. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Sewall and his second Hitty Osgood of Salem, Mass. Four sons were graduated from Dartmouth, of whom two became physicians.

Dr. Daniel Oliver preferred the life of a student and lecturer to that of a practitioner. Born in Marblehead, Mass., September 9, 1787, the son of an Episcopal clergyman, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1806 and then took up the study of law with his brother-in-law, Joseph Story, afterward the famous

the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, immediately thereafter forming a partnership with Dr. Mussey in Salem, Mass. Dr. Mussey became connected with the Medical School in Hanover in 1814, and Dr. Oliver, after a year's lecturing in 1815, followed him to the Medical School in 1820, having in the interval gained much reputation as a scholar by his collaboration with John Pickering in the preparation of a Greek lexicon, which was for many years the standard lexicon in use. As has been said, Dr. Oliver withdrew almost wholly from practice and devoted himself to the duties of his professorships, for to that in the Medical School he added one in the College, which he held until his removal from Hanover in 1838. "He was handsome, dignified, grave, going but little into society, though genial in his own home." He died at Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1842, aet. fifty-five.

Dr. Mussey was followed by a young man who soon made good his loss. This was Dixi Crosby, who, born at Sanbornton, N. H., February 7, 1800, of a family that has since impressed itself very deeply upon the life of Hanover, began at the age of twenty the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Asa Crosby, an eminent surgeon, then of Gilmanton. His native gifts for the practice of medicine and his characteristic boldness of execution were evinced in striking ways during the very first year and he speedily gained a reputation and a large practice even before he had obtained his degree of M. D., which he received at Dartmouth in 1824. As illustrations of his acuteness, boldness and resourcefulness the following anecdotes are told, the second belonging to the later period of his life:

In the first year of his study he accompanied his father to a consultation in the case of a man whose leg had been frozen, and whose condition was most critical. It was agreed by the older physicians that amputation at an earlier stage might have saved the patient's life, but that it was now too late. Young Crosby urged that the operation be performed, but the elders shook their heads. He even proposed to attempt it himself, but this was received with a storm of disapproval, in which even his father joined, and the thing was pronounced impossible. During the night young Crosby succeeded in reviving the courage of the man to make a last effort for life. The limb was removed and the man recovered.¹

In one case he was suddenly called upon to visit a man who was ¹ Dr. J. W. Barstow, in New York Medical Journal, November, 1873.

in imminent danger of dying from hemorrhage as the result of an accident to his leg. Having no instruments, and no time in which to secure them, he called for a carving knife, which he sharpened on a grindstone and a razor strop, and filed a handsaw, with which he amputated the leg, and the patient recovered.¹

Dr. Crosby was ten years in practice with his father at Gilmanton, three years at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), and in 1838 succeeded Dr. Mussey in the Medical School as professor of surgery and surgical anatomy, and in two years added obstetrics and diseases of women and children to his chair. He at once removed to Hanover, where for more than thirty years he enjoyed a degree of prominence, not only as a physician but as a citizen in every important department, second to no other physician that ever lived in the place. His mind and body were equally active and robust; his courage was unwavering and his public spirit unstinted. His practice was very extensive in all departments and he was especially noted as a surgeon. Until advancing years prevented, his sulky or his sleigh was constantly on the road. His robust and cheerful personality dispelled fear and begot confidence; his patients formed a host of ardent friends, while his personal students were his boys and shared his confidence, and his recommendation was always sufficient to open to them the best positions. In connection with his practice and his work in the Medical School he established, in the house now occupied by Professor Robert Fletcher, a small private hospital, which he continued with great success for many years. He resigned his professorship in 1870, having had for some years his son, Alpheus Benning Crosby, as an assistant, and died at Hanover, September 26, 1873. He married, July 2, 1827, Mary Jane Moody of Gilmanton, N. H. They had two sons, both of whom became physicians.

Contemporary with Dr. Crosby was another physician of equal eminence, a part only of whose career was spent in Hanover. This was Edmund Randolph Peaslee, the son of James and Abigail (Chase) Peaslee, who was born at Newton, N. H., January 22, 1814, his father dying when he was seven years old. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1836, and after being tutor there for one year, 1837-38, he secured his medical education at Yale, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1840. The next year he began practice in Hanover, where he met with immediate success. He was at once made lecturer in the Medical School to succeed Oliver Wendell Holmes, and two years later was appointed

¹ Dr. J. W. Barstow, in New York Medical Journal, November, 1873.

to a professor's chair, which, though with a change of subject, he held for thirty-six years, until his death. He was also connected with several other medical institutions. He removed to New York City in 1858, where he died January 21, 1878, of pneumonia.

He was tall and slender, of a delicate constitution and of marked pallor of face, which in later years was intensified by a white beard, but knowing how to conserve his strength he was a ceaseless worker, and became a practitioner of extraordinary ability, learning and success. He enjoyed a bright, sunny disposition, and a social, hearty and sympathetic nature made him unusually beloved, and united with his great knowledge and acumen to inspire confidence among his patients. His judgment was sought and respected by his medical associates, and he reached great eminence both as a physician and a surgeon. He was of equal repute as a lecturer and his works on medical subjects were the authorities of the time. He married Martha Thankful, daughter of Stephen Kendrick of Lebanon, N. H.

Thomas Russell Crosby, though practising but little in Hanover, deserves notice as a physician of the place. A younger brother of Dr. Dixi Crosby, he was born in Gilmanton, N. H., October 22, 1816, but suffered from ill health from his boyhood, having seven fevers in as many years, and being frequently obliged to give up his school work. Yet he was able, after much doubt, to take a college course and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1841 to both degrees of A. B. and M. D., although he was not reckoned among the medical students of the year.

After experiments of practice in several small places he went to Manchester, N. H., where his taste for natural history led him to interest himself in agriculture, and on the establishment of the *Granite Farmer* by the State Agricultural Society he was secured to edit it. While in Manchester his health gave way under an acute case of lead poisoning, and he was obliged to give up work, and removed to Norwich, Vt. With health somewhat restored, at the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the government and was put in charge of the Columbian College hospital at Washington. After the war and on the opening of the Agricultural College at Hanover, he came to it in 1869 as professor of animal and vegetable physiology, and joined with his work such medical practice as his health allowed him to undertake. He never fully regained his health and lived quietly in Hanover until his death March 1, 1872. He married Louise

Partridge Burton, daughter of Colonel Oliver Burton, of the United States Army.

A third member of the Crosby family was a prominent physician in Hanover. This was Alpheus Benning Crosby, familiarly known in Hanover, his boyhood's home, at first to distinguish him from his father, as "Dr. Ben," and then, there and elsewhere, receiving the same appellation on account of his extraordinary bonhomie, which gave him welcome admission to all circles. second son of Dr. Dixi Crosby, born in Gilmanton, N. H., February 22, 1832, but, owing to his father's removal, brought up in Hanover, he was graduated from Dartmouth in 1853 and took his medical degree there in 1856. He at once began practice in the town in connection with his father, but in 1861 he became surgeon of the First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. After fifteen months of service in the field he returned to Hanover as a colleague of his father in the Medical School with the title of adjunct professor of surgery, and succeeded to the full chair on his father's retirement in 1870.

Dr. Crosby possessed unusual gifts as a lecturer, combining with great fluency of expression a lively humor, richness of illustration, an extraordinary power of mimicry and an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, which he effectively employed both in the lecture room and in after dinner speeches, and in public addresses, for which he was in constant demand. He was a lecturer at five different medical schools, besides being a very skillful surgeon, and was held in great esteem as a practitioner. In 1872 he removed to New York City, where he acquired an extensive private and hospital practice. His cheery temper and frank, open manner, expressing a genuine kindness, endeared him to many friends. He died, as the result of an infected wound, at Hanover, August 9, 1877. His wife was Mildred Grassell Smith, daughter of Dr. William R. Smith of Galveston, Texas. Two of their sons became physicians, one of whom, mentioned farther on, practised for a time in Hanover.

As the Crosby family passed out of Hanover life, another family came into it whose association with the Medical School and practice of medicine there has continued for more than fifty years.

Its first representative was Carlton Pennington Frost. The son of Benjamin and Mary Brant Frost, he was born in Sullivan, N. H., May 30, 1830. When he was seven years old his family removed to Thetford, Vt., that the children might have the benefit of the academy in that place. His medical education, after his

graduation from Dartmouth in 1852, was gained at several schools, but he received his medical degree from Dartmouth in 1857. He began the practice of his profession at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in that year, but in 1862 he entered the service of his country as surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. After a few months' service in Virginia he was assigned to duty as inspector at Woodstock, and later in Windsor, Vt.

At the close of the war he resumed practice at St. Johnsbury, but soon removed to Brattleboro, Vt. Receiving in 1869 an appointment to lecture in the Medical School at Hanover, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in 1870, and the next year he removed to Hanover, where he lived until his death May 24, 1896.

Dr. Frost was closely identified with the growth of the Medical School, of which he became dean, but he also had an extensive practice and took an active and influential part in the affairs of the community. He was a member of the first board of precinct commissioners, and was influential in the introduction of water and of electric light into the village. He was one of the first group of Trustees of the College chosen by the alumni in 1891, and during the interim in the presidency of the College, in 1892-93, he represented the Trustees at Hanover. On the giving up of Dr. Crosby's hospital Dr. Frost labored to secure another and more commodious one, and when Mr. Hiram Hitchcock became interested in the subject, Dr. Frost had much to do with the plan and the arrangement of the building.

Dr. Frost was rather a quiet man, but he begot confidence, and he was trusted by his patients and by men in general. He abhorred shams and had a certain brusqueness of manner that indicated his dislike of all pretence, and his directness sometimes disturbed those who preferred bread pills to plain truth, but under a reserved manner he covered a warm and sympathetic nature, that did not limit its service by the line of duty. At one time, one of his patients was a very sick child. He had paid his last visit about ten in the evening and had left for the night. Between one and two in the morning, as the child's mother was anxiously watching, she saw the door open and Dr. Frost walked in, saying that he had not been able to sleep for his thought of the child and so had come to see if he could do anything more. The child recovered, and the grateful mother held the sympathy and the skill of the doctor in equal regard. This incident was characteristic of him, and in many a household he would "drop in" to give cheer

and comfort when no medical skill could avail. Beloved by all the children, he was never too busy to stop and joke with them. In these days when many physicians, in spite of automobiles, avoid country practice, it is interesting to remember how ready he was, like many another devoted member of his profession, to respond to distant calls by night as well as day. On one such occasion, in his later years, the night was so dark that even his old gray horse floundered from the road in the deep snow and plunged with the doctor and sleigh into the deep gully beyond Mink Brook, happily without serious results.

Dr. Frost's death resulted from a weakness of the heart, which he long courageously faced in silence. He married Eliza A. DuBois, daughter of Earl C. DuBois of Randolph, Vt. Dr. Frost had the satisfaction before his death of associating with himself in the practice of medicine, as Dr. Crosby had done before him, a son, Gilman DuBois Frost, who is still in practice in Hanover and is professor of clinical medicine in the Medical School.

William Thayer Smith, the son of Rev. Dr. Asa D. and Sarah (Adams) Smith, was born in New York City, March 30, 1839. Graduated from Yale College in 1860 he soon lost his health, and for several years was able to do but little. Coming to Hanover when his father assumed the presidency of the College, he gradually improved in health and was able to undertake the study of medicine, so as to receive the degree of M. D. in 1879. His health continuing to improve, he entered upon the practice of medicine in Hanover and became very successful. He had a genuine sympathy for all in distress and a gracious manner that made him welcome in the sick room. His method of speech was direct and unaffected, and he was successful as a teacher. For two years, beginning with 1874, he was instructor in natural history in the College; in 1882 he became a lecturer in the Medical School, and in 1883 a professor there, becoming dean of the medical faculty on the death of Dr. Frost in 1896. He was successful both as a practitioner and as a surgeon, and had a prominent place in the conduct of the Hospital. He was earnestly Christian in life and character, greatly beloved by all and had a strong influence in the community. He died of pneumonia, September 17, 1909. He married Susan W. Kellogg of Norwich, Vt.

John Martin Gile, born in Pembroke, N. H., March 8, 1864, the son of Brainerd Gile and Mary N. (Kimball) Gile, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1887 and from the Medical School in 1891. He came to Hanover in 1896 as a lecturer on the science

and practice of medicine, and being advanced the next year to a professor's chair he remained in connection with the Medical School, as its dean from 1910, until his death July 15, 1925. He had an extensive practice, and turning to surgery he became the leading surgeon of the State. His connection with the Hitchcock Hospital opened for him a great opportunity for surgical practice, which he improved to the utmost, and as his skill became known, patients came to the Hospital to be under his care, and he was called for surgical and medical service to all parts of the State. He was an indefatigable worker, not infrequently driving a hundred miles at night to perform an operation and returning after it was done to the lecture room or the Hospital in the morning. Though quiet in manner he had nerves of steel and it was not uncommon for him to perform several even capital operations in one day. It was his unceasing labor that broke him down, bringing on angina pectoris from which he died.

Dr. Gile had wide interests, having great influence in the community where his advice was sought and heeded. His professional obligations left no room for public activities that demanded uninterrupted service, but as far as possible he was active in matters in the village, town and State. In 1911 and 1912 he was a member of the Governor's Council and during the World War he was Medical Aide to the Governor, president of the local Red Cross organization, an active member of the State Committee of Public Safety and chairman of the sub-committee on Hygiene, Medicine and Sanitation. It was his devotion to these interests, added to his increased professional work, that sowed the seeds of fatal disease. He was a Trustee of the College, chosen first by the alumni as their representative and later elected by his associates to life membership, a position in which his knowledge of affairs and sound business judgment were recognized and esteemed. His manner was pleasing, his speech deliberate, but not formal, and his thought clear and effective. He married Vesta Grace Fowler of Epsom, N. H., June 8, 1892.

Like Dr. Dixi Crosby and Dr. C. P. Frost he welcomed to the practice of medicine in Hanover a son, John F. Gile, who before his father's death had become established in Hanover and also had become associated in the Medical School with the department of anatomy.

There are several physicians now resident in the village, besides Dr. Gilman D. Frost and Dr. John F. Gile, mentioned above, and engaged in active practice as far as their relation to the College

permits. Of these Dr. Percy Bartlett is professor of surgery, Dr. Howard N. Kingsford is professor of pathology and bacteriology, Dr. John W. Bowler is professor of hygiene and physical education and director of the gymnasium, and Dr. Harold A. DesBrisay is assistant professor of medicine. Drs. Harry T. French, John P. Bowler, and John F. Gile, graduates of the College in 1913, 1915 and 1916, respectively, are all connected with the Medical School and also practising physicians.

Two other physicians, not connected with the Medical School, are practising in Hanover: Dr. Elmer H. Carleton, a specialist in diseases of eye, ear and throat, who came to Hanover in 1893, and Dr. George H. Parker, who came from Wells River, Vt., in 1917.

Several physicians have had a temporary residence in Hanover. From 1840 to 1850 Charles H. Olcott, a son of Mills Olcott and a graduate of the Medical School in 1839, was resident as a physician on the College Plain, but he does not appear to have had much practice. In 1842 Amasa F. Kinne, a graduate of the College in 1837 and in medicine in 1841, is given in the New Hampshire register as resident in Hanover, probably at or near the Center, but what practice he had I am unable to ascertain. soon removed to Jaffrey, N. H., and later from there to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he died in 1874. Dr. William White came here in 1875 and remained until 1882, but he had little practice. Dr. William Pierce Crosby, already mentioned as the son of Dr. A. B. Crosby, was graduated from the Medical School in 1898 and practised here at two different times. He died May 8, 1914. Dr. George Sellers Graham, a graduate of the College in 1902 and from the Medical School in 1905, was an instructor in the School from 1906 to 1910 and during that time had an office for practice. Dr. Walter Griswold Bisbee, a medical graduate of 1901, also had an office here in 1901-1903.

There were three other physicians who had a long residence in the village, but two of them made little or no attempt to practise medicine here, and instead, kept the village drug store. Both of these were graduates of the Medical School and practised before coming to Hanover. The first was Dr. Thomas Prentiss Hill, born in Conway, N. H., a medical graduate in 1816, who after long practice in Sanbornton, N. H., came to Hanover in 1844 and bought the drug store, which he kept for twelve years, when he retired from business. He lived in the house on the northeast

corner of Main and Elm Streets, and died there August 3, 1866, at the age of eighty-five.

His successor was Dr. James Austin Smith, a native of Hartland, Vt., and a medical graduate of 1849. He came to Hanover in 1852 and four years later bought the drug store of Dr. Hill, which he kept until he in turn sold it, in 1868, to Lucien B. Downing, whom he had trained as a clerk and then taken as a partner He removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and later to California, where he died in 1901, aet. eighty. While in Hanover be lived in the house, since burned, that stood where the Musgrove block now stands.

The third resident physician was Dr. Edmund Smith, of whom I have been able to gain no information further than that he had little or no practice. He was a great taker of snuff, which he carried loose in his vest pocket, and from his habit of extracting the snuff with thumb and forefinger and, after applying it to his nose, of wiping the remnant on the front of his vest, he gained the sobriquet of "Snuffy Smith." He lived in Hanover from 1842 to 1872 in a small house just off College Street, near the heating plant.

All of the physicians, who have been thus far mentioned, have resided on the College Plain, but there have been three physicians resident in Hanover Center. The first of these was Dr. Joel Brown, who lived at the Center village in a house still standing on the left of the road, about half way up the hill, as one approaches Hanover Center from the south. He was somewhat prominent in town affairs, being town clerk for many years, while his name often appears in the town records in different capacities. He also was in the Revolutionary service as surgeon, and his name is in the list of 1780 of those who had been in service, "three tours, eleven months" (Vol. I, p. 409). He died April 3, 1831, aet. seventy-one. He married M. Tryphena Ordway October 29, 1797.

Dr. Edward Smith resided for some time at the Center, and in 1842 advertised his services as a physician in the local paper of Hanover. I do not find how long he remained in Hanover.

Dr. George Ezra Spencer, the son of James and Miriam Brown Spencer, was born in Hanover November 25, 1817, was graduated from the Medical School at Dartmouth in 1846, practised medicine in Gilmanton, N. H., for some years and came to Hanover in 1856, on account of the ill health of his wife, whose early home was there. He occupied what is called the "yellow

house," next the parsonage. His wife soon died and after remaining in Hanover for two years he returned to Gilmanton. His own health failing, he came again to Hanover in the spring of 1865, and after trying a useless trip to New Orleans he died at Hanover, January 6, 1866, of consumption. He married Fannie Huntington of Hanover, and later Frances Susan Curry of Gilmanton. He seems to have anticipated the modern treatment of tuberculosis, as he employed, though without success in his own case, the open air treatment.

For many years the program of the medical lectures brought noted physicians to Hanover to give courses in the months of the late summer and early fall. These physicians had an extensive practice here, as many patients came to them for advice and treatment and physicians of the neighboring section took the opportunity to consult them about their own patients, but as they changed frequently, and as none of them acquired a permanent residence here, an account of them belongs more properly to the College than to the town.

This chapter would not be complete without mention of two physicians, Dr. Oliver P. Hubbard and Dr. Edwin J. Bartlett, who held professorships in the Medical School as well as in the College, the former for forty-seven years (1836-1883) and the latter for thirty-eight years (1878-1920). Though neither of these men had an office for practice in Hanover, their cordial relations with the practising physicians and the stimulus they gave to the latter were of lasting service to the community.

CHAPTER XIII

EARLY COURTS

A COLLEGE town, even a hundred years ago, was likely to attract more or less persons of doubtful character and evil influence, the burden of whom fell chiefly upon the vicinity of the College. Dr. Wheelock had from the first deep-seated apprehensions on this subject, and it was largely on that account that he and the Governor were both so strenuous to have in College hands a special jurisdiction over the College corner of the town.

For the same reason the authority of a justice of the peace, then of much greater importance than now, was promptly conferred by the Governor upon Wheelock in January, 1771, and by Wheelock's desire upon Professor Bezaleel Woodward in June, 1772. Wheelock himself rarely exercised his authority in that capacity, but from 1772 Mr. Woodward, as justice of the peace and as judge of the court of common pleas, to which he was appointed May 18, 1773,¹ to his death in 1804, excepting from 1775 to 1783, administered justice, both civil and criminal, in a formal manner at regular terms of court in Hanover, at times as often as once in two weeks. Jonathan Freeman occupied a similar position in the eastern part of the town, to which he was appointed in 1784, but he did much less business than Mr. Woodward and with much less system.

Following is the record of one of the few cases in which Dr. Wheelock's judicial power was exercised:

Province of New Hampshire Rockingham ss

To the Sheriff of the County aforesaid his under sherif or Deputy or either of the Constables of Hanover in said County,

Greeting.

(seal)

In his Majesty's name you are commanded forthwith to arrest the body of Caesar a negro man now and for some time past residing in the kitchen appertaining to Dartmouth College in said County, and him forthwith have before me the subscriber, to answer to a complaint alleged against him by Mary Sleeper now residing at my dwelling house for defamatory words uttered by the said Caesar tending to the injury of the character of the said Mary; * * * * * * and that he the said Caesar said that he knew

¹ Provincial Papers, VII, 16.

something, which if known to the world would ruin the character of the said Mary to her dying day: and that he uttered other words of the same import & meaning with those above mentioned at other times, contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity & in violation of the good and wholesome Laws of this province, and to the damage of the said Mary as she says the sum of fifty pounds.

Hereof fail not at your peril.

Dated at Hanover in said Province this 6th day of Feby A. D. 1773 & in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign

Eleazar Wheelock

Justice Peace.

Feby 6th 1773. Then apprehended the within mentioned Caesar & brot him as required

attest Francis Follet, Constable

At a justice court holden by adjournment at Dartmouth College Feby 8th 1773

Present the Honble Eleazar Wheelock, Justice, Mary Sleeper, plaintiff vs. Caesar Negro, respondent

Having heard the evidences & pleas on both sides, find the said Caesar guilty of defamation in manner and form as alleged, and accordingly fine him 10/ L. My. & costs of prosecution & that he find sufficient sureties in £10 L. My. for his good behavior before sunsetting, and in failure thereof that he receive seven stripes on the naked body in some public place, and the Constable is hereby directed to see to the execution of the same.

Eleazar Wheelock Justice.

Warrant	0.	3
Constables fee	0.	4
7 witnesses	0.	7
Hearing Complaint		
& Judgment	0.	2
	£0.	16

The same day is filed a joint and several bond in favor of "Honble Eleazar Wheelock Esq. President of Dartmouth College," conditioned, as required, in the penalty of £10, and signed and sealed by Aaron Storrs, Jr., shopkeeper, and thirty-two others, members of College and Moor's Charity School. In the list we find the signatures of John Ledyard, Ebenezer Mattoon, Davenport Phelps, John Smith and Nathaniel Adams.

Professor Woodward was a very methodical man and all his proceedings were conducted with legal regularity and form. His records, which are still preserved, are models of their kind and are full of interest.

Here is the record of his first case:

Province of New Hampshire Rockingham ss

At a Justice Court holden at Lime in said County Octr 1st. A. D. 1772 Present Bezaleel Woodward Esqr, Justice.

Dominus Rex Plf. vs. George Wilson Respondent

After hearing the comp^t brought against said George by John Crain of Hanover, Tythingman, for Drunkenness & prophane Cursing, in the night season next after the 14th of Sept^r last the Respond^t. plead guilty to each of those crimes as alledged.

Tis therefore ordered that the said George pay for the use of the Poor of the District in Hanover where the offence was committed—a Fine of five shillings for Drunkenness—and for his prophane Cursing a fine of five shillings—and costs and stand committed till sentence be performed.

Costs taxed at eleven shillings and four pence.

Judgment satisfied

Beza Woodward.

N. B. At the same time a memorandum was made (according to law) of said George's prophane Cursing & sent to the honble Court of General Sessions of the peace for said County.

Attest B. Woodward.

The office of tythingman was administered in those days with some rigor, and the function of this officer was definitely laid down in the laws of 1762 (passed 2nd of George III), as follows:

Which Tythingmen shall have power and whose duty it shall be, carefully to inspect all licensed houses, and to inform of all disorders and misdemeanors, which they shall discover or know to be committed in them or any of them, to a justice of the peace within the province. . . . In like manner to present or inform of all idle and disorderly persons, prophane swearers or cursers, sabbath breakers, and the like offenders; . . . each of which tythingmen shall have a black staff of two feet long, tip'd at one end with brass or pewter about three inches, as a badge of his office, to be provided by the selectmen at the charge of the town.

To illustrate the course of treatment to which culprits were subjected several other records are here transcribed:

Rockingham ss At a Justice's Court holden at Hanover in said County March 2^d A D 1773 Present Bezaleel Woodward Esq^r Justice

Eleazar Wheelock D. D. Plf vs. James Foster & Respondents

In an action for Theft

By confession of the Respondents on Examination and the evidences it appears That the said James Foster is guilty of felloniously taking last week 4 lbs sugar 2 lbs Butter & 2 lbs chocolate, worth eight shillings and six pence L. M. Tis therefore ordered that he be punished by being whipped

five stripes on the naked body—that he pay double Damages & Costs—or be disposed by ye Prosecutor.

Damages 17/ Costs for him 10/

It appears likewise that the said William Trounce is guilty of felloniously receiving, concealing and offering for sale last week three cakes of Chocolate worth two shillings and six pence lawful money—Tis therefore ordered that he receive three stripes on the naked Body—that he pay double Damages and Costs

Damages 5/ Costs for him 5/

After the foregoing sentence was declared, the said Foster earnestly plead for a rehearing the next day alledging that with such an opportunity he can set his case in a more favorable point of view and therefore pleads an adjournment. Court accordingly adjourned till tomorrow 8 o'clock A. M.

March 3^d Court held according to adjournment. Having reheard and reconsidered said Foster's case, it appears that he does not lessen or extenuate his crime in the least—but in addition thereto it appears that he is likewise guilty of felloniously taking last week from s^d Wheelock half a pound of Tea worth three shillings—Tis therefore ordered that in addition to the five stripes ordered yesterday he receive three more on the naked Body—that he pay double Damages and Costs.

Additional Damage 6/ additional Costs 4/ and stand committed till sentence be executed.

March 3d Judgment satisfied

Beza Woodward.

On May 3, 1773, Francis Fenton of Piermont, for "prophane cursing at the house of Aaron Storrs Innholder in Hanover in saying that he wished said Storrs damned" was ordered to pay 4 / for the poor of the College District and 4 / costs.

Sometimes, indeed, justice was tempered with mercy. On July 28, 1773, the venue being laid since June 29, in Grafton County, Walter Fairfield was found guilty of "prophanely cursing" Preserved Edgecomb at the inn of Tyxhall Cleveland in Hanover, "But as it appears to this Court that the design of the Law may be best answered by remitting the penalty," it was so ordered, though Fairfield had yet the costs to pay, which were taxed at 16 / 6 d; while Amos Thompson, the next summer, for beating the same Tyxhall at Lebanon and requesting him "to be damed" paid, all told, but 12/.

On November 21, 1774, Phineas Fairbanks, a student, and Silvanus Morse each paid, on prosecution, 20 / and costs for traveling the previous day, it being Sunday, from Cornish to Hanover.

December 1, 1774, before Eleazar Wheelock and Bezaleel Woodward, justices, Joseph Brison, for stealing several small articles from different persons, was ordered to receive publicly

eight stripes on his haked body at some convenient place, order to be forthwith executed under the direction of the constable: and pay threefold damages to those from whom he stole, with costs, amounting in all to £2, 16, 6. "Judgment satisfied."

On February 7, 1775, Ephraim Andrus on complaint of the selectmen of Hanover was required to pay 12/ to the use of the poor, besides costs, and to give security of £4 for good behavior, for spreading false reports concerning the small pox.

March 27, 1775, on complaint by Comfort Sever, tythingman, against Mary Russell for slandering Patrick Field, the tailor, it is "ordered that John Russell the husband of said Mary pay a fine of fifteen shillings and costs" and become bound with her in £20 for good behavior.

The last record in his Majesty's name is of July 11, 1775. Mr. Woodward, who up to this time, in somewhat less than three years, had disposed of about one hundred cases, considering his appointment terminated with the cessation of royal authority, ceased the execution of his judicial functions, and they were assumed by the "Committee for Safety." Few memorials of their proceedings are preserved, but the following record describes probably the first important criminal matter that came before them, since they thought it necessary to seek the approval of the central authority upon their assumption of jurisdiction.¹

Colony of New Hampshire Grafton ss.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety for the Town of Hanover in said County at the house of John Paine, innholder, in said Hanover March 23d 1776 present, Lt. David Woodward Chairman, Capt. Aaron Storrs, Bezal Woodward, Esq. Clk.

Bezaleel Phelps of Norwich in the Coloney of New York, yeoman, was bro't before this committee by virtue of a warrant issued by Bezaleel Woodward and Aaron Storrs two of the Committee, predicated on his having in his custody and detaining a certain note of this Colony bearing the face of a six shilling bill, which is supposed to have been fraudulently altered and increased as to the value or sum therein expressed, by sd Phelps, as by said warrant more fully may appear.

Respondent pleads not guilty.

After a full hearing of evidences in sd case said Phelps confessed that he had burnt said bill being conscious that it was altered, and that in case he may be excused from Penalty for detaining said bill when he knew that it was counterfeit he will disclose to this committee the author of that and sundry other bills, and discover where some of said bills are:—whereupon

¹ American Archives, Series 4, vol. v, pp. 502, 503; The same, incomplete; N. H. State Papers, VIII, 115.

sd proposal is agreed to, only that he pay costs hitherto made in the affair, till they can be regularly recovered of some other person. Costs taxed at forty shillings.

Said Phelps then desired Lemuel Paine of sd Hanover to produce a certain forty shilling bill which he received on the evening of the 15th inst of Andrew Wheatly of Lebanon, which sd Paine on request accordingly did, which bill is adjudged by this committee to have been altered from a three shilling bill, and which sd Lemuel on his oath declares he recd of said Wheatly as aforesaid.

March 24 met according to adjournment (at 9 o'clock A. M).

Present Lt. David Woodward, Chairman

Capt. Aaron Storrs,
Beza. Woodward, Esq. Clk
John Wheatly, Esqr
Major John Slapp,
Majr John Griswold,
Mr. Azariah Bliss

Committee of Hanover

Committee of Lebanon

1st Charles Hill of Lebanon, innholder, is brought before these Committees for putting off and passing counterfeit money, at which time Solomon Cushman of Norwich produced a forty shilling bill of the Colony of New Hampshire No. 3260, emitted July 25th 1775 and payable Decr 20th 1779, which is adjudged by these Committees to have been altered, which bill said Cushman on his oath declares he recd of sd Charles Hill in payment for a silk Handkerchief, and sd Hill is not able to inform us of whom he received it, Whereupon it is considered and ordered that sd Hill pay to sd Cushman the value of sd bill, viz. forty shillings and costs.

Judgment satisfied—Beza Woodward Clerk.

The Committee then resumed the examination relative to the bill laid before this Committee yesterday by Lemuel Paine, relative to which Charles Hill (being sworn) testifies that being at this house on the evening of the 15th Inst. he saw Joseph Skinner (of Capt. Green's Co. in Col. Bedel's regt) put a bill into the hand of Andrew Wheatly of Lebanon that he might get it changed.

Bezaleel Phelps before named (being sworn) testifies that he saw Andrew Wheatly give a forty shilling bill to Lemuel Paine to be changed and afterwards as sd Phelps was going to Dr. Eager with sd Skinner sd Skinner told this deponent that it was his bill with which Wheatly paid the reckoning at said Paine's and added "and I made it myself, and I have altered a good many, bills from three shillings to forty shillings, and I have known many more altered both here and at Cambridge and a person may make his fortune by it in a little time." He also said that all the money he spent at Cambridge he altered, and further said to sd Phelps that if he told anybody of it he would kill him. Said Phelps further testifies that he saw said Skinner cut certain pieces from a certain book or pamphlet to use in altering bills, and sd Skinner told him he had cut pieces from it before to use for that purpose, and that he would not take a thousand pounds for the book. Phelps described the book and informed particularly where he had left it (which being produced exhibits strong grounds to apprehand from

its appearance that it has been abundantly used for that purpose). Said Phelps further testifies when said Skinner had some paste to use in altering money Mrs. Winton coming into the room asked what it was for? Dr. Eager replied to paste books-when he was sometimes in the room whilst Skinner was altering bills with the paste both before and after Mrs. Winton asked the question. Said Phelps further testifies that he saw sd Skinner alter a bill to a forty shilling last Sunday, and this deponent observing Dr. Eager to be present part of the time asked Skinner whether the Doctor knew of his altering bills to which Skinner replied, "Damn him yes." Said Phelps further testifies, That Dr. Eager, at another time, examined him whether his father could make plates to stamp money; "for (said he) if we had plates, we could make money very conveniently at my house, and nobody would mistrust us." Said Eager, at the same time, added, that the reason of his going to Canada last fall was, because he was informed he could there get large quantities of counterfeit paper money; but they lied to him, and he would not be caught again in going to Canada for nothing.

Whereupon, it is considered and adjudged by these Committees that said Joseph Skinner ought to pay to said Lemuel Paine the apparent value of said Bill uttered and put off to said Paine, viz: forty shillings, as appears by the foregoing evidence, and the cost of this examination, taxed as follows, viz:

Time and expense of three Committee-men			
from Hanover two days, (and one all night			
on service,) at 20s each	£3	0	0
Four Committee-men from Lebanon one a			
half day at 10s	2	0	0
Three copies of the case at large, with the			
evidences,	0	10	0
Entry of the case on record at large	0	10	0
Attendance of two evidences one day each			
at 12s; one evidence two days, at 8s.	1	0	0
Costs brought on said Phelps in the affair	2	0	0
	£9	0	0

And whereas the said Joseph Skinner is supposed to be guilty of altering said Bill and sundry others; and as he now belongs to Colonel Timothy Bedel's Regiment, in the Northern Department of the Continental Army:

It is *Ordered* by this Committee, That copies of this examination, signed by the Chairman and Clerk, be delivered to the said Colonel Bedel (who is now present,) for the purpose, that he may cause the said Joseph Skinner to be apprehended, and that he may be made to pay the above-mentioned damage and costs; and that he may be further examined touching his altering said Bills, and dealt relative thereto, as to law and justice appertains.

And it is furthered Ordered, That copies of the foregoing procedure, signed by the Chairman and Clerk, be transmitted to the Committee of Safety for this Province, and also to General Washington, and that they write a respectful letter to his Excellency, setting forth the grounds this

Committee have to suspect alterations of money in like manner in the Army at Cambridge.

Per order of the Committee:

David Woodward, Chairman.

A true copy from the Minutes, Attest:

N. B. March 29, 1776—Notwithstanding the foregoing suspecting Dr. Eager, this Committee are fully convinced of his innocence in the matter. Per order: Bezaleel Woodward, *Clerk*.

Mr. Woodward's appointment as justice of the peace was revived by the New Hampshire Assembly January 13, 1776, but there is no evidence that he acted under it, nor under a similar appointment conferred by the State of Vermont in 1778. He received a reaffirmation of his authority from Vermont on April 16, 1781, in which year he was also appointed judge of probate for the Dresden district, but there are no records of his proceedings in that capacity. Under his appointment as justice he resumed his records as follows:

State of Vermont Windsor ss

At a Justice's Court holden at Dresden in said County on Monday the 7th day of May A. D. 1781

Before Bezaleel Woodward, Esqr, Justice.

The record gives five civil cases, all entered by him between May 7 and July 20, 1781. Then follows another hiatus until January 14, 1784, when he resumed his work, once more under the State of New Hampshire, under an appointment by the Assembly, late in 1783.

That Mr. Woodward's appointment did not satisfy all parties is shown by the fact that in November, 1784, sixty inhabitants of the northern and eastern parts of the town united in a petition to the General Court for the appointment of Russell Freeman as an additional justice, representing "that settlements are made in almost every part of the town, and at present all have no justice except Mr. Woodward, who lives in that part called the College District, which is at one corner of the town, and remote from the main body of the inhabitants, which renders it very inconvenient for the people back from the College part."

Jonathan Freeman was appointed justice December 25, 1784, and the signers of the petition were probably a faction opposed to him. They were not able to prevent his appointment, but they

did secure that of Russell Freeman as justice, March 18, 1875.1

From his last appointment Mr. Woodward continued to hold the stated terms of his court in Hanover until a short time before his death in 1804. The causes were now principally on the civil side, for debt, many by confession. The course of the criminal business was about as before, though, in proportion, of less magnitude. A few of these cases are curious enough to bear notice. One case shows us that tramps were even then known and appreciated.

On February 26, 1785, Asa Parker of Hanover complains of one Alexander Patterson, a transient person about nineteen years of age, for stealing in the night time a horse, a "great coat, a strait bodied coat, pair of breeches, pair of stockings and a pair of silver knee buckles," which he carried to Claremont, where he was arrested on suspicion, and the articles recovered, though damaged to the amount of 13s 4d. On confession of the facts the boy was adjudged to pay to the complainant forty shillings damage, also a fine of ten shillings, and forty shillings costs, and receive ten stripes on the naked body. "And as it appears to this Court that the said Alexander the offender is unable to make restitution or pay the costs, the said Asa is therefore empowered to dispose of said offender in service to any subject of this State from the date hereof till the first day of September next, for the making satisfaction for said damage and costs, £4, 10."

The form of punishment by binding out to service became now quite frequent.

On March 15, 1785, John Green, with another, was arraigned

¹ The signers were as follows:

Joel Brown Zadock Brown Eliada Brown Perley Buck Israel Camp Daniel Chandler Salmon Dow Lemuel Dowe John Durkee Thos Durkee Abijah Durkee Simeon Forbes Silvanus Freeman Stephen Herrick Elijah Hurlbutt Nathanl Hurlbutt, Jr. Nat. Heaton Webster Hall Asa Hill Eliezer Hill

Samuel Huse David Huse Robert Huse Solomon Jacobs Nathaniel Ketchum Peter Knap Peter Knap, Jr. Thos Miner Robt. Mason John Ordway Timothy Owen Benjamin Plumley Phineas Page Abel Parks Asa Parker Timothy Parker Augustus Storrs Edward Smith Samuel Slade Abijah Smith

John Smith Calvin Topliff John Tenney David Tenney Eldad Taylor Benjamin Tiffany James Tiffany Reuben Tenney Silas Tenney Nathaniel Woodward William Woodward David Woodward John Wright John Wright, Jr. Delano Wright John Williams Asahel Warren Elijah Wolly (?) David Wright Peter Walker

for theft, and it appearing by proof that the watch of Colonel Ebenezer Brewster was found in the knee band of Green's breeches, he was sentenced to pay Colonel Brewster 20/ besides 40 / fine and 20 / costs, and in default of payment of the fine within about two hours, that he receive ten stripes on the naked body at the usual whipping post in this place, and stand committed for the rest. He paid and was discharged.

On August 9, 1786, for stealing, Samuel Gaylord, besides a fine of 20 /, was ordered to pay to the complainant, Asa Holden, £5 11 0, treble the value of the goods stolen, and to be assigned by the complainant in service to any subject of the United States for a term not exceeding six months and to make satisfaction for said damage and costs.

Next comes, on January 11, 1787, another tramp, John Smith, a "transient person," who stole from the dwelling house of Daniel Phelps of Lebanon "a spotted linen handkerchief of the value of two shillings and other enormities did then and there commit, against the peace and dignity of the State, and to the damage of and threw himself on the mercy of the court,

"all of which being duly viewed by said Justice, it is considered and adjudged that the said John for said offence forfeit and pay to the said Daniel the sum of six shillings being treble the value of the handkerchief, and that he be further punished by whipping at the usual whipping post in that part of Hanover called Dresden, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock this day, fifteen stripes on the naked back; and that Nathl Hall, Jr., a Deputy Sheriff for said County be the officer to see to the execution of the last part of said sentence, and is required immediately after the execution thereof to have him again before said Justice to receive such other order as to law and justice appertains, and that he pay costs taxed at thirty shillings.

And the said Deputy Sheriff having executed that part of the sentence which respects the whipping of said John and having brought him before said Court the said offender declares himself unable to make restitution or pay the damage and costs. It is therefore further considered and adjudged that the said John be enjoined to make satisfaction to said Daniel by service for the term of six months."

On March 16, 1787, Eben, a transient negro man, was apprehended for making, with others, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night in a "riotous, roisterous and tumultuous manner," an assault upon the dwelling house of Colonel Eleazar Wheelock, then a trader in the village, "repeatedly calling said Eleazar by his proper name," and he falsely declared "that his said Eben's wife was in travail and in distress for want of some rum . . .

with the intent to abuse and decive said Eleazar". . . "For said violation of the Law to prevent disorders in the night" he was sentenced to receive eight stripes on the naked back (being unable to pay a fine), besides seven for making a false report, "which sentence was executed." The next week Colonel Wheelock was himself entrusted as constable with the execution of a sentence for ten stripes upon another transient person, who stole a bottle of rum from Colonel Brewster.

On May 25, 1787, Elizabeth Boynton, having confessed to stealing a towel, a small piece of calico and two pairs of stockings, was condemned to pay a fine of thirty shillings before eight o'clock the following Monday and in default thereof to be whipped on the naked back such number of stripes as the justice should then order, and that, in addition, her husband, Andrew Boynton, should pay forty shillings damages to the complainants and that if both fine and damages and costs were not paid before the next Monday a warrant of distress should issue against the goods and body of said Andrew.

On July 18, 1788, Elisha Tilden of Lebanon was fined six shillings, besides six shillings costs, for "one oath and one curse." The Worcester Spy of October 5, 1793, has the following:

Hanover, Sept. 23. Last Monday Luke Patrick a lad of eleven was tried for stealing and given ten stripes "between his shirt and his jacket" amidst a large concourse of spectators. Trying to defend himself from arrest he had struck another boy with a knife and cut off the cords of his thumb and fore finger.

The docket shows that after getting his whipping he was assigned to John Ball, the complainant, in satisfaction of the damages until he should be twenty-one years of age. The property stolen was valued at 26 /.

November 26, 1791, Cato, a negro (probably the one who for many years lived in a hut on the Vermont side of the river a third of a mile below the present railroad station), for stealing three shirts, one pair of breeches, one pair of stockings and one hand-kerchief from E. B., for which, after confession, he was adjudged to pay a fine with costs amounting to £10, was given over to E. B. for one year and six months.

The following record is of interest to students:

On April 15, 1788, Benjamin Chapman Curtis, a student in Dartmouth College, confessed "that he was guilty of uttering one or more prophane oaths at the house of Elisha Smith and also of a breach of the peace in overturning an outhouse of

Capt. Aaron Storrs." For the oaths he was fined one shilling, and for the breach of the peace he was required to procure sureties for his good behavior till the next Court of General Sessions. Three others, his companions, received similar sentences. The profanity of one consisted in saying, "damn the rum."

June 21, 1798, on complaint of the selectmen that Thomas George was "an idle and disorderly person who neglects his calling and employment, misspends what he earns and does not provide for himself and support his family," he was "committed to the house of correction in said Hanover to be kept and governed according to the rules and orders of said house till he shall be discharged therefrom by the selectmen or otherwise by order of law," and adjudged to pay the costs of prosecution, taxed at \$2.32.

Sometimes, as would appear from the following record, there appears to have been a winking on the part of the law officers:

Friday Aug. 24, 1798.

Mr. Janotte, a transient person, a strolling balance master, is brought before the subscriber in virtue of a warrant founded on a complaint of the Selectmen of Hanover wherein is set forth that said Janotte is a person using subtil crafts &c and did at said Hanover &c (as per complaint)

To all of which said Janotte pleads guilty except as to Jugling.

Court adj. till next day at 6 A. M. when the Dept. Sheriff, to whom Janotte had been committed, reported that said Janotte had escaped last night so that he cannot have him before said Justice.

B. W., J. P.

Criminal proceedings appear now to have become comparatively rare, but the civil docket is enormously enlarged. Perhaps the presence of attorneys had some effect in that direction. Except for an unnamed lawyer appearing in 1784, the first to appear was Aaron Hutchinson in 1786. Benjamin J. Gilbert came in 1792 and William Woodward in 1795, and although most of the cases were for trifling sums the volume of civil business became at once very large. Thus at the term opening September 5, 1801, twenty-eight new actions, and at that of November 28, thirty-three new actions were entered. Few, however, seem to have terminated in imprisonment, though among a few others Eliakim Gibbs, on July 28, 1798, was sent to jail on a debt of \$1.80. Whipping and other severe forms of punishment for criminals seem to have fallen into disuse, though there is a record of a whipping at Lyme in 1795.

CHAPTER XIV

LAWYERS

HANOVER was for many years destitute of professional attorneys. In the scheme of settlement arranged by Wheelock place was found for pastor, physician, innkeeper, tailor, mason, carpenter, shoemaker, hatter, barber and printer, but an attorney seems at the first not to have entered his thoughts as a desirable settler near the College.

Owing to the pressure of other duties Wheelock's own jurisdiction as justice of the peace was seldom invoked, but Mr. Bezaleel Woodward, who received a similar appointment in 1771, for the purpose of relieving Wheelock of this responsibility, took active hold of the local business as trial justice and held regular and formal terms of court through a long series of years, until his death in 1804. During the early years he himself prepared the pleadings and made the requisite copies in cases brought before him, and acted besides as a general conveyancer. There is no record of the appearance of any regular attorney practising in Mr. Woodward's court before Mr. Hutchinson in 1786.

But the need of that sort of talent here had long before been fully recognized, even by Wheelock himself, and as early as 1774 his nephew, Ralph Pomroy, was encouraged to remove hither from Hartford, Connecticut, where he was already established with a family. Accordingly Pomroy came here and was duly admitted to the bar of the Grafton County Common Pleas in January, 1775.2 In May he went again to Connecticut for his family, but was prevented from returning by the public distresses and by the cessation of the civil tribunals in Grafton County; and soon after he joined the army. His father was the Rev. Benjamin Pomroy of Hebron, and his mother was a sister of Dr. Wheelock. He was graduated from Princeton in 1758, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1768 and had settled at Hartford. was a lieutenant in the Third Connecticut Regiment, 1776, and was appointed paymaster of Colonel Wylly's regiment, February 8, 1777, serving also as commissioner of accounts. Leaving the service about 1779 he removed to Litchfield County. He was

¹ See Chapter XIII.

² Records of the Court.

honored with the degree of A. M. at Dartmouth in 1786. But Hanover was still without a lawyer, and the whole professional responsibility, administrative as well as judicial, lay upon the shoulders of Professor Woodward. Though never apprenticed to law as a student, nor regularly admitted to the bar, his pleadings and conveyances, as well as his judgments, proclaim that his capacity in this department was equal to that displayed by him in diplomacy and statesmanship. It is said that appeals from his decisions were rarely effectual.

There is reason to suppose that he was aided to some extent by intelligent laymen, who performed at times in a small way some of the attorney's functions. "Esquire Seaver" (Comfort Sever, a carpenter by trade) and Israel Curtis (a blacksmith, formerly justice of the peace in Vermont, and afterward captain and major in the Northern Army) figure to some extent in this way. A bill rendered by the latter to Mr. Justice Woodward for twelve writs, besides fees and costs, would indicate considerable business of this sort.

The first professional "appearance" by attorney regularly entered on Mr. Woodward's docket is in March, 1784, but the name of the attorney is not given. In 1786 Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon appeared and thereafter his name finds frequent mention.

A year or two after Mr. Hutchinson's first appearance in our local court Bela Turner, Jr., son of the prominent Lebanon merchant and innkeeper of the same name, came to reside on the College Plain. He is said to have studied law in Connecticut and at Concord, New Hampshire, with E. St. Livermore. His practice in Hanover was scanty, and we know little of him. He was employed by the town of Hanover in the prosecutions connected with the small pox excitement of 1788. His compensation was three shillings each for nine writs, and he had his pay in 1796, after waiting eight years for it. In the only other important case, in which he appears, he was at the same time attorney and respondent upon a charge of assault for chasing a neighbor out of his garden with uplifted hoe. He lived at the southwest corner of what is now Main and South Streets. He acquired that property in July, 1787, and disposed of it in September, 1794, describing it as "the land I now live on." The dates probably indicate very nearly the period of his residence. His name appears now and then on dockets in 1793 and stands among the attorneys in the New Hampshire Register credited to Hanover from 1795 to 1798,

but it is well known that very little reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of that publication at that period.

Turner is said to have removed to Landaff in 1794 and thence to Bath, where he died of intemperance in 1814, aet. forty-nine. He married in 1791 Ruth Hannaford of Concord, who survived him. He possessed good talents, was a fine penman and a popular teacher, but was not successful in his profession. Bela Turner, the father, also removed from Lebanon to Hanover about 1794, and dying here in 1799 was buried as a pauper.

Not until 1792-1793, at the time of unexampled prosperity to the College, was Hanover able to boast of regular legal talent corresponding with its importance. Two gentlemen came at that period upon the stage, both of whom attained eminence.

The first was Benjamin Joseph Gilbert, son of Colonel Joseph Gilbert of Bunker Hill fame, born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1764, a graduate of Yale College in 1786, who studied law with Honorable Dwight Foster of Brookfield. He removed to Hanover, probably in 1792, as a Lyceum at Claremont, which drew members from neighboring towns, admitted Mr. Gilbert to membership in July of that year. He was in active practice at Hanover in 1793 and took without delay a position of prominence. He was admitted to the county bar in June, 1793, succeeding Aaron Hutchinson as county solicitor in 1799, and holding that office until 1814. Hanover sent him as its representative to the Legislature in 1800-1801 (when he was chiefly instrumental in procuring the charter of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike), and again in 1817-1818. He was also councillor from 1809 to 1811 under Governor Smith and Governor Langdon.

He lived on the west side of Main Street in a house which he built about 1795 (afterward owned by Dr. Peaslee), and had his office north of it, both on the site now occupied by the Bridgman block.

Mr. Gilbert was a student and a scholar, a learned and able lawyer, but not distinguished as an advocate. His counsel was sought and valued by others of far more public distinction than himself, by whom he was familiarly known, honoris causa, as "the Baron." In his Bench and Bar of New Hampshire Bell says that this title was given him "on account of his legal knowledge, loud voice and pompous manner." He took a prominent part in all that concerned the welfare of the village, and was a trusted adviser of

¹ Bell's Bench and Bar of New Hampshire, p. 698; Bartlett's History of Bath, p. 82.

the party opposed to John Wheelock in the great church quarrel that led up to the controversy between the State and the College. Though never officially connected with the College he stood its firm friend when others, more nearly related to it, took an opposite course. Some of the most eminent of New Hampshire lawyers went out from his office. He was married August 2, 1796, to Miss Sally Shepard of Boston; and in 1826, on account of deafness resulting from an accident, he gave up practice and went to reside with a daughter in Boston, where he died December, 1849, aet. eighty-five. In a railroad speech at Grafton, August 28, 1847, Mr. Webster spoke of Mr. Gilbert with honor as "always a most amiable, and excellent man, and a highly valued friend of long standing." ¹

other lawyer, contemporary with Mr. The Gilbert William H. Woodward (the "H" was assumed in 1807), a son of Bezaleel Woodward and grandson of Eleazar Wheelock. He was born September 17, 1774, and was the first male child born on the College Plain. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1792, and after studying law, probably in Mr. Gilbert's office, was admitted to the bar in September, 1795. In a eulogy of him, delivered before the University, Dr. Perkins says that he gained "an extensive and lucrative practice," and that although he was unassuming and "not distinguished for flashes of eloquent declamation" yet he was "a safe and judicious counsellor and an able and successful advocate." In 1813, on the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas by the State, he was made chief justice of the western circuit, and when, in 1816, the circuits were changed to districts, he was continued in that office in the second district and held it until his death, August 9, 1818.

He was the treasurer of the College from 1805 to 1816, and being removed by the Trustees in their struggle with the University, to which he adhered, he was elected to the same office in the University and held it until his death. He was prominent in the Masonic order, being a charter member of the Franklin Lodge, established in Hanover in 1796, becoming Master in 1801, special Deputy Grand Master in 1803, and in 1815 he presided over the Grand Lodge of the State. Besides his law practice and judicial occupation he was greatly interested in scientific and practical farming, making careful experiments and keeping record of them. In 1802 he married Betsy, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Curtis of Boston, whom he brought as his bride to Hanover and for whom

¹ Webster's Works, IV, 108; Morrison's Life of Jeremiah Smith, p. 301.

he built in that same year the house on the north side of the Green, which later became the home of President Lord.

To Messrs. Gilbert and Woodward was added in a few years a third lawyer, who in some respects took a much more prominent position than either of the others, and with them for many years stood at the head of affairs in the community. Mills Olcott, christened in childhood "Pelatiah Mills," was the son of General Peter Olcott of Norwich, Vermont, and was born in that town May 21, 1774. His mother was Sarah Mills. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1790, read law with Stephen Jacob of Windsor, Vermont, and Benjamin West of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and, after a few years devoted to travel and to the care of certain large interests with which he was entrusted, settled in Hanover in 1800.

He was a counselor of great wisdom and sagacity (though less given to study than Mr. Gilbert), his extraordinary business capacity, with other qualities of mind, body and disposition, fitting him to lead a more active life. He was thus drawn aside, partly into enterprises in lands and to the improvement of the water power of the river, and partly into politics. Both he and Mrs. Olcott were of high, not to say aristocratic, local connections, and this, with an elegant and commanding presence, engaging manners, and after a time a measure of wealth beyond that of others about him, put him and his family very much at the head of the business and social life of the village.

Soon after his marriage in December, 1800, Mr. Olcott purchased the house on the north side of the Green next the meeting house (built in 1786 by Professor Ripley), where he resided until his death. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Colonel Asa Porter of Haverhill, and was in every way fitted to shine in her position. Her sister was the wife of Honorable Thomas W. Thompson of Salisbury, a Trustee of the College and at one time a United States senator, and the most intimate relations subsisted between the families. These and other relationships of blood, friendship and business brought many and distinguished guests to Mr. Olcott's house, into a family circle of unusual attractiveness.

In politics he was a Federalist of the old school, and with his former legal instructor, Benjamin West, represented New Hampshire in the Hartford Convention of 1814. Though prominent in politics he held no political office, save that of representative to the General Court (in 1819-1821, 1824, 1825, 1828), where his popularity and tact on several critical occasions served a valuable

purpose for the College. To this he rendered in other ways, for a long period, the most distinguished services, as treasurer and attorney during the trying times from 1816 to 1822, and as Trustee from 1821 until his death, July 11, 1845.

It has been truthfully said of him, that by his prudence in times of trial, his liberality in seasons of pecuniary embarrassment, and the unfailing interest which he took in its welfare, he contributed greatly to the honor and prosperity of the College. He was a man of great firmness, integrity, benevolence and generosity; a friend unchanging, faithful and affectionate; of rare modesty, delicacy of taste and quick appreciation of the beautiful and the good, and of profound and growing religious feeling. He had a large family of sons and daughters. Rufus Choate, Joseph Bell, William H. Duncan and William T. Haddock became his sons-in-law. His wife died March 18, 1848.¹

Jeduthan Wilcox came to Hanover from Middletown, Connecticut, in 1792, or earlier, and entered into business as a saddler, having a shop on the graveyard lane west of the Green and living on the south side of the Green next the Dartmouth Hotel. He was introduced to the law through the office of deputy sheriff in 1794, and having studied law with Mr. Gilbert was admitted to the bar in 1802 and began practice here, but he removed to Orford in 1803, where he gained prominence and for several years was a member of Congress, when to be so was a mark of note. His son, Leonard Wilcox, born in Hanover, occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench from 1838 to 1840 and from 1848 to 1850.

Peyton R. Freeman, son of Jonathan Freeman, a graduate of the College in 1796, studied law with Mr. Gilbert and after practising law here for a short time, until 1803, removed to Portsmouth, where he became a consulting rather than a practising lawyer. In 1816 and 1817 he was deputy secretary of state, and from 1817 to 1821 he was clerk of the United States district court. He died March 27, 1868.

Henry Hutchinson, a son of Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon, where he was born, was graduated from the College in 1804 and settled in Hanover in the practice of law in 1810. In the same year he married the sister of William H. Woodward, with whom in the next year he formed a partnership. On his marriage his father built for him the house near the Medical Building, which has

¹ An account of Mr. Olcott's activities in connection with the College is given by Lord, *History of Dartmouth College*, II, *passim* (see index). An obituary of him, written by the Rev. George Bush, is quoted by Brinley, *Life of William T. Porter* (New York 1860), p. 27f.

become 39 College Street. In the College controversy he was a partisan of the University and active in the contest. In 1825 he removed to New York City, where he died in 1838, aet. fifty-three.

James R. Wheelock, of the class of 1807, was the son of James Wheelock and the grandson of the first president. He was admitted to the Grafton county bar in September, 1813, and practised in Hanover until 1817, when he gave up the law for the ministry. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1841, aet. fifty-one.

George Wheeler, a classmate of the preceding, came to Hanover as a lawyer in 1815 and remained until about 1830. He was for some years nominally a partner with Mr. Olcott but practically hardly more than a clerk, and drifted out into public office as the village postmaster from 1821 to 1829. He lived in an old gambrel-roofed house that stood on the west side of Main Street just north of the present Tavern. From Hanover he returned to Troy where he died in 1870.

William Smith, born in Princeton, Massachusetts, 1790, spent his boyhood at Salisbury and Haverhill, New Hampshire, where his father was a blacksmith and tavernkeeper, and also kept the jail. The son studied law with A. G. Britton at Orford and was admitted to the bar September 17, 1813, and began practice in Lyme, whence he removed to Hanover in 1816 or 1817, remaining here until 1833 in the enjoyment of a fair amount of routine office practice. He then removed to Lowell, Massachusetts. His son, born in Hanover in the house now 24 North Main Street, and afterward known as Henry F. Durant, became a partner of Benjamin F. Butler, who gained his legal education with him in Smith's office at Lowell. Mr. Smith followed his son to Boston about 1853 and died there October 9, 1867, aet. seventy-seven. He was a man of moderate acquirements, vain and pompous, and by way of magnifying the importance of his business was accustomed to carry a tin trunk back and forth between his office and his house thrice daily. He was nicknamed "Puffy Smith" from a habit he had in consultation.

Ninian C. Betton of the class of 1814, a law student of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, practised law in Hanover from 1820 to 1823. He then removed to Boston, where he enjoyed a good degree of prominence and died November 19, 1856, aet. sixty-eight.

According to Farmer and Moore's Gazeteer there were six lawyers' offices in Hanover in 1821.

Timothy Farrar, Jr., son of Honorable Timothy Farrar of New Ipswich, removed from Portsmouth to Hanover in 1822 to accept the position of treasurer of the College, designing also to continue the practice of law. He had been a partner of Mr. Webster before the latter removed to Boston, and acquired considerable prominence. He was also one of the College counsel in its great litigation and edited the report of the case in the book entitled "The Dartmouth College Case." He was appointed one of the justices of the court of common pleas December 25, 1824, and in 1826 gave up his connection with the College and returned to Portsmouth. He retired from the bench in 1833, when the court was abolished by a change in the judiciary system. In 1836 he became the cashier of the Exeter bank in Exeter, to which town he removed, and in 1844 he again removed to Boston, where he died in 1874, aet. eighty-six.

William T. Haddock (changed in later life to Heydock), of the class of 1819, a brother of Professor C. B. Haddock, son of William Haddock of Franklin and nephew of Daniel Webster, was born April 4, 1798, studied law with Webster, and practised at Hanover from 1822 to 1828. He then removed successively to Concord, Boston and Lowell. He ranked high as a scholar while in College, and was favored with an attractive person and talents of a high order, but sacrificed himself to evil habits, and died at Hanover, November 6, 1835, at the age of thirty-seven. He married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mills Olcott, December 21, 1823, who survived him with two children. While in Lowell he developed a good business. He published in 1829 an admirable probate directory, adapted to the New Hampshire laws on a novel and excellent plan.

Edward R. Olcott, son of Mills Olcott, was born at Hanover, August 9, 1805, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1825, read law in Lowell, Massachusetts, and practised in Hanover from 1828 to 1830; he then removed to Haverhill, and in 1834 to Louisiana, where he gained some distinction, rising to a judicial position. He died in that state in 1869, at the age of sixty-four. He was three times married and left children.

William Olcott, son of Mills Olcott, was born at Hanover, September 19, 1806, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1827, read law at Haverhill with Joseph Bell, and practised at Hanover from 1830 to 1835; afterward he removed to Rochester and Buffalo, New York, and later to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he

died March 31, 1851, aet. forty-four, leaving a wife and one or more children. Little can be said of his career.

Ira Perley, son of Samuel Perley and Phebe (Dresser) of Boxford, Massachusetts, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1822. He was a tutor in the College until 1825, reading law with Mr. Gilbert and succeeded him in practice in 1827, having an office in the north end of the second story of the old Tontine building. To his law practice he added the duties of college treasurer from 1830 to 1835. He removed to Concord in 1834, and his subsequent career is too well known to be here repeated. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire in 1850. From 1855 to 1869 he was Chief Justice, retiring at the constitutional limit of seventy years. He died at Concord, February 26, 1874. His characteristics during life were well expressed by a song of the students while he was tutor:

A giant in learning, a giant in mind, A lion in temper, both savage and kind.

Solon Grout of Brattleboro, Vermont, came to Hanover and entered on the practice of law, for a time as partner of Mills Olcott, but he removed about 1835 and died at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Daniel Blaisdell, son of Judge Elijah Blaisdell, was born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, August 26, 1806. His father was then a shoemaker at Pittsfield, but about 1809 studied law and settled in practice at Canaan in 1812, whence he removed to Lebanon in 1833. The son was graduated from Dartmouth in 1827, read law at Haverhill with Joseph Bell and practised in that town from 1830 to 1832. He was then a year at Lebanon and finally settled in Hanover in July 1833, succeeding Mr. Perley as treasurer of the College in 1835. During the brief period that these two gentlemen practised beside one another here there were some passages between them that created a lasting estrangement, and led, many years later, to an extraordinary exhibition of Mr. Perley's feelings from the bench.

Mr. Blaisdell administered the office of College treasurer just forty years with infinite labor and pains, and pursued at the same time the active practice of the law with industry and enthusiasm, down to the last months of his life. He represented the town in the Legislature from 1840 to 1842 and again in 1865 and 1866, and from 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the State Senate. In

² Bell's Bench and Bar of New Hampshire, pp. 105-108.

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1860 he was chosen presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He took a leading part in the financial affairs of the town, being one of the incorporators of the Dartmouth Savings Bank in 1865 and a member of its Board until his death, which occurred August 24, 1875. He married Charlotte Osgood of Haverhill, May 30, 1832.

William H. Duncan, son of William Duncan, was born in Londonderry (now Candia), New Hampshire, September 26, 1807, and died at Hanover March 29, 1883. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1830 with highest honors and read law with Chancellor B. F. Dunkin at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to the north he married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Mills Olcott, June 25, 1834, and entered on the practice of law at Haverhill. In 1837 or 1838 he removed to Hanover at the desire of Mr. Olcott to assist him in the care of his extensive business concerns, continuing at the same time in active practice. But the health of his wife failed and it became necessary for him to spend several winters with her at the south, where she at length died July 20, 1854, childless.

Mr. Duncan retained his residence in Hanover and continued in practise until a year or two before his death. Natural abilities of the highest order, with a grace of person and social qualities rarely equaled, under the advantage of the wide acquaintance in the high circles to which Mr. Olcott's connections introduced him, gave promise of a flattering career; but the interruptions above mentioned, joined to a disposition naturally social and easy going, prevented a devoted and successful application to business, though he was a sound and thorough lawyer and an enthusiastic lover of his profession. His office in the second story of the large wooden building, which stood where is now the Davison block, was the object of much interest. Lighted by two windows that were for years innocent of a cleaner's brush, and heated by a stove that stood in the middle of the room, it contained many valuable pieces of old furniture, besides books and other articles which came into Mr. Duncan's possession. As he never threw away anything, these accumulations gradually increased about the sides of the room until the only free space left was an aisle, that began at the door in one corner and passing on either side of the stove terminated at the desk on the opposite side, near a window, where a chair or two and a long sofa, lengthwise of the aisle, gave sitting place for a client or a visitor. Once, in Mr. Duncan's absence, some friends thought to do him a service by introducing a cleaning

woman to his den, but his towering rage on his return forbade a repetition of such a move. Yet out of this place Mr. Duncan always appeared as immaculate as Beau Brummel. He always wore a gray top hat and in winter a long cloak, and his tall, spare figure and nervous manner made him noticeable. For many years, following Colonel Brewster, he was the marshal of the procession at Commencement, to which his military bearing gave an added dignity. He could be very caustic at times, but in general he was a charming conversationalist and raconteur.

Mr. Blaisdell was at that time the only other lawyer in active practice here, and business was abundant. The College was enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity, and the population of the town was greater by nearly 300 than it ever had been. It was a time of abundant litigation in the county. The common pleas docket in September, 1841, shows 737 continued actions, conducted by more than thirty attorneys, comprising a bar of eminence and ability never equaled in the county. Of these cases Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Duncan had their fair share. The latter reported that it was no uncommon thing for his private docket at that time to carry a hundred pending cases.

Augustus O. Brewster, a son of General A. A. Brewster of Hanover and a graduate of the College in 1843, read law with Ira Perley and William H. Duncan and entered on the practice of law in 1846 at Hanover, but removed in 1850 to New York, and from there two years later to Boston. He died at Patterson, New Jersey, January 17, 1897.

Frederick Chase, son of Professor Stephen Chase, was born at Hanover September 2, 1840. Preparing for college at Phillips Andover Academy he was graduated from Dartmouth in 1860 to the degree of A. B. and in 1867 he received the degree of LL. B. at Columbia College Law School at Washington, D. C., where he was a clerk in the United States Treasury Department from 1861 to 1869. After practising law in New York City in 1869 and 1870 at the head of the firm of Chase, Hartley and Coleman, and then in Washington from 1870 to 1874, he removed to Hanover and opened an office there for the practice of law in April, 1874. On the death of Mr. Blaisdell in August, 1875, he succeeded him as treasurer of Dartmouth College, and was appointed judge of probate in July, 1876, holding both of these offices successfully until his death, January 19, 1890. He was a well read and able lawyer, of sound judgment and reliable counsel, a citizen deeply interested in the welfare of the town, and a friend beloved and

trusted by all classes of people. He found time in the practice of his profession and his duties as College treasurer to gratify his antiquarian and historical tastes by writing a History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover, New Hampshire, which is a rich memorial to his excellence as a historian and a writer. He married Mary Fuller Pomeroy of Detroit, Michigan, November 9, 1871.

Henry A. Folsom was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, February 14, 1846, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871. After studying in the office of N. C. Berry of Boston, he practised law in that city until 1882, when he removed to Hanover, and there combined his practice with instruction in municipal law in the Chandler School of Dartmouth College until his death, which occurred April 6, 1887.

George H. Hitchcock, son of George Hitchcock, was born at Manteville, Minnesota, September 12, 1867, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1889. He opened an office for the practice of law at Hanover in 1899 and was making good progress, when, after a little more than a year, he was obliged by ill health to give up his office and remove to a milder climate. Regaining his health he again took up the practice of law in Ohio.

A little later, in 1905, a law office was opened by Craven Lay-cock, who added a minor practice of law to his work as professor in the College, and this he continued until he became assistant dean of the College in 1911.

Horace G. Pender, born September 10, 1877, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1897 and from the Harvard Law School in 1900. While serving as graduate manager of athletics in the College, he had for some years an office for the evening practice of law.

Roy Brackett, born June 26, 1886, at Limington, Maine, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1906, and from the Harvard Law School in 1912. While professor of business law in the Tuck School he opened an office for the practice of law in October, 1923.

CHAPTER XV

MILITIA AND MILITARY SERVICE

THE militia of Hanover in two companies stood, at the close of the Revolution, under the command of Captain Thomas Durkee and Captain Joshua Hendee. These companies formed a part of the Seventeenth Regiment, which included companies from the towns of Lebanon, Hanover, Lyme, Enfield, Grafton, Cardigan and Dorchester, and was commanded by Colonel Jonathan Chase of Cornish.¹

In June, 1780, this regiment with those of Colonels Hale, Bellows, Ellis and Morey comprised the Third Brigade, but though the General Assembly recommended that the command of the brigade be given to one of the three colonels, Bellows, Hale or Chase, no appointment is recorded.² In 1784, Colonel Chase having been made colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, Ebenezer Brewster of Hanover was appointed colonel of the regiment, which was denominated the twenty-fourth and made a part of the Sixth Brigade, that a year later came under the command of General Moses Dow of Haverhill.³ Ebenezer Green of Lyme was appointed lieutenant-colonel, Edmund Freeman of Lebanon (formerly Captain Freeman of Hanover) was major, S. Jones of Canaan was second major, while Eleazar Wheelock was aide-decamp to his Excellency, Governor Sullivan, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Under the Militia Act of June 24, 1786, the distinction was kept up between the training band and the alarm list. The first comprised all ages between sixteen and forty, and the second those between forty and sixty. There were exempted, among others, students and masters of arts, the President and other officers of the College, grammar school masters, elders and deacons of churches and ministers of the gospel.

By the Act of December 27, 1792, our regiment was transferred into the Second Division of the Sixth Brigade and divided into two battalions, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and two majors. The First Battalion comprised the companies of Leba-

¹ State Papers, XX, 152-154.

² State Papers, VIII, 867.

³ State Papers, XX, 554.

non, Enfield, Canaan and Grafton, and the second those of Hanover, Lyme, Dorchester and Orange. The regiment was thenceforth numbered the twenty-third; Otis Freeman of Hanover was appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding, and Ebenezer Brewster was appointed general of the brigade. In 1793 the two companies of the town, that in the College district being the ninth, were equipped as light infantry. At the annual muster at East Hanover, October 2, 1795, Colonel Freeman's regiment consisted of a troop of horse, fifty in number, of two light infantry companies, of forty-eight and forty-three men respectively, and of two battalions, numbering 220 and 195, a total in the regiment of 556. At the November session of 1808 the battalions of the Twentythird Regiment were rearranged, so that the first consisted of the south company in Hanover with the companies in Lebanon, and the second consisted of the north company in Hanover with those of Lyme, and this arrangement continued unchanged until the decay of the militia system in 1851. In December, 1816, a full regimental organization was perfected and a colonel again allowed, James Poole of Hanover becoming the first colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment under the new scheme.

In September, 1786, there were authorized three regiments of light horse (one of them to be raised in the Connecticut valley), and one regiment of artillery, composed of eight companies, one of which was connected with the Sixth Brigade.2 The standards bore the following devices:3 The field of the flag was a dark purple on a white ground; an oval shield in the middle, encircled with laurels, within which was a device, which was thus described: "A man armed at all points in a posture of defence, his hand on his sword, the sword half drawn—the motto—FREEDOM NOT CONQUEST—thirteen silver stars dispersed over the field of the standard, and properly arranged, so as to encircle the device and motto-The number of each regiment to be marked on its standard." The light horse and artillery had the same flag, but a different device. On that of the horse was a man on horseback, completely armed, with his hand on his pistol. The device of the artillery was a cannonier in uniform, "with a lighted match, standing near a field piece, properly pointed, and the motto the same as for the horse and foot beforementioned."

Few now remember the glory and excitement of the oldfashioned muster. There were training days for company drill

¹ State Papers, XXII, 742 and 738.

² State Papers, XX, 368.

³ State Papers, XX, 659, 660.

in May and September annually, and a regimental muster in September or October. This was held on the College Green, or on the parade ground at the Center, or on that at the brick meeting house, or at Lebanon, or at Lyme, and began at six or seven o'clock in the morning and continued till late in the afternoon. Dinner, more or less substantial, was originally provided at the expense of the town where the muster was held, and a hungry crowd hung about to gather what it might. A greedy camp follower once was choked to death on the College Green with a morsel which he had filched from a soldier's dinner. In 1811 Hanover discontinued the free dinner by voting to pay each soldier thirty-four cents in lieu of meat and drink. Peddlers and mountebanks and adventurers of every description crowded in on these occasions, together with the country people from all the region round about, far and near. One of the chief attractions here for many years was an old negro, named Roberts, who claimed to be the son of an African king. He would appear at the upper end of the common, and shouting to attract the crowd would turn a cartwheel across the common and sing and play upon the banjo.

Hanover's contributions of men to the active service in the calls subsequent to the Revolution were rather meagre, until the Civil War. The town was decidedly out of sympathy with the War of 1812 and on September 4 of that year a town meeting was held, called on the petition of fifty-eight voters headed by Mills Olcott, "to consult upon the common good; to express their opinions upon the present state of our public affairs; to take into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for calling a convention of the County of Grafton to concert and adopt measures necessary therefor and to elect delegates from this town to such convention."

Captain James Poole was chosen moderator and a committee, consisting of William H. Woodward, Cyrus Perkins, Benjamin J. Gilbert, Samuel Slade and Joseph Curtiss, was appointed to bring in resolutions. Their report, presented by Mr. Woodward and adopted by a large majority, declared that

In the present alarming state of our publick affairs, when our dearest rights and the best interests of the nation are placed in jeapordy, it is our indispensable duty as citizens . . . 'to consult for the common good.'

That we do most cordially and unreservedly concur with our brethren and fellow citizens of the County of Rockingham, in the sentiments and opinions expressed by them, at their meeting at Brentwood, on the 5th day of August 1812: And that we will, in concert with them, exert all the powers vested in us by the constitution to remove from the councils of the Nation

the authors of our distresses by elevating to their stations men of intelligent patriotism, advocates of 'peace and honest friendship with all Nations, entangling alliances with none.'

After denouncing "congressional caucauses," as tending "to undermine what in a free country, is the palladium of its citizens—The Freedom of Elections"—and "the frequent attempts of the friends of the administration to overcome constitutional opposition and thereby to impair or totally destroy The Liberty of Speech and of the Press," it was further

Resolved: As the sense of this meeting, that the principle attempted to be established, by which the militia are detached from their superior Officers and placed under the command of those of the General Government, is a principle, which under the existing circumstances, is not only unconstitutional, but dangerous in a high degree, and in its tendency subversive of State Sovereignty,—and—that Governors Strong and Griswold, for their dignified and Constitutional vindication of the rights of their respective States, merit our unequivocal approbation.

Samuel Kendrick, William H. Woodward and Samuel Slade were chosen delegates to the county convention, which assembled at Orford on the 15th of October, with an attendance of about three thousand. An address to the "Citizens of the County" was drafted by a committee of ten, of which Benjamin J. Gilbert of Hanover was chairman and Mills Olcott a member, and resolutions in the same tone as those of Hanover, already quoted, were adopted upon the report of a like committee of ten, headed by Judge Woodward, and of which Amos A. Brewster was also a member. The sentiment of the town was further indicated at the presidential election in the November following, when the vote was 346 for the Federal ticket and 73 for the Democratic. In the Legislature at the November session of that year the Hanover member, Augustus Storrs, was one of seventy signers of the protest recorded against the address to Governor Plumer, in which the majority signified approval of his course in regard to the war.

Two years later, on December 6, 1814, delegates from seventeen principal towns in Grafton County and from one town in Coos County, met at the court house in Haverhill, to choose a delegate to the convention at Hartford, which was called at the instance of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Messrs. Gilbert and Olcott represented Hanover, although, so far as the record shows, not by any formal authority of the town. Mr. Gilbert, as usual, took a leading part and moved the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and Mills Olcott of Hanover was chosen to represent the two counties at Hartford. The convention met on

December 22, 1814, and finally adjourned, January 4, 1815. Mr. Olcott, one of the two delegates from New Hampshire, was present until near the close, and was one of the twenty-six who signed the resolutions, among whom were several other graduates of the College, viz., S. S. Wilde of 1789 and Zephaniah Swift of 1792. The sentiment of Hanover, still strongly Federalist, was in sympathy with the object of the convention, but the announcement of peace about six weeks after the adjournment of the convention put an end to its influence.

The detachment of portions of the militia, to which such strenuous objection was raised, had, however, been brought about under an Act of Congress of April 10, 1812, by an order of the President to the Secretary of War, directing him to request the governors of the several states to detach companies of the militia for the service of the United States. In accordance with this request the Governor of New Hampshire, in July, 1812, detached companies of the First Brigade for the defence of Portsmouth, and later formed the detached companies of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Brigades, in the last of which was the Twenty-third Regiment, into the Western Brigade under the command of Brigadier General John Montgomery of Haverhill. At the same time a company, under Captain Ephraim Mahurin, was detached to defend the northern frontier, but no Hanover men appear on This company, after a six months' service, was discharged January 27, 1813, and was replaced by a company under Captain Edmund Freeman of Lebanon, in which were five men from Hanover, Chester Tenney, sergeant; Wilson Hall, corporal; and Daniel Perkins, Joseph Smith and Howard Wheeler, privates. Perkins and Wheeler served from July 1, and the others from April 26, and all were discharged October 6, 1813.1

During the spring and summer of 1814 there was great excitement throughout the State in view of an expected attack on Portsmouth, and on the 9th of September Governor Gilman issued an order that the "whole of the militia, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, completely armed and equipped," and that those who were exempted by law from military service be invited to organize themselves into companies. In response to this order Hanover was represented in two companies at Portsmouth, the first under command of Captain William Courson of Milton, and the second under command of Captain Reuben Hayes of New Durham. To

¹ Potter's Military History of New Hampshire, Second Part, pp. 93, 94.

the first company Hanover sent sixteen men, and to the second nine men, all for sixty days, as follows:1

Captain Courson's Company Enlisted September 28, 1814

Chester Tenney, sergeant Alba Hall, corporal Samuel Bradshaw, private Charles Brown, private James Chapman, private Horace Eaton, private Elijah Flanders, private Moses Plumer, private Dan Parker, private Silas Stevens, private Silas Tenney, private Chandler Metcalf, private Seth Tenney, private James Trowbridge, private Lewis Morey, private Isaac Allen, private

Captain Hayes' Company Enlisted October 3, 1814

Isaac Scales, sergeant
Lemuel Stevens, Jr., corporal
Asa Darling, private
James Knight, private
William Tole, private
John Smith, Jr., private
Page Gould, private
Lewis Gould, private
Adolphus Hughes, private

We have no information respecting the company of militia raised here before 1795. At that time there were attached to the Twenty-third Regiment a cavalry company, commanded by Captain John Colburn of Lebanon (?) and an artillery company, commanded by Lieutenant Jeduthan Wilcox of Hanover, and from 1812 to 1820 there were, for some time at least, two companies of cavalry officered in part from Hanover. In 1817 they were commanded by Major Lang and Captains Page and Hodgdon, the latter from Norwich, while the former lived on the top of the hill now known as Pinneo Hill, but the companies did not survive much longer and little can be learned of them.

The artillery company was more permanent. In 1805 Amos A. Brewster was appointed captain of the company, and as he continued in command for several years he brought it to a good degree of efficiency. By the Act of June 18 of that year \$50.00 was appropriated to each captain of artillery, with which to build a gun house, the balance to be used "for the purpose of instructing the music in the regiment in which the company may be formed." Captain Brewster procured from the State a brass field piece, which was kept in a gun house that stood on the Rope Ferry Road just below the present Clement Road. This gun was burst about 1820, in firing on the common early in the morn-

¹ Potter's Military History of New Hampshire, pp. 130, 131, 173, 174, 225, 226.

ing of the Fourth of July, and as it was found to be of imperfect materials a new one was provided by the State.

The Militia Act of January 3, 1829, by which the companies of Hanover, Lebanon and Lyme formed the Twenty-third Regiment, gave a field piece to each company and required the captain of the company to cause a gun house to be built on ground agreed upon by the field officers of the regiment, for which a deed of land to the State had been first obtained, the whole expense not to exceed \$50.00, and not be paid till the deed was filed. The company was then commanded by Captain Ebenezer Symmes, and under this act a small parcel of land was obtained on the north side of what is now South Street, where a shed recently belonging to Charles Bergeron stands, and conveyed to the State by Captain Symmes, May 22, 1830, and a gun house was erected.

The officers and most of the members of this company were residents of Hanover and drawn from various parts of the town. There grew up some local jealousies between the east and west sections, which in 1835 brought about a removal of the gun to the mill neighborhood, now known as Etna. The company continued to exist for about six years, when it was disbanded and the gun was afterward removed to Haverhill. The land on which the gun house stood remained the property of the State till 1843, when a resolution of June 24 authorized its sale to Lucinda C. Givens for \$15.00. The company considered itself the aristocracy of the regiment. Its members wore brilliant uniforms, consisting of blue coats with red facings, blue pantaloons corded with gold, and high crowned Bonaparte hats of stiff leather with brass shield and chains and tall red plumes, and its officers upon election treated the company with brandy and loaf sugar, instead of the usual tipple of the infantry, rum and brown sugar.

There was also kept on the College Plain for many years an old iron gun, without a carriage, understood to have been a ship's gun, sent here as a trophy of some action of the Revolution in which our companies participated. One tradition connected it with the Battle of Bennington, but that can hardly have been possible, in view of the character of the gun. It was kept in a long, low shed, part of which until recently stood in the rear and a little to the south of the Tontine, and was in occasional requisition to fire salutes, and to make a concussion for the purpose of bringing to the surface the bodies of those who had been drowned. It was finally burst on the river bank in a case of the latter kind about 1873, when persons standing on the bridge narrowly escaped

injury, one, at least, being struck by a flying piece but not much hurt. This gun for years was the object of great rivalry between the people of Hanover and Norwich, and was repeatedly stolen and as often recovered. Once it was buried in a field on the other side of the river, which was immediately plowed and sowed, but the pursuers had suspicions raised by seeing a man harrowing at an unusual season, and returning at night found the gun and carried it off in triumph. Once at least it was flung into the river at the bridge and recovered by one diving to it with a rope. It was spiked so many times that its vent was enormously enlarged and very dangerous to manipulate. Owing to this, and to carelessness in loading too hastily, a premature discharge, July 4, 1851, killed one man, named Kimball, and severely wounded two others, who were firing a salute with it on the Green.

Among the students of the College, though they were exempted by the Act of 1786 from compulsory service, the military spirit was not extinguished. We find a petition of Rufus Graves, a member of the senior class, to the General Court, January 6, 1791, on behalf of the students of the College, stating

"That they are desirous to improve their hours of relaxation from study in the manual and other military exercises, and have obtained the approval of the authority of the College for that purpose; that a number of stands of arms are necessary in order to effectuate said object; that they are informed the State is possessed of such arms for which they have no present use."

He asked the use of one hundred and thirty stands. President Wheelock added official commendation and on the 11th it was voted that the President of the State order the commissary general to deliver to Graves one hundred and thirty stands of arms with bayonets, and an equal number of cartouch boxes and belts, for the use of the students, the President of the College giving bond to the commissary general in the sum of £300 for their preservation and return.¹

The College authorities soon saw reason to repent that they had countenanced the arrangement, and in August, 1792, the Trustees expressed the opinion that the military exercises operated injuriously to habits of study, and directed, in case of any trouble regarding them, that the arms should be forthwith returned. At the same time they recognized some good in them by giving to George W. Kirkland of the graduating class "an honorable testimonial for his service in the military line." The evils, however, predominated, since in August of 1794 we find the Board direct-

¹ H. J. Jan. 11, 1791, p. 19.

ing the surrender of the arms and the cancellation of the bond given for them, but notwithstanding all, the arms still remained in Hanover till called for by a resolution of the Legislature December 16, 1812.

Of the organization of the students' company during this period there is no record, nor any tradition that can be found. We should infer that Graves was the first commanding officer, that he was succeeded by Kirkland, and that certain disorders prevailed that were not unusual in connection with all militia organizations down to a much later period.

We hear no more of military drill among the students until 1817, when their unprecedented claim to the right of suffrage, and their exercise of it, drew attention to them and led to their being warned out to the regular trainings, though they were still exempted by the laws.¹ In consequence of this a company was again formed among the students. The first glimpse which we get of it is in the *Gazette of* October 6, 1819, which mentions that the "Dartmouth Infantry, composed of students of the College, made their first appearance last Thursday on parade preparatory to the regimental review which takes place on Monday next. It is commanded by Capt. Robinson. Their appearance was neat and martial. They performed their various evolutions with much accuracy and precision, and will make a handsome addition to the regiment to which they are attached."

Their captain was Thaddeus Polaski Robinson, a member of the class of 1820, a fine looking man, a good scholar and a born leader. He came from Gilmanton Academy, where he had already had some experience in the same line, and organized this company, which was indeed a very fine one, but it led to bad habits among the students and became distasteful to the faculty. It came to an end in 1820 with an explosion caused by Captain Robinson's keeping his men one evening on parade in front of the Chapel until the last stroke of the bell for prayers, and then marching them in military order to their seats and out in like manner at the close of the exercise. This brought an order from the faculty disbanding the company, and Robinson left college.²

In June, 1820, the students presented to the Legislature a petition regarding their right of suffrage, but its consideration was postponed to the next session. The exemption of masters

¹ First Half Century of Dartmouth College, by Nathan Crosby, p. 47.

² He was afterward a lawyer in Wheeling, Va., where he died of cholera in 1832. His degree was conferred in 1821 as of 1820, by vote of the Trustees in 1820.

of arts from military duty came to an end, with that of elders and deacons of churches, by the Act of December 30, 1803, but notwithstanding these agitations students retained their privilege thirty years longer. The Act of January 3, 1829, withdrew exemption from graduate students by limiting it to four undergraduate classes by name. In 1832 the State of New Hampshire was thoroughly Democratic, but the Whig majority at the College was large and as the students were voters in Hanover, Captain Ebenezer Symmes, a tavern keeper in Hanover, who was a member of the Legislature for that year and politically unfriendly to the College, succeeded in securing the passage of a law, January 3, 1833, that repealed the general exemption from military service of students more than twenty-one years of age, with the proviso that an individual student might nevertheless obtain exemption, year by year, by filing a timely renunciation of his right to vote at the annual town meeting.

The increase of obligations brought with it an enlarged sense of privileges and the students, relying on their numbers, became obnoxious at the local polls. In 1836, 1837 and 1839 they outvoted the citizens of the village at the school meeting and took possession of the district, as is elsewhere told, though it is fair to add that they used their power with discretion and managed the schools well. In June, 1838, there was once more presented to the General Court a petition, written by William H. Duncan and signed by John Durkee and nineteen others, all Democrats, and all but two residents of the eastern part of the town, setting forth the annual "perplexity" caused by the students' claim to vote, and the abuse likely to result from their having two places of residence, being still in the eye of the law "unemancipated" from their parents. Notwithstanding the annoyance to which the village people had been subjected in the school district, none of them except Jabez A. Douglass and John S. Cram were found to appear against the students, and Colonel Brewster, one of the members from Hanover, heartily espoused their cause. A bill to exclude them from the Hanover polls was introduced into the Senate in 1838, and became a law July 4, 1839, in spite of a spirited opposition. In the House there were 96 nays to 135 yeas, both Hanover members, though Democrats, voting against it. Forty-three members recorded their protest against the measure as class legislation and an unconstitutional interference with private rights and with judicial prerogative. Among the signers were Ira Perley, G. W. Nesmith, H. A. Bellows, C. H. Atherton and William Kent.

The students resented the law and hung in effigy the author of the measure, Senator Quincy of Rumney, and also made an unpleasant communication to him, that brought complaint to the College authorities and discipline to the offenders, which was, however, taken off upon satisfactory apologies.

The law was entitled "An Act relating to students at literary institutions" and provided that "in all cases where individuals shall leave their home to attend an Academy, College or other literary institution in this State for the purpose of obtaining an education, that absence for such purpose shall not constitute a change of residence so as to cause them to be liable to be taxed or do military duty or to be entitled to vote where such academy, &c. is situated," that such persons should retain their privileges and liabilities at their places of previous residence. But there was an exception in favor of persons "who shall have during the time of obtaining such education removed to said town or place to take up their permanent residence therein," which unsettled the matter anew and opened the door again almost as wide as before.

The law remained substantially the same until July 9, 1856, when it was repealed, leaving students on the same footing as others. The General Statutes of 1867 undertook to re-enact the provisions of the Act of 1839, but by some oversight limited its operation to the matter of taxation. The Act of July 14, 1871 restored the old law by adding the restriction to the right of voting; the next year, July 3, 1872, the whole was again repealed; re-enacted June 26, 1874, and July 12, 1876 again repealed. Students therefore stood precisely as other people, and in order to vote must show themselves bona fide residents of the town.

But to return to the effect of the Act of 1833. Under it the students who voted entered the military companies of the town and were "warned to appear" at the May training and the fall muster at the parade ground in East Hanover. They appeared at the muster dressed in every conceivable costume, some with one boot blacked and the other whitened, and with a miscellaneous lot of arms and equipment gathered from all sources. The captain was Ulysses Dow, and when he gave an order the students would rush up to him to ask what he meant. When he tried to line them up they broke away at his command and pushed into a field. When he tried to place them in ranks with others, they trod on others' toes or complained that they were trodden on. Nor did they forget Symmes, the author of the act, and in one of their parades they carried a banner with a rude portrait labeled "Symmes," the

devil holding him by the nose and prodding him with a pitchfork. This state of things was unendurable and by an amendment to the militia law of the State, approved July 5, 1834, the students of the College liable to military duty were constituted a distinct company to be known as the Dartmouth College Phalanx, and attached to the Twenty-third Regiment; to be uniformed, armed and officered in the same manner as other companies of light infantry, and under the same liabilities. Military duty was by the act made obligatory on the students, but an option was given them to serve in the College company or in those of their respective towns, according to individual preference. At a meeting held on the 26th of the same month the students' company was organized under the command of Horace G. Hutchins of the class of 1835, with seventy-one enlisted members. It held its first parade, warned in due form, in the College yard October 3, and on the 9th joined in a regimental inspection and review at Lebanon at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The organization was maintained with a good degree of regularity for ten years. Besides its ordinary and frequent drills, the company had, semi-annually, formal parades in the College yard or on the Green, preparatory to the spring training and the fall muster. Notwithstanding some bickerings their number kept up, rising in 1839 to almost a hundred, and great interest was taken in making a soldierly appearance. In April, 1837, nine members availed themselves of the privilege of transfer to one of the town companies, and the next year twenty-two, all belonging to the junior class, were detached in like manner by the order of the regimental field officers. The annual election of officers was held in March. Fines were collected by due process of law, in one case that is recorded by distress and sale of some of the delinquent's books. In 1838 the company voted to appropriate the ration allowance for music, and so far relaxed the simplicity of their discipline as to ride in carriages to the muster at Lebanon at six A. M.

At the semi-annual parade about the first of May, 1842, the company appeared in a new and striking uniform of "black dress coat, buttoned high in front and showing a black stock and no collar, and each with a broad white leathern belt with cartridge box and canteen, white pantaloons, boots polished and shining, black silk hat with small black cockade, the non-commissioned officers being adorned with swords and red sashes. The captain, ensign and lieutenant wore a neat and somewhat ambitious uni-

form of dark green cloth, coat simply trimmed with gold braid, buttons and epaulets, cocked hat and white ostrich plumes. These uniforms were handed down from class to class, carefully preserved and made to fit each successive trio, often with much ingenuity and with help from the village tailor."

By subscription among the students the company was furnished with a banner of heavy dark blue silk, which had an embroidered border of gold and silver leaf, with silver fringe and tassels, and also had on one side a painting of the goddess of liberty and on the other the Dartmouth arms and motto Gaudet tentamine virtus. The banner was formally presented to the Phalanx on the Green in the presence of the student body with an historical address by B. F. Flanders of the senior class.2 The company appeared in its glory a few days later at a memorial service in honor of President Harrison. It was indeed a fine company and its members took great pride in its soldierly appearance and thorough drill, for which it was in high repute and held the position of honor in the regiment. Besides the semi-annual trainings and muster, it was in frequent demand as escort on public occasions, here and elsewhere. At the annual muster in September, 1842, under Captain Guppy, the company was commended as hardly to be surpassed in its performances by any volunteer corps in the country. It was also commended in the following summer as "one of the best, if not the very best, of the volunteer companies in the State."3

The company came at last to be the occasion of too much conviviality, and was obliged to disband in 1845 because of a special indulgence of this kind at a parade at Norwich, in which it took part at the invitation of Captain Partridge of the Norwich University. An attempt was made to rehabilitate the company in September, 1848. Ninety-seven members were enrolled, officers were chosen and a day's parade was enjoyed during that term, but as the company had no muskets or accourrements the interest died quickly out and in the following spring the company finally disbanded.⁴

² The Dartmouth, May 1842, p. 240. ³ The Dartmouth, Oct. 1842, p. 80; Ibid, May 1843, p. 240.

¹ Statement of Dr. J. W. Barstow of the class of 1846, a member of the Phalanx, who gave a very interesting account of the Phalanx in *The Dartmouth* for May 8 and May 15, 1894, pp. 438-444 and 456-463.

⁴ Several military companies were formed at later times among the students of the College, but none that had any connection with the militia of the State. One of these was organized by the class of 1859 in its junior year and called the "Dartmouth Grays" from the color of its uniform, but it did not survive the graduation of the class. It secured the disused muskets of a disbanded

The citizens' companies were at different times variously numbered and uniformed. As the militia system lost favor less care was taken, the performance of military duty came to be very perfunctory and uniforms were neglected. The companies presented a ragged and motley crowd, bent mainly on a spree, and were dubbed with various names of ridicule, such as "Floodwood," "String Bead" and "String Bean." In the autumn of 1843 there was a revival of interest, which lasted six or seven years, and two new companies were organized by voluntary enlistment among the better part of the community, that on the College Plain under the name of "Invincibles" and that in East Hanover under the name of the "Granite Guards." The Invincibles were uniformed, strangely enough, in black frock coats and black pantaloons and black silk hats. A flag was made for the Granite Guards by the ladies of East Hanover and was presented with a speech by Celestia Chandler. The remnant of the old Floodwood company continued as a separate organization, as before, but without uniform or discipline. The local paper of the time, with a charmingly ironical account of the fall muster, throws light on the character of the company and the exercises.1

"On Saturday, September 16, 1843 the 23rd regiment mustered on the College Common. There was perhaps less than the usual amount of dissipation and disorder common on such occasions and the military made quite as martial an appearance, we venture to say, as any other regiment of the N. H. Militia. Some of the spectators were so irreverent as to laugh at the soldiers for those very excellencies which constitute the peculiar glory of a citizen soldiery. Many of the sections were twisted into all manner of graceful and ungraceful curves, and notwithstanding the most laborious exertions of the officers, pushing them back from before and pricking up the tardy from behind, could not and would not be straightened. . . . There was a graceful ease and carelessness in all their movements, which was peculiarly grateful to the eyes of a democrat."

militia company of the town and under the direction of Benjamin H. Steele of the class of 1857, who had studied tactics at Norwich University, had almost daily drill. It took great pride in a banner of blue silk (still preserved in the library of the College), presented to it by the "Sherman nuns" (members of Mrs. Sherman's boarding school), and carrying the motto, post proelia praemia. The captain of the company was Fisher A. Baker, afterward Lieutenant Colonel of the 18th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

An account of the other military companies among the students at the time of the Civil War and later may be found in the writer's *History of Dartmouth College* 1815-1909, pp. 316, 317, 392. At the time of the Spanish War in 1898 there was a brief attempt at military drill under the direction of Dwight B. Rich of the class of 1900, but it ended even sooner than the war. See also Ayling's "Registry of New Hampshire for Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion," pp. 1089-1093.

¹ Family Visitor, Sept. 23, 1843.

The same paper in its issue of November 4 announces the organization of the Invincibles.

HANOVER INVINCIBLES

This is the title of a new independent infantry company which our citizens are getting up. There seems to be considerable enthusiasm concerning it. Sixty names are already on the roll, and among the members are several ex-officers. The old "Floodwood" will make rather a shabby appearance after deducting those who have gone over to the "Invincibles."

The first parade was announced in the issue of May 29 following. The Invincibles came out on Tuesday week and really made a very fine appearance. The officers are of the tallest kind, personally, and their new uniform was in the best style of the art. Competent judges pronounce their evolutions very creditable, considering the fact that this was their first parade.

The other company met at Mill Village and very nearly a third of the duly enrolled were on the spot armed and equipped. The company deserves credit for promptness. They did up the manual exercises and got back to the village just after the Invincibles had begun their afternoon's work.1

Both of these companies were under the patronage of the town, which contributed to their support. Items for "bounties" and "rations" appear in the town accounts for both companies, as late as 1851 for the Invincibles and as 1852 for the Granite Guards,

¹ The following records are preserved, showing the methods of discipline in the militia as well as the means of evading service, but making one wish for further explanations:

"N. H. Militia, 2nd Co. Inf. 23rd Reg. 6th Brigade, 2nd Division. May 1843.

T. D. Smith, Capt.

T. E. Osgood, 1st Lieut.

A. L. Bundy 2nd Lieut. L. D. Gove, Ensign.

Inspector's return May, 1843, showed whole number in Company, including officers, 164 (13 conditional exempts)

Sept. 1843.

A. L. Bundy, Capt.

'Capt. Bundy, Sir. The excuse I have to offer for not doing military duty on the 15th and 16th of Sept. 1843 is that I have done duty in the Engine Company this year and consider that a reasonable excuse.

Amos Dudley.'

Hanover, Sept. 27th, 1843.

Carlos Clifford fined \$2.49 for disorderly conduct. Edson G. Baldwin fined \$6.00 for disorderly conduct.

Joseph F. Burnham fined \$5.00 for disorderly conduct.

All fines amounted to \$19.40.

At the muster in September, 1846, the firewards notified L. D. Gove, Captain of the Invincibles, that certain men had been appointed on the engine company and were exempt from military duty. May 6, 1847.

'J. A. Harris, Capt 2nd.

I was necessarily absent from town on Tuesday May training.

L. P. Morton.

June 1, 1847'"

but an undercurrent of dissatisfaction, especially with regard to the political relations of the country, is indicated by a vote at an adjourned town meeting, held March 10, 1847, of which the record says:

Upon reading and acting upon the 10th article of the warrant for this meeting, which is to take your sense in relation to paying Officers and Privates of the Militia of this town for doing military duty last spring—

On motion it was

Voted to pass the following Resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That the Selectmen be instructed to pay fifty cents each to those persons, who did military duty last spring, according to the law then existing.

Resolved, Moreover, that we consider our whole military system as designed solely for defence, and that, while we are willing to provide, to any extent, for the safety and welfare of our country we must express our decided and unqualified disapprobation of all war of aggression and conquest.

This last vote was the expression of the town in regard to the War with Mexico, to which it was strongly opposed, as it had been to the War of 1812. No direct call was made upon the town for soldiers for this war, but nevertheless the following men went from the town into the service, enrolled in Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry:

Bryant, David Burrell, Charles Miller, Manton Coté, John Moody, John

In 1846, the Legislature having under consideration the militia system of the State, the Senate proposed that a committee should be appointed to draft a militia bill, which by a rescript of the Governor should be transmitted to the towns, and that the towns be required at their next annual meeting to express by vote their approval or disapproval of the proposed bill. This was done and the referendum resulted adversly to the bill, Hanover voting against it by 74 to 7, and the State at large returning the same answer by a vote of 5,757 against the bill to 2,957 in its favor. The sentiment of the town in regard to the militia system was

¹One of these men, Charles Burrell, perhaps deserves more than a passing notice. According to his own account he had served in most of the armies in Europe and had deserted from all. Among other things he professed to have been a soldier of Napoleon's Guard at Waterloo. He drifted to this village and made himself interesting to the students and useful in caring for their rooms and in other menial offices, and they made a great pet of him, sincerely mourned his enlistment and joyfully acclaimed his return, when, according to his habit, he deserted from Mexico, and appeared one morning, lying under the fence enclosing the Green, weak and footsore and destitute. But his restless spirit again seized him, and he wandered off to Canada where he lived to be more than ninety years of age.

clearly expressed in the vote just quoted when the militia bill of the Senate was under consideration.

Between the end of the militia system and the outbreak of the Civil War the short-lived "Dartmouth Grays," already described, was the only military organization in the town, but in 1861 Hanover was stirred, as were other towns throughout the North, by the trumpet of war. As was natural, the College, with its detached company of young men, was first aroused, and it sent to the war the first enlisted student in the North, Charles Douglass Lee of Hanover, and, in the fall of 1862, a company of cavalry, known as the "College Cavaliers," of which an account is given in the writer's *History of Dartmouth College*.¹

The town responded to the call for troops, but there was division of sentiment, at least in the expression of it. On May 20, 1861 a town meeting was held to see what attitude the town would take in regard to the war. At that time Professor James K. Patterson, who was grooming for Congressional office, led what might be called the war party. He presented to the meeting and supported by a speech the following resolutions:

Resolved that the present unhappy war forced upon the country by the South without any justifiable cause and in direct violation of constitutional obligations, should be regarded and treated by a united North as a violent and traitorous effort to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Resolved that it is the duty of every citizen, laying aside party prejudice and holding political preferences in abeyance, to come forward and give a manly, generous and patriotic support to the Administration in its efforts to rescue from weakness, humiliation and destruction the system of government founded by our fathers and which is universally admitted to be the freest and best the sun has ever shone upon.

Resolved that both interest and humanity demand that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and promptitude and that it is the duty of the Government so to increase the available strength of the army and navy, both in men and material of war, as to enable it to put a speedy termination to the conflict.

Resolved that we as a town will do all in our power to meet the claims of patriotism and duty in this perilous crisis.

These resolutions were passed by an aye and no vote of 83 to 76, no member of the College faculty voting, except Mr. Patterson. The reason of this failure to vote was not because the faculty did not favor the war, for all supported it except President Lord whose well-known political views led him to oppose it, but probably the faculty feared that too earnest a call for recruits at

¹ Vol. II, p. 317f.

that time would be likely to disrupt the College. A proposal at the meeting for the formation of a volunteer company was not approved. At another meeting, June 25, a similar proposition to raise one or more volunteer companies was lost, but it was voted to authorize the selectmen to aid in "the comfortable support of the families of such persons resident in Hanover as have or may hereafter enlist in the present war, while such persons are in actual service."

The town fully met the call made upon it, as no less than fiftyone from Hanover entered the military service of the country in 1861, besides the members of the College who lived and were enrolled in other places. The first to enlist on April 30 were Alpheus Benning Crosby and Henry C. Shaw, respectively as surgeon and assistant surgeon, and they were followed on May 3 and 4 by Otis C. Wyatt and Benjamin F. Eaton, both as musicians. During 1862 enlistment was fairly active, thirty-three going from the town into the military service, but as the year went on it was found desirable to stimulate enlistment, and at a town meeting, held August 27, a bounty of \$100 was voted to any resident of the town who should enlist under the call of the President. For a few months this stimulus led to enlistment, but its effect passed away, and from then to the Conscription Act of March 3, 1863, there was practically no enlisting. The draft, though necessary, was nowhere popular and it was attempted to relieve its severity by additional bounties. Thus, at a town meeting on September 26th the following action, moved by Mr. Patterson, then a member of Congress, was taken:

Whereas, The Government in prosecuting the war of the Union has found it necessary to increase the army and has made a draft for that purpose, Therefore, Resolved That the Selectmen of Hanover be authorized to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to every man who has recently been drafted who shall go into service, or to any substitute for such drafted man, payment to be made to the same thirty days after he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

Voted to raise \$10,000 for that purpose.

That this action was not enough is shown by the fact that on December 4 next, the town voted to pay in advance the bounties offered by the national and state governments for volunteers, and also to pay an additional bounty of \$150 to each volunteer, and for the purpose voted to borrow \$15,000. The result of these offers was to secure thirty-five men for the service before January 1, 1864, but their character may be judged from the record that

eleven of them deserted, some a few days after being mustered in. In the following spring a bounty of \$150 was offered to re-enlisted men, and in the next August, while voting to raise \$12,900 to procure substitutes, the town adopted, after much consideration, the report of a committee, recommending

1st To raise a certain sum in gold with which to pay bounties; 2nd To raise money by subscription; 3rd To employ an agent to enlist men in the insurgent states.

A little later the town voted to pay each volunteer for one year a bounty of \$500, and to each drafted man the highest bounty allowed by law, and for this purpose to raise not more than \$30,000. Again, in November, it was voted to pay a bounty of \$150 to substitutes and \$300 for "volunteer citizens" who should enlist for three years. The selectmen were to secure forty volunteers or their representatives, "provided that enough in the town liable to military duty will make up any deficiency in the amount which the town has voted to pay in bounties."

The inducements offered by these various votes brought the enlistment for the year to fifty-seven, of whom thirty-three were after the August votes, but as another year began and the call for men continued, it was necessary to bring new urgency to bear, and at a meeting, February 4, 1865, when a new quota of men was to be secured, it was voted

To pay the highest bounties authorized by law for volunteers and subtitutes, and also to citizen volunteers, \$300 for one year men, \$400 for two years men, and \$500 for three years men, sufficient to fill the quota including substitutes and volunteers. Voted to pay \$200 additional for one year men.

Voted to raise \$10,000.

With the end of the war in April came an end of demands and in the following summer the surviving soldiers were mustered out and returned to their homes. During the conflict the town had sent to the different branches of the service 154 men, but, including re-enlistments, counting as 183. Of these, eight had been killed or had died of wounds, twenty-nine had been wounded, thirteen had died of disease, twenty-two had deserted. The town had expended in recruiting \$147.13; it had paid in bounties \$35,605, and was left with a war debt of \$41,957.95.

For the more than thirty years from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the declaration of war with Spain in 1898, there was no exhibition of martial spirit in the town, except for a temporary

outbreak of it in the College in 1874, when the two upper classes formed two companies for military drill. They received arms from the State, but after considerable early enthusiasm their ardor died away, especially after the graduation of one class in which a company had been formed, and as there was no abiding motive, drill was given up, the arms were returned to the State and the remaining company was disbanded.

In the War with Spain in 1898 there was no organized movement in the town or formal expression of public sentiment, nor did the war arouse any deep interest, but among the students a company was organized for military drill, mainly through the efforts of Dwight B. Rich of the Class of 1900, whose knowledge of elementary tactics brought the company to a state of effective discipline. Several of the students entered the service of the United States, but none of them took part in the Cuban campaign.

In the World War of 1914-1918 there was little division of feeling in the town. A few sympathized with Germany at the outbreak of the war, but by 1917, when this country was drawn into it, there was scarcely any divergent sentiment. At a meeting of the town in March, 1917, the following resolutions were proposed, and, after an unsuccessful motion to amend by striking out the word "piratical" and by inserting after the word "sea" the words "in contravention of international law," were unanimously passed:

The citizens of Hanover, in town meeting assembled, affirm their loyal adherence to the principles of vigorous freedom fundamental to the existence of the United States.

They declare their approval of the course of the President of the United States in all his efforts to protect the lives and property of their fellow citizens against piratical attacks upon the sea.

They urge upon him and upon all the representatives of the people the speedy prosecution of every measure calculated to strengthen the entire nation to guard its own rights and the rights of humanity against unwarranted aggression,

And in carrying out such measures for the common defence they pledge to the Chief Executive and to Congress their unqualified support.

Voted that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State.

There was no later public expression of the sentiment of the town, nor did the town, as in the Civil War, take measures, pecuniary or other, to fill a quota of troops assigned to it. The measure of the general selective draft took from the towns the burden which the earlier war had put upon them, and all the men

of military age in the town were enrolled. The College, as it consisted, except in a relatively small part, of those liable to military duty, was most seriously and immediately affected. The registration of 1500 in 1917-1918 dropped in the next year to a little over 1000, and in October of 1918 the enrollment fell to 761 undergraduates, of which 651 were enrolled in the Students' Army Training Corps.

Even before the entrance of the United States into the war a student battalion of 218 men in two companies was organized and began drill in February, 1916. This did not reorganize in the following year, but in March, 1917, an attempt was made to secure an officer from the War Department to direct military training at the College. The Department being unable to provide an officer, Captain Porter B. Chase of the First Corps of Cadets at Boston was secured, and later Captain Louis Keene of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was recovering from wounds received in service. Drill began in April with 1095 students enrolled. In the next fall all freshmen were required to devote six hours a week to military training, and members of the upper classes were given advanced training.

On June 15, 1918, what was later to be called the vocational section of the Students' Army Training Corps was instituted at the College, when 272 enlisted and drafted men from New Hampshire reported to Captain Max Patterson at the gymnasium for special training in carpentry and cement work, motor truck driving and repairing, telephone and radio work. The educational work was done under the direction of the Thayer School organization in charge of Professor Charles A. Holden. On August 15 this class was succeeded by a second class of the same number, who were trained along the same lines. A third class of more than twice the numbers of the preceding classes was planned to begin on October 15, but owing to postponements on account of the epidemic of influenza, which raged with unexampled severity during the autumn, this class did not reach a total enrollment of more than 200. This class was demobilized on December 12, 1918.

Beginning with October 1, 1918, all able-bodied students in the College between the ages of eighteen and twenty years were inducted into military service in the Students' Army Training Corps under government officers, of whom Major Max Patterson was in command. They were put into uniform and assigned to barracks, which were the College dormitories, taken by the

government for barracks. To the men over twenty years of age were assigned special programs of study planned to prepare them for officers' training schools. Students under twenty took four regular courses in addition to the special course in "War Issues," which was required of all. Students under eighteen were enrolled but not inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps, and followed the same lines of work as the older students, but they lived in dormitories according to college regulations and did not eat at the regular mess hall, which was the College commons, taken over by the government.

Three regular companies of about 185 men each were formed, besides one naval section in charge of Ensign DeLancy Rochester, and one company of enrolled students of about 110 men. All the companies attained great proficiency, but the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, took the spirit out of the training, and early in December, under orders from the War Department, plans were made for their demobilization. On December 16, the three regular companies were discharged and military training came to an end at the College, as the naval company had been previously discharged on the 14th.

From the beginning, interest in the war was manifested by women throughout the town in various forms of activity. 1914 there was formed a soldiers' comfort club, which devoted itself to knitting sweaters, helmets and socks, and to making comfort kits for the soldiers. In the next year the Canadian Red Cross was organized by about a dozen women, who of themselves, or through their husbands, owed allegiance to Canada or England, and was engaged in making bandages and surgical dressings. This organization continued to carry on its work until the entry of the United States into the war, when it was merged in the American Red Cross. At the same time the Hanover branch of the American Fund for French Wounded, enrolling about forty women, was active in making hospital garments for the soldiers, as well as in such work as that of other organizations. Weekly meetings were supplemented by work done at home, and this continued until the spring of 1918, when all such work was merged in that of the American Red Cross.

Lists of men entering the military service of the United States from Hanover, N. H., in the wars of 1861–1865 and 1917–1918

The following lists represent the contributions of Hanover to the military service of the United States in the wars of 1861-1865 and of 1917-1918. The College is included only so far as its students were residents of the town.

Besides the ordinary abbreviations of military ranks the following abbreviations are used: For the war of 1861-1865 "enl." is used for "Enlisted." In the war of 1917-1918, as no distinction was made between those enlisting and those coming under the selective draft, "E" is used for "Entered service:"

A. A. S.
Army Ambulance Service
A. E. F.
American Expeditionary Force
A. F. S.
American Field Service
amb.
ambulance
A. S.
Air Service
A. S. Air Service, Aeronautics

art. artillery bat. battalion

c. corps
C. A. C. Coast

C. A. C. Coast Artillery Corps commanding officer com.

C. W. S. Chemical Warfare Service

d. died died of disease

d. w. died of wounds described

dep. brig.depot brigadedisab.disableddisch.dischargedE.entered service

enl. enlisted
exch. exchanged
F. A. Field Artillery
F. S. Field Service

G. H. Q. General Headquarters

I. C. Invalid Corps
(j. g.) junior grade
m. o. mustered out
N. A. National Army

n. f. r. A. G. o. no further record in Adjutant General's office

N. R. F. Naval Reserve Force
O. R. C. Officers' Reserve Corps

ord. ordnance par. paroled

Militia and Military Service Q. M. C. Quartermasters' Corps R. C. Reserve Corps re-entered service re. rel. released repl. tr. replacement troops res. reserve Reserve Officers' Training Corps R. O. T. C. S. S. U. Section Sanitaire Unie san. sanitary Students' Army Training Corps S. A. T. C. sch. school sec. section sig. signal T. M. U. Transport Material Unit tr. training trans. transferred United States Ship U. S. S. wd. wounded THE CIVIL WAR First Regiment Three months Company Unas. Crosby, Alpheus, surg. G Eaton, Benjamin F. G Wyatt, Otis C. Shaw, Henry C., asst. surg. Second Regiment Three years Company Company E McLean, James E Thompson, John

Third Regiment

Three years

Compa	iny	Compa	ny
A	Fontain (Fountain),	D	Coursin (Courser), Robert
	Edward R.	E	Bullock, Philip M.
В	Amie, John	E	Hadley, Andrew J.
В	Diaz, Manuel	K	Spaulding, Alanson
В	French, Antonio		

Fourth Regiment

Three years

Сощра	пу	Сощра	цу
A	McMann, Philip	G	Fagen, James
В	Murtoha, Peter	G	Riley, James
E	Bean, George W.	H	Karnoff, Herman
F	Brooks, George	H	McDonnell, William
F	Chapman, Samuel	I	Hamilton, Dennis

Fifth Regiment

Three years

Company		Compa	ny
A	Birch, Charles	С	Hogan, James
Α	Coolen, Charles	С	Ingalls, Melvin L.
Α	Smith, Frank W.	С	Jackson, Milton S.
A	Spaulding, Paige	С	Merritt, William C.
В	Graham, David	С	Parker, Thomas C.
С	Collins, George W.	С	Pelton, Edward
С	Cross, Walden T.	С	Sanborn, Jeremiah
C	Emery, Antoine	E	Corey, William
С	Fales, James H.	E	McCarthy, Daniel
C	Fitch, Everett	E	Oatwell, Charles
С	Gilchrist, Henry	F	Graves, Francis
C	Haskell, Daniel W.	G	Cross, Daniel K.
C	Herbert, Robert C.	G	Kimball, Daniel W.
C	Hiam, Daniel	H	McCarthy, Patrick

Sixth Regiment

Three years

Company		Compai	$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{y}$
В	Burnham, William H.	E	Connor, James
В	Burnham, Joseph	E	Cork, John
В	Grant, Harrison	F	Frees, Henry
В	Moody, Henry	G	Hart, George
В	Moody, John C.		(alias Murray, James)
С	Nash, James D.	G	Nero, Louis
E	Clark, Theron G.	K	Hanes, Charles A.

Seventh Regiment

Three years

Company		Company
Α	Norwood, Edward	C Tilton, William
С	Bullock, David S.	E Paschal, Edward
С	Smith, Alonzo A.	I Larmy, Turfield
С	Smith, James M.	I Murphy, Thomas
C	Smith, Stephen D.	Unas. Murphy, John
С	Spencer, Uel	

Eighth Regiment

Three years

Company	Company
B Camp, Albert D.	G Flanders, Irad E

Ninth Regiment

Three years

Company		Company		
Α	Humphrey, George S.	E Woodward, Warren	A.	
A	Maxwell, George	F Dudley, Oliver H.		
C	Hoffman, Joseph	F Smith, Baxter P.		
E	Clark, Theron G.	F Winship, David H.		
E	Daniels, Charles J.	H Clark, Charles		
E	Hurlbutt, Charles O.	H Wagner, Jacob		
E	Hurlbutt, Luther C.	K Allen, William		
E	Muzzy, George W.	Unas.Bornum, John		
E	Runnals, John R.	Unas. Ryan, Thomas		

Tenth Regiment

Three years

Company

D Allen, William

Eleventh Regiment

Three years

Compa	ny	Compa	ny
H	Biathrow, Henry H.	H	Cook, Harrison
H	Boutwell, Luman H.	H	Runnals, Hiram E.
H	Chandler, Brainard T.		

Fourteenth Regiment

Three years

Company		Compar		
E	Cobleigh, William	I	Foss,	Walter H.

Fifteenth Regiment

Three years

Company		Company	
С	Cross, Wilder P.	D	Tourriguey, Calis
С	Stevens, William N.	H	Northrop, Major A.
D	Marcott, John	H	Templeton, Joseph A.

Sixteenth Regiment

Three years

Company			Company			
A	Hutchins,	Hazen	K.	H	Howe,	Micah C.
Α	Hutchins,	Hazen	P.			

Eighteenth Regiment

Three years

Company		Compa	ny
В	Barker, Barney	G	Goss, John
В	Boutwell, John W.	H	Russell, Daniel B.
В	Camp, Carlton N.	K	Aldrich, Eliphalet
В	Hutchins, Hazen K.	K	Carlisle, Charles W.
В	Hutchins, Hazen P.	K	Carlisle, David H.
В	Johnson, Charles F.	K	Corey, William
В	Lyman, Ransom F.	K	Dudley, George T.
В	Pingree, Irenus H.	K	Northrop, Major A.
В	Stickney, Augustus W.	K	Poole, William H.
В	Woodward, Charles R.	K	Richardson, Alpheus C.
С	Lawrence, Truman	K	Templeton, Joseph A.
G	Corey, Ashton L.	Unas	Albert O.

N. H. Battalion, First N. E. Vol. Cavalry

Three years

Company		Compa	Company	
I	Adams, William H.	I	Gove, Lorenzo D.	
I	Carlise, David H.	I	Pardee, Ebenezer L.	
I	Caswell, William H.	I	Ramsdell, George W.	
I	Dewey, Joseph W.	I	Wyatt, Otis C.	
I	Everett, William H.			

First Regiment N. H. Vol. Cavalry

Three years

Company		Company	
A	Goodrich, Philip	F	Houston, Isaac
В	Barron, Lewis	F	Neal, Joseph P.
В	McGivern, Michael	L	Boudwin, Israel
В	Moody, John C.	L	Bourk, Alfred
В	Wyatt, Otis C.	L	Brewster, Augustus
C	Biathrow, William T.	L	Dudley, Albert
C	Pinkham, Edwin N.	Una	s. Parrent, Peter
F	Dewey, Walter K.		

First N. H. Vol. Light Battery
(Afterward Co. M First N. H. Heavy Artillery)

Three years

Taylor, Henry

First Co. N. H. Vol. Heavy Artillery

Three years

Wainwright, George A.

First Regiment U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters

Company

Company

E Gibbs, William H.

E Rand, Stephen, Jr.

Second Regiment U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters

Company

Company

F Muzzy, Hiram C.

G Starr, Darius

U. S. Colored Troops

Company

F Merhered, Arthur, 3rd Inf.
Topliff, Charles Clinton, 19th Inf.

Miscellaneous

Company

A Avery, Roland J., 192nd N. Y. Vol. Inf.

5 Black, Davis I., 1st Me. Mt. Artil. Crosby, Alpheus B., Ist N. H. surg. Dewey, Israel O., U. S. N. paymaster

A Dewey, Luke, R. I. Cav. 7th squad.

G Emerson, Roswell, 60th Mass. Vol. Inf.

H Fellows, Napoleon B., 13th Mass. Vol. Inf.

H Gage, William G., 2nd Mass. Cav.

B Kimball, Delevan, 29th Mass. Vol. Inf.

G Northrop, George, 1st Me. Cav.

D Ruggles, William P., 11th Mass. Vol. Inf.

B Whitwell, Charles, 4th Vt. Vol. Inf.

U. S. Navy

Sawyer, Frank C.

Smith, Henry

College Cavaliers

Arms, Charles C.

Neal, Joseph P.

Adams, William, 1st Reg. N. E. Vol. Cav., Co. I; enl. Oct. 11, 1861, sergt. reduced to ranks, July 18, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 6th Vet. Res. Cav., Aug. 10, 1864; dis. Jan. 11, 1865, time expired.

Aldrich, Eliphalet, 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 22, 1865; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Allen, William, 9th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; d. dis. Feb. 8, 1864.

Allen, William, 10th N. H. Vol., Co. D; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. A 2nd N. H. Vol., June 21, 1865; dis. to date Dec. 19, 1865.

Amie, John, subs., 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Oct. 14, 1863; des. Nov. 7, 1864.

Arms, Charles C., College Cavaliers, Co. B, 7th squad R. I. Cav.; enl. June 24, 1862; m. o. Oct. 2, 1862.

Avery, Roland J., 192nd N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. March 23, 1865; m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.

Barker, Barney, 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, sergt.; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Barron, Lewis, 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. B; enl. March 26, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Bean, George W., subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Oct. 19, 1863; wd. May 16, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; dis. disab. May 16, 1865.

Biathrow, Henry H., 11th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wd. sev. June 3, 1864, Bethesda Church, Va.; dis. disab. June 7, 1865.

Biathrow, William T., 1st N. H. Cav., Co. C; enl. March 31, 1864; corp. May 1, 1865; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Birch, Charles, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; des. to enemy, Dec. 1, 1864.

Black, Davis I., 1st Me. Mt. Art., Co. 5; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; corp. Sept. 1, 1862; 2nd lieut. May 27, 1865; m. o. July 6, 1865.

Bornum, John, 9th N. H. Vol. unas.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; des. Jan. 6, 1864. Boudwin, Israel, 1st N. H. Cav., Co. L; enl. March 1, 1864; des. March 23, 1864.

Bourk, Alfred, 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. L; enl. March 1, 1864; des. March 22, 1864.

Boutwell, John W., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865.

Boutwell, Luman, Jr., 11th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mus. aet. 16; m. o. June 4, 1865.

Brewster, Augustus, 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. L; enl. March 1, 1864; wd. June 13, 1864, White Oak Swamp, Va.; d. w. July 3, 1864.

Brier, Baptist, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; des. to enemy, Oct. 15, 1864.

Brooks, George, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; trans. to U. S. N. April 28, 1864 as seaman; des. June 30, 1865.

Bullock, David S., 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; d. dis. Aug. 15, 1862.

Bullock, Philip M., 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; sergt.; dis. disab. June 23, 1862.

Burnham, Joseph, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. H 7th I. C. March 2, 1864; dis. Dec. 10, 1864.

Burnham, William H., 6th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Nov. 9, 1861; m. o. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1862, corp.; captured Oct. 1, 1864, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; released; dis. to date July 17, 1865.

Camp, Albert D., 8th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; trans. to Co. B Vet. Battl. 8th N. H. Jan. 1, 1865; dis. June 7, 1865.

Camp, Carlton N., 18th N. H. Vol., unas.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; sent to regt. that date; n. f. r. A. G. O.

Camp, Frank B., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; trans. to Co. E 5th Art. U. S. A., Feb. 11, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 29, 1864; dis. Jan. 29, 1867, time expired.

Carlisle, Charles W., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 24, 1865; m. o. May 6th, 1865.

Carlisle, David H., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 22, 1865; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Caswell, William H., N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Vol. Cav. (also 1st R. I. Vol. Cav.), Co. L; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; wd. Aug. 9, 1862, Cedar Mountain, Va.; d. Aug. 27, 1862.

Cavanah, John C., subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; des. to enemy Oct. 11, 1864.

Chandler, Brainard T., 11th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. disab. Oct. 25, 1863.

Chapman, Samuel, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Oct. 19, 1863; d. dis. May 24, 1864.

Clark, Charles, 9th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; des. Jan. 11, 1864.

Clark, Theron G., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wd. May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; trans. to Co. E. 6th N. H. Vol., June 1, 1865; to 2nd Co. Battl. Vet. Res. Corps; dis. Nov. 21, 1865.

Cobleigh, William, 14th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; 1st lieut. Oct. 9, 1862; Capt. Co. I, Nov. 22, 1864; m. o. July 8, 1865.

Collins, George W., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; dis. disab. Oct. 15, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1865 (credited to Sunapee); wd. and miss. April 7, 1865, Farmville, Va.; gained fr. miss. and dis. disab. June 19, 1865.

Connor, James, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Cook, Harrison, 11th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 31st Co. 2nd Battl. I. C. Sept. 30, 1863; dis. Sept. 2, 1865.

Coolen, Charles, subs.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; miss. April 7, 1865; ret.; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Corey, Ashton L., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865.

Corey, William, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; dis. disab. Oct. 29, 1862; re-enl. Mar. 21, 1865 in 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Cork, John, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; sent to regt. fr. hospital July 2, 1864; n.f.r.A.G.o.

Courser, Robert, 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. D; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; dis. disab. June 5, 1865.

Crosby, Alpheus B., 1st N. H. Vol. phys. and surg.; appt. April 30, 1861; m. o. Aug. 9, 1861; appt. maj. and surg. Sept. 5, 1861; resigned June 30, 1862.

Crosby, Thomas R., phys. brev. lieut. col. 1862-1865.

Cross, Daniel K., 5th N. H. Vol. non-com. staff; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, sergt. maj.; appt. 2nd lieut. Co. G. Feb. 1, 1862; 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. Nov. 14, 1863; appt. capt. A.D.C. Nov. 6, 1863; resig. April 30, 1864; brev. lieut. col. and maj. to date fr. March 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

Cross, Walden T., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; miss. June 29, 1862, Savage Station, Va.; gd. fr. miss. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. disab. Nov. 24, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wd. Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Cross, Wilder P., 15th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 13, 1863.

Daniels, Charles J., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. E 6th N. H. Vol. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Daniels, Warren F., 1st N. H. Cav., Co. L; enl. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Dewey, Ira F., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. B; drft. Oct. 27, 1863; wd. and capt. June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; par. Aug. 12, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Dewey, Israel O., U. S. V.; appt. maj. and additional paymaster May 28, 1864; dis. Dec. 1, 1865; appt. maj. and paymaster U. S. A. Jan. 17, 1867; retir. March 9, 1888; brev. lieut. col., U. S. A., to date March 2, 1867.

Dewey, Joseph W., N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Cav., Co. I; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; appt. serg. maj. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; appt. 1st lieut. Co. G. (1st R. I. Cav.) Oct. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C. Dec. 1, 1864; dis. May 10, 1865.

Dewey, Luke, Co. A 7th squad. R. I. Cav.; enl. June 24, 1862; appt. corp. Oct. 2, 1862; dis. Oct. 2, 1862, time expired; lost at sea April 30, 1865.

Dewey, Walter W., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. March 23, 1865; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Diaz, Manuel, subs. for M. C. Eaton, 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Oct. 14, 1863; des. Aug. 16, 1864.

Dudley, Albert, 1st N. H. Vol., Co. L; enl. March 1, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Dudley, George T., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 23, 1865; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Dudley, Oliver H., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. July 15, 1862; corp. reduced to ranks at his own request 1862; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Eaton, Benjamin F., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. May 8, 1861, as musician; m. o. Aug. 9, 1861; appt. asst. surg. 3rd N. H. Vol. Aug. 22, 1861; res. Oct. 1, 1861.

Egan, John, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; des.; apprehended; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Emerson, Roswell, 69th Mass. Vol. Mil., Co. G; enl. July 15, 1864; m. o. Nov. 30, 1864.

Emery, Antoine, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Jan. 6, 1862.

Esbash, Jacob, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Everett, William H., N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Vol. Cav., Co. I; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; captured Oct. 31, 1862, Mountville, Va.; par.; appt. corp. April 1, 1863; captured June 18, 1863, Middleburgh, Va.; par.; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; appt. sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Fagen, James, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; des. April 21, 1864.

Fales, James H., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; des. Oct. 10, 1862.

Fellows, Ira P., 1st N. H. Vol. light Bat.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863; appt. corp.; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Fellows, Napoleon B., 13th Mass. Inf., Co. H; enl. July 25, 1862; dishon. dis. Sept. 2, 1865.

Fitch, Everett S., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 26, 1861, sergt.; appt. 2nd lieut. Oct. 24, 1862; 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; wd. June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; appt. capt. Co. D July 1, 1864; dis. Oct. 12, 1864.

Flanders, Irad E., 8th N. H. Vol., Co. G; drafted Nov. 14, 1863; d. dis. Oct. 25, 1864.

Foss, Walter H., 14th N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. disab. Feb. 24, 1865.

Fontain (Fountain), Edward R., 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; captured Oct. 7, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.

Frees, Henry, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; d. dis. Aug. 12, 1864.

French, Antonio, subs.; 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Oct. 14, 1863; captured Aug. 16, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.; par.; dis. July 20, 1865.

Gage, William G., 2nd Mass. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; prisoner of war, Dec. 26, 1864 to Feb. 15, 1865; dis. June 17, 1865.

Gibbs, William H., 1st U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters, Co. E.; appt. 2nd lieut. Sept. 6, 1861; 1st lieut. Dec. 20, 1861; dis. Aug. 31, 1862.

Gilchrist, Henry, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; enter hospital Feb. 2, 1865, furloughed May 7, 1865; n.f.r.A.G.o.

Goodrich, Philip, 1st N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. March 1, 1864; captured Sept. 20, 1864; par. Oct. 8, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Goss, John, 18th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Feb. 7, 1865; dis. July 29, 1865. Gove, Lorenzo D., N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Vol. Cav., Co. I; appt. 1st lieut. Oct. 15th, 1861; capt. Aug. 4, 1862; killed Oct. 31, 1862, Mountville, Va.

Graham, David, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Grant Harrison, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; captured July 21, 1862, New Berne, N. C.; ret. Oct. 24, 1862; wd. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; des. April 17, 1863.

Graves, Francis, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; reported on m. o. roll call as absent without leave; n.f.r.A.G.o.

Hadly, Andrew J., 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. July 29, 1861; corp. May 20, 1864; m. o. Aug. 23, 1864.

Hamilton, Dennis, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; corp.; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

Hanes, Charles A., 6th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; d. of starvation Dec. 2, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.

Hart, George (alias Murray, James), 6th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; corp. sergt.; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Haskell, Daniel W., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. June 28, 1865.

Herbert, Robert C., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. May 30, 1865.

Hiam, Daniel, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; wd. April 7, 1865, Farmville, Va.; d. wd. May 14, 1865.

Hoffman, Joseph, subs.; 9th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; des. Sept., 1864.

Hogan, James, sub.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; dis. June 2, 1865.

Houston, Isaac, 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. F; enl. March 24, 1865; dis. July 15, 1865.

Howe, Micah C., 16th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; m. o. Aug. 20, 1863.

Humphrey, George S., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. June 3, 1862; dis. disab. May 24, 1865.

Hurlbutt, Charles O., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; corp., May 15, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Hurlbutt, Luther C., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to 2nd Battl. I. C. Aug. 15, 1863; dis. Aug. 9, 1865.

Hutchins, Hazen K., 16 N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; m. o. Aug. 20, 1863; also 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Hutchins, Hazen P., 16th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; m. o. Aug. 20, 1863; also in 18th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, as wagoner; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Ingalls, Melvin L., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C, musc.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; appt. prin. musc. Oct., 1861; dis. Nov. 29, 1862; also 1st N. H. Vol. H. Art., Co. E; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; appt. 2nd lieut. Sept. 8, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Jackson, Milton S., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 31, 1861; m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Johnson, Charles F., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Karnoff, Herman, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; wd. May 16, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va., and July 30, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; d. Sept. 4, 1864.

Kimball, Daniel H., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. Nov. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. G Nov. 23, 1864; to 168th Co. 2nd Battl. Vol. R. Cav. April 17, 1865; dis. June 8, 1865.

Kimball, Delevan, 29th Mass. Inf., Co. B; enl. April 19, 1861; des. May 4, 1863; gd. fr. desertion June 12, 1863; re-enl. March 31, 1864; des. Feb. 26, 1865.

Larmy, Turfield, 7th N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; wd. May 16, 1864 Drewry's Bluff, Va.; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Lawrence, Truman L., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. March 31, 1865; dis. May 6, 1865.

Lyman, Ransom F., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.

Lynch, Henry, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., unas.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; sent to regt. Sept. 12, 1864; n.f.r.A.G.o.

McCarthy, Daniel, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; des. Oct. 15, 1864.

McCarthy, Patrick, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. March 22, 1862; des. Dec. 14, 1863.

McDonnell, William, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; sick, absent since Dec. 16, 1863; n.f.r.A.G.o.

McGivern, Michael, 1st N. H. Cav., Co. B; enl. March 28, 1864; captured and hung by rebels, Oct. 6, 1864.

McLean, James, 2nd N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. Dec. 19, 1865.

McMann, Philip, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Oct. 23, 1863; des. June 1, 1864.

Marcott, John, 15th N. H. Vol., Co. D; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co.

F Nov. 12, 1862; d. dis. Aug. 5, 1863.

Maxwell, George, 9th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; des. Jan. 26, 1864.

Merhered, Arthur, U. S. Col. Troops, Co. F, 3rd Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Merritt, William C., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. disab. Oct. 9, 1862.

Moody, Henry, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Dec. 9, 1862; wd. Aug. 29,

1862; dis. disab. Nov. 5, 1862. Moody, John C., 6th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; dis. disab.

Oct. 22, 1862; also 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. B; enl. March 25, 1864; appt. corp.; dis. disab. June 2, 1865.

Murphy, John, 7th N. H. Vol., unas.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; d. dis. Jan. 28, 1864.

Murphy, Thomas, 7th N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; des. Sept. 24, 1864.

Murtaha, Peter, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Oct. 19, 1863; mis. July 20, 1864, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; ret.; wd. Sept. 29, 1864, New Market Heights, Va.; d. w. Oct. 2, 1864.

Muzzy, George W., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. June 19, 1862; d. dis. Dec. 30, 1862.

Muzzy, Hiram C., 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. F; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; dis. disab. March 14, 1862.

Nash, James D., 6th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va., also April 2, 1865, Petersburg, Va.; corp. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 17, 1865.

Neal, Joseph P., Coll. Cavaliers, R. I. Vol. Cav., Co. B; enl. June 24, 1862; m. o. Oct. 2, 1862; also 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. F; enl. Feb. 27,

1865; corp. June 1, 1865; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Nero, Louis, 6th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1865. Northrop, George, 1st Me. Cav., Co. G; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863 (credited to Lewiston, Me.) corp. Jan. 12, 1864; wd. May 10, 1864; d. dis. Feb. 10, 1865.

Northrop, Major A., 15th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; wagoner; m. o. Aug. 13, 1863; re-enl. March 20, 1865, 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; wagoner; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Norwood, Edward, subs.; 7th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Oct. 29, 1863; m. o. July 20, 1865.

Oatwell, Charles, subs.; 5th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; des. May 1, 1865.

Pardee, Ebenezer L., N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Vol. Cav., Co. L; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.

Parker, Thomas C., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; mus.; miss. June 29, 1862; gained fr. miss. Oct. 10, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; killed June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.

Parrent, Peter, 1st N. H. Cav., unas.; enl. March 23, 1864; name on muster roll March 30, 1864; n.f.r.A.G.o.

Pashchal, Edward, 7th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; captured Feb. 29, 1864, Olustee, Fla.; d. Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864.

Pelton, Edward, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Pingree, Irenus H., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Pinkham, Edwin N., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. April 6, 1864; m. o. July 15, 1865.

Poole, William H., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 20, 1865; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Ramsdell, George W., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. April 29, 1861; m. o. Aug. 29, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 11, 1861, N. H. Battl. 1st N. E. Vol. Cav., Co. I; dis. disab. March 20, 1863.

Rand, Stephen, Jr., 1st U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters; enl. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. disab. April 13, 1863; vol. officer U. S. N.; appt. act. 3rd asst. eng. Dec. 17, 1864; served on Merrimac and Tioga; dis. Aug. 8, 1869; appt. asst. paymaster reg. service Aug. 12, 1869; passed asst. paymaster April 30, 1874; paymaster July 31, 1884-1909; ret. rank rear admiral 1911; d. July 12, 1915.

Richardson, Alpheus C., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. March 24, 1865; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Riley, James, subs.; 4th N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. Oct. 17, 1863; corp. sergt. July 20, 1865; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

Ruggles, William P., 11th Mass. Inf., Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861; mustered in same date; n.f.r.A.G.o.

Runnals, Hiram E., 11th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; d. dis. Jan. 2, 1863.

Runnals, John R., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wd. May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; corp.; sergt. March 1, 1865; 1st sergt. May 15, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Russell, Daniel B., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; corp.; res. Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Ryan, Thomas, 9th N. H. Vol., unas.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; des. Jan. 6, 1864. Sanborn, Jeremiah, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; d. dis. Aug. 14, 1862.

Sawyer, Frank C., U. S. N.; enl. March 17, 1863; 2nd class fireman; dis. May 25, 1864; re-enl. June 12, 1864; 1st class fireman; dis. June 21, 1865.

Shaw, Henry C.; appt. asst. surg. April 30, 1861; m. o. Aug. 9, 1861; d. Sept. 7, 1862 as member 5th Vt. Vol. Inf.

Smith, Alonzo A., 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; wd. July 18, 1863, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; m. o. Dec. 27, 1864.

Smith, Baxter P., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. disab. Feb. 6, 1863.

Smith, Frank W., 5th N. H. Vol., Co. A; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; d. dis. Dec. 24, 1862 (Credited to Concord).

Smith, Henry, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, at New York City for 3 yrs. as seaman; served on U. S. S. "North Carolina," "Augusta" and "Bohio"; dis. June 9, 1862.

Smith, James M., 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; d. dis. Jan. 24, 1865.

Smith, Stephen D., 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; wd. severely; captured July 18, 1863, Ft. Wayne, S. C.; exch. July 27, 1863; dis. disab. April 13, 1864.

Spaulding, Alanson, 3rd N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; re-enl.
Feb. 13, 1864; wd. Oct. 27, 1864, Richmond, Va.; dis. disab. June 12, 1865.
Spaulding, Lucius Paige, 5th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; d. dis.
Aug. 16, 1862.

Spencer, Uel, 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; wd. severely Sept. 7, 1863, Morris Island, S. C.; dis. disab. Feb. 2, 1864.

Starr, Darius, 2nd U. S. Vol. Sharpshooters, Co. F; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; corp.; sergt.; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863 (credited to Jaffrey); captured May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; d. dis. Sept. 1, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

Stevens, William N., 15th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; dis. disab. March 27, 1863.

Stickney, Augustus W., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. June 5, 1865.

Taylor, Henry, 1st N. H. Vol. Lt. Battery; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; m. o. June 9, 1865.

Templeton, Joseph A., 15th N. H. Vol., Co. H.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; m. o. Aug. 13, 1863; re-enl. March 20, 1865, corp.; m. o. May 6, 1865.

Thompson, John, 2nd N. H. Vol., Co. I; enl. Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. Oct. 19, 1865.

Topliff, Charles Clinton, surg. 6th Md. Vol. Inf. 1861-1863; 19th U. S. Col. Troops; enl. Dec., 1863; appt. asst. surg. Dec., 1863; dis. Nov., 1864.

Tilton, William, 7th N. H. Vol., Co. C; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; corp. Nov. 26, 1861; sergt. Dec. 28, 1863; m. o. Dec. 27, 1864. Medal of honor for gallant conduct on the field.

Tourriguey, Calis, 15th N. H. Vol., Co. D; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. F Nov. 12, 1862; m. o. Aug. 13, 1863.

Wagner, Jacob, subs.; 9th N. H. Vol., Co. H; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; des. Aug., 1864.

Wainwright, George A., 1st Co. N. H. Vol. Heavy Art.; enl. and appt. 1st lieut. May 15, 1863; maj. Sept. 29, 1864; m. o. June 15, 1865.

Whitwell, Charles, 1st N. H. Vol., Co. K; enl. April 29, 1861; m. o. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 17, 1861; 4th Vt. Vol. Inf., Co. B; sergt.; killed May 23, 1862, Newbridge, Va.

Winship, David H., 9th N. H. Vol., Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; d. w. Nov. 14, 1862.

Woodward, A. Warren, 9th N. H. Vol., Co. E; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.

Woodward, Charles R., 18th N. H. Vol., Co. B; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; m. o. June 10, 1865.

Wyatt, Otis C., 1st N. H. Vol., Co. G; enl. May 8, 1861; mus.; m. o. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 11, 1861, N. H. Battl. Vol. N. E. Cav.; sergt.; appt. lieut. Co. G Aug. 4, 1862; 1st. lieut. Co. H Jan. 1, 1863; res. April 12, 1864; 1st N. H. Vol. Cav., Co. B; appt. capt. March 31, 1864; wd. Nov. 12, 1864, Middletown, Va., March 7, 1865, Mount Jackson, Va.; m. o. July 15, 1865.

THE WORLD WAR

Adams, Austin, E. May 17, 1917, S. S. U., A. F. S. with Yale Unit in France; dis. Nov., 1917; re-E. June 19, 1918, 2nd lt. bat. B, 4th Reg. F. A.; in France July 8, 1918 to Oct. 5, 1918; dis. Jan. 21, 1919.

Adams, Robert E., E. Oct. 20, 1917, corp. Co. M, 29th Eng.; A. E. F. Nov. 1, 1917, to Aug., 1919; France, Germany, Montdidier-Noyon defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive; dis. Aug. 30, 1919.

Allen, Ned Bliss, E. Oct. 9, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Anderson, Allen J., E. Dec. 11, 1917; fireman 1st Class U.S. N. 3rd div. 4th Co. Newport, R. I.; dis. Aug. 21, 1919.

Aulis, Clifford E., E. Oct. 6, 1918; Harvard Naval Unit, Co. 5, U. S. N. R. F.; dis. Dec. 7, 1918.

Barraby, Harold V., E. Aug., 1917; Ft. Slocum Aug.-Nov., Washington Barracks Nov., 1917-1918, Ft. Meyer Jan.-Mar., 1918, Co. D, 30th eng.; priv. A. E. F. (four battles); dis. Feb. 15, 1919.

Bartlett, John F., E. June 17, 1917; A.F.S., French Army June 30-Aug. 20, 1917; U. S. air serv. 1st lieut. Aug. 21, 1917 to March 24, 1919, Issoudun, Tours; C. O. 469th aero sqd. Dec. 25, 1915-March 17, 1919; dis. March 24, 1919.

Bartlett, Percy, E. May 7, 1917; capt. Med. R. C.; major May 4, 1918; Camp Mills and elsewhere; dis. May 2, 1919.

Bartlett, S. C., E. Jan. 5, 1917; eng. sec. O. R. C., capt. May 5, 1917; R. O. T. C. to Feb. 8, 1918; 1st reg. repl. eng. to March 11, 1918; 23rd eng., C. O. truck Co. 7 March 15 until dis.; in France Apr., 1918-June, 1919; with 1st army in Argonne-Meuse offensive; dis. Aug. 1, 1919.

Barwood, Carroll M., E. June 3, 1917, 1st class priv.; U. S. amb. sec. 562; overseas service Jan. 1, 1918-June 14, 1919; in Aisne defensive, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne offensive.

Bill, Napoleon, E. June 23, 1917, priv. Co. H., 103rd Inf.; in France, Vivray, 2nd Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne; dis. July 11, 1919.

Bill, Peter F., E. Sept. 21, 1917, priv. 1st class trans. corps; in France July 12, 1918-July 4, 1919; dis. July 11, 1919.

Bill, William Albert, E. June 27, 1918, 31st Co. 8th Bat., dep. brig., Camp Devens; dis.

Birtwell, William M., Jr., E. Jan. 26, 1918, asst. instructor, Camp Humphreys; eng. res. corps; 2nd lieut. Aug. 22, 1918; dis. Dec. 6, 1918.

Black, Angus C., E. Jan. 9, 1918, priv. med. Enl. R. W. C.; dis. Dec. 14, 1918.

Blood, Glenn H., E. April 16, 1918, Tr. Sch. Hingham, Mass., U. S. S. Carolina, later Columbia, seaman 1st class; dis. Oct. 29, 1918.

Bonneau, George, E. Jan. 25, 1918, corp. 17th Co. C. A. C., Portland, Me., Feb. 23, 1918 Hdg. Co. C. A. C. to Oct. 17, 1918; 2nd Co. C. A. C., Portland; dis. Jan. 16, 1919.

Bowler, Edmund W., E. June 22, 1917, med. corps; gas defense, Astoria, L. I.; dis. May 3, 1919.

Bowler, John P., E. Nov. 6, 1917, priv., med., furloughed to Harv. Med. Sch. to continue med. study; dis. Sept. 24, 1919.

Bowler, Richard, E. Oct. 9, 1918, priv. U. S. marine corps; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Brown, Alexander M., E. June 14, 1917, private; promoted to corp. of ordnance, to sergt. 1st class of ord., to ord. sergt.; Watertown Arsenal and Camp Devens; dis. May 24, 1919.

Bruerton, Courtney, E. July 13, 1918; stationed at N. H. College Training Detachment; corp. corps of interpreters, Base Censor's office, Paris; dis. July 1, 1919.

Bushnell, Francis L., E. Oct. 2, 1918; private 6th reg. C. A. C., Portsmouth, N. H.; dis. Dec. 9, 1918.

Byron, Verne, E. Aug. 1, 1917; 3rd class radio op. N. R. rec. ship Norfolk, Va., coast transport, Bonaventura, sub. chaser No. 223, base 25 European waters; dis. Aug. 4, 1919.

Carleton, Earle J., E. June 16, 1917, ordnance; corp. Aug., sergt. Sept., ord. sergt. Nov., 1917; 2nd lieut. March 1, 1918; 1st. lieut. Aug. 21, 1919; dis. Oct. 31, 1919.

Carrette, Henry, E. Aug. 4, 1918; corp. hdq. supply detach. 426 tel. battalion, sig. corps, Camp Meade; dis. Jan. 23, 1919.

Cavanaugh, J. C., U. S. N. R. F. E. March 27, 1918; Ensign Sch. Oct. 10, 1918; Q. M. 3rd class Oct. 11, 1918; dis. Feb. 15, 1919.

Chapin, George S., E. April 10, 1918, eng.; corp. Casual Co. No. 3 A. E. F. France, Sept., 1918; dis. July 5, 1919.

Clark, Eugene F., E. Plattsburg camp for S. A. T. C. units July 19, 1918; 2nd lieut. Sept. 21, 1918; assigned to S. A. T. C. unit at Univ. Rochester as adjutant and personnel officer; dis. Dec. 21, 1918.

Cook, Pulaski K., E. Feb. 2, 1918 ord. div. hdq.; corp. July 6, ordnance sergt. Oct. 23, 1918, Camp Devens and elsewhere; dis. Feb. 7, 1919.

Cooper, Harold S., E. Jan. 1, 1918, 6th mach. gun bat. 15th Co. 4th sec.; private mar. corps res. Class 4; to inac. ser. Aug. 18, 1919.

Coté, Dana J., E. Aug. 19, 1917, sergt. sch. bakers, Camp Greene; dis. Feb. 1, 1919.

Cunningham, Elijah W., E. Sept. 8, 1917, heavy F. A.; sergt.; com. 2nd lieut. (F. A.) June 1, 1918; 1st lieut. C. A. C. Nov. 9, 1918; A. E. F. April 5, 1918-July 22, 1919, France; Marne defensive, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives; dis. Aug. 15, 1919.

Davidson, Frank E., E. May 14, 1917, Sig. C., 301 field sig. bat. Co. C; 1st class sergt.; dis. June 2, 1919.

Davison, Frank F., E. April 26, 1918, Camp Dix, Co. B. 309th Inf.; priv. Co. E pioneers; in France June 13, 1918-April 24, 1919; dis. April 24, 1919.

Densmore, John, E. Sept., 1917, Sig. C. Co. B 301st F. S. brig.; sergt., 2nd lieut. Aug. 26, 1918; dis. Jan. 9, 1919.

Dillon, James E., E. Sept. 22, 1917, dept. utilities, 4th Co. Camp Devens; corp.; A. E. F.; dis. March 28, 1919.

Durkee, James T., E. June 16, 1917; sergt. Aug. 17; 1st class mob. ord. rep. shop; in France, Lorraine front May 20-June 20, Champagne front July 1-18, Chateau Thierry July 26-Aug. 8, St. Mihiel Aug. 31-Oct. 1, Meuse-Argonne Oct. 4-Nov. 11, 1918; army of occupation; dis. July 26, 1919.

Durkee, William P., Jr., E. April 26, 1917; ens. U. S. N.; dis. June 2, 1919.

Eastman, A. G., E. July 29, 1917; 1st lieut. ord. dept. in France; no engagements; dis. Aug. 5, 1919.

Elsasser, Robert W., E. Oct. 1, 1918; coast art. sch. Troops; dis. Feb. 6, 1919.

Files, Myron J., E. July 30, 1917, ord. corp. det. mil. stores sch. Dartmouth; ord. sergt. Nov. 1, 1917; 2nd lieut. U. S. A., Jan. 4, 1918, Watertown Arsenal and elsewhere; dis. Dec. 2, 1919.

Filiau, Clarence G., E. June 15, 1918, F. A. Dart. tr. det.; 2nd lieut. Nov. 13, 1918, at Camp Taylor; dis. June 5, 1919.

Forsyth, Chester H., E. July 18, 1918, 1st provisional tr. reg.; dis. Sept. 6, 1918.

Fox, James A., E. July 16, 1917, ord.; sergt. Sept., ord. sergt. Oct., 1917; 2nd lieut. Feb., 1918; 1st lieut. Aug., 1919; at Wat. Ars. and elsewhere; dis. Oct. 31, 1919.

Frost, Carlton P., E. Oct. 23, 1917; 2nd lieut. 167th inf., then adv. to major, 3rd bat. Nov., 1917; A. E. F. Jan. 11, 1918-Sept. 26, 1919; in France, Lorraine, Luxembourg, Champagne; severely wounded July 26, 1918; Nov., 1918 assigned to G. H. Q. central records office; later in army postal and express service; dis. Oct. 14, 1919.

Fullington, Oscar H., E. Oct. 22, 1918, Ft. Constitution, C. A. C. priv. 6th Co. M; dis. Dec. 9, 1918.

Garrison, Frederick O., E. July, 1917, clerk ord. dept.; d. dis. Oct. 23, 1917. Garron, Clarence R., E. July 13, 1918; corp. 17th A. A. S.; dis. Dec. 12, 1918.

Gee, Hugh M., E. Oct. 9, 1917, 301st reg. Co. A F. S. 9th bat.; A. E. F. July 11, 1918-June 5, 1919; Marbache, Moselle offensive; dis. May 31, 1919. Gerue, Arthur, E. June 27, 1918, depot brig. Camp Devens, wagoner

supply Co. 74th inf. 12th div.; Jan. 22, 1919.

Gibson, Karl H., E. Oct. 7, 1918, 20th Co. 8th bat. 152nd depot brig.; dis. Dec. 14, 1918.

Gilchrist, Kenneth D., E. Oct. 7, 1918, priv. repl. troops, unassigned; dis. Nov. 25, 1918.

Gile, Archie B., E. A. F. S. May 15, 1917; with Fr. Motor Trans. C. at Soissons until July 1, 1917; at Fr. Automobile sch. at Meaux July-Aug.; Joined S. S. U. 28 (first Dart. Amb. Sec.) as chief of Sec. in Sept., 1917; A. F. S. taken over by A. E. F. Oct.; 1st lieut. Oct. 3, 1917; in Champagne and at Rheims until Aug. 27, 1918; gassed Feb. 2, 1918, at Rheims; in Aisne-Marne def. May-June, off. July-Aug., 1918; croix de guerre; with 91st div. in Argonne, and Belgium Aug. 27-Oct. 25, 1918; at Nancy C. O. Repair Parc. and Sec. Inspector Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1918; at Spier, Ger. in same capacity Dec. 15, 1918-Mar. 15, 1919; capt. Feb. 17, 1919; dis. April 23, 1919.

Gile, John F., E. Dec. 28, 1917, med. R. C.; dis. Dec. 24, 1918.

Gile, John M., 1st lieut. med. R. C., assigned as med. Aide to Governor of N. H.; Chm. State Council Nat. Def., Med. Sec.; Chm. sub-com. on hyg., med. and san. of State Com. of pub. safety; dis. Dec. 19, 1919.

Goddard, Norman C., E. June 4, 1918, private 1st class Co. B 1st G. H. Q.; in France July 8, 1918-July 10, 1919; dis. July 10, 1919.

Goldiere, A. Victor, E. June 4, 1917, U. S. Amb. sec. 562; cook; A. E. F. med. corps, U. S. A. A. S.; dis. July 25, 1919.

Goldthwait, James W., E. April 8, 1918, Sig. C. Washington; capt. mil. intel. div. April 8-July 15, 1918 in charge of maps, then in map room of Chief of Staff; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Goodhue, John L., E. Oct. 23, 1918, C. A. C.; dis. April 4, 1919.

Goodrich, Nathaniel L., E. July 26, 1918, capt. mil. intel. div., Gen. Staff Washington; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Gordon, Ross B., E. May 14, 1917; cook Co. C 301st F. S. bat.; in France, Marbache section Sept. 25-Nov. 9, 1918; Moselle off. 2nd Army troops; dis. June 2, 1919.

Gorman, James B., E. June 10, 1918; Nav. R. train. Ship, Newport, R. I.; rel. Jan. 23, 1919.

Gould, John S., E. May 15, 1918, priv. 2nd class ord. guard, Co. 5th Co. 151st dep. brig.; dis. April 3, 1919.

Hammond, Ernest K., E. May 14, 1917 2nd lieut. assigned to 101st reg. inf. Sept. 2, 1917; 1st lieut. Sept. 17 and trans. to 104th inf. Sept. 25, 1918; A. E. F. France Sept. 25, 1917-Sept. 17, 1918; in battle of Apremont; 104th reg. decorated with croix de guerre; dis. Dec. 20, 1918.

Hartshorn, Elden B., E. Oct. 1, 1917, Research in war gases, Amer. Univ. Exp. Sta., Bureau of Mines, Wash., D. C. Feb. 21, 1918 1st lieut. ord. N. A., chem. serv. sect. research div. of Eng. Corps, U. S. R., research div. chem. warfare service, U. S. A.; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Hartshorn, George E., E. Jan. 26, 1918, priv. coast art.; dis. Nov. 21, 1918. Hartshorn, Theodore D., E. July 17, 1918, Plattsburg; 2nd lieut.; dis. Jan. 3, 1919.

Hazen, John N., E. May 14, 1917, R. O. T. C.; 2nd lieut. ord. Aug. 15, 1917; 1st lieut. Jan. 8, 1918; capt. July 29, 1918; stationed at Washington; dis. March 1, 1919.

Healy, John J., E. June 16, 1917; sergt. ord. Sept. 11, ord. sergt. Oct. 24, 1917; 2nd lieut. Feb. 28, 1918; 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1919; A. E. F. June 27, 1918-July 21, 1919, France; dis. July 23, 1919.

Hesse, Henry R., E. July 30, 1917, mil. stores sch., Hanover; corp. Sept., sergt. Oct., 1917; ord. sergt. Jan., 1918; A. E. F. in France and Germany Nov. 26, 1917-June 24, 1919; dis. July 3, 1919.

Hill, Allen E., E. July 7, 1917, Co. E 103rd U. S. inf.; A. E. F. France, England; dis. June 16, 1919.

Hillman, Harry L., E. Aug. 26, 1918, Sanitary Corps, 1st lieut., engaged in conditioning aviators, Camp Mitchell, L. I., Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.; dis. Dec. 27, 1918.

Hitchcock, David I., E. Aug. 25, 1917, 101st mach. gun bat., trans. to C. W. S. June, 1918; corp. Nov., 1918; A. E. F. Oct. 10, 1917-Dec. 23, 1918, England and France; dis. Jan. 13, 1919.

Hull, Gordon F., E. Oct., 1918 major, ord. dept.; head of math. and dynam. sec. Technical staff; dis. Oct. 7, 1919.

Humiston, John E., E. May 31, 1918; 2nd lieut. Oct. 9, 1918; dis. Dec. 24, 1918.

Hunter, Edgar H., E. July 18, 1918, capt. construction div. Q. M. C.; inspector of construction ord. depots, Curtis Bay, July 31, 1918; officer in charge building construction ord. depot, Pedrickton, N. J., Aug. 20, 1918; exec. officer to commanding officer, Dec. 11, 1918; act. Constructing Q. M.

and com. officer, Feb. 1, 1919; Chicago storage depot, constructing Q. M. and commanding officer, construction div. May 1, 1919; dis. Aug. 21, 1919.

Hutchins, Ralph J., E. July 24, 1918, priv. 1st class Co. G, 36th inf.; dis. Jan. 16, 1919.

Jones, Raymond W., E. June 1, 1918, 1st lieut. interpreters corps, Ft. Oglethorpe and Ft. McPherson, Ga.; dis. Jan. 2, 1919.

Kaney, Patrick J., E. July 16, 1918, S. A. T. C., Plattsburg; 2nd lieut. inf. Sept. 16, 1918, stationed at Ft. Grant, Ill.; dis. Dec. 6, 1918.

Kellam, Jean C., E. May 24, 1918, Co. L, 304th inf.; A. E. F., 5th trench mortar bat.; 5th F. A. brig.; 4th Co. conv. center, 151st depot brig.; in France July 8, 1918-Feb. 24, 1919; Alsace Loraine Aug. 6-Nov. 19, 1918; dis. April 9, 1919.

Kingsford, Howard N., E. April 23, 1917, capt. med. R. C., Hanover; dis. March 8, 1920.

Klokow, Reinhartt B., E. June 22, 1917; sergt. Oct. 22, ord. sergt. Nov. 13, 1917; 2nd lieut. July 11, 1918; armament officer attached to aviation; on salvage board, Toronto dist. ord. office; A. E. F. Aug. 8, 1918-Feb. 16, 1919, Eng., France; with independent air forces Vosges mts.; dis. Sept. 30, 1919.

LaCoss, John, E. July 3, 1917, priv. 1st class 250th mil. police Co. France; dis. April 1, 1919.

Langill, Morton H., E. April 27, 1917, 1st lieut. med. corps, 2nd Maine inf., Nat. Guard; 103rd inf. Aug. 22, 1917; 101st inf. Aug. 10, 1918; capt. Sept. 16, 1918; A. E. F. Sept. 26, 1917-April 5, 1919 in England and France; Chemin des Dames, Toul sector, Aisne-Marne off., St. Mihiel off., Meuse-Argonne off.; dis. April 28, 1919.

Larue, Earl G., E. Aug. 5, 1918, priv. 1st class 307th Guard and Fire Co.; dis. March 21, 1919.

Ledder, Gottfried G., E. May 7, 1917; U. S. S. Virginia 1st class petit off., U. S. S. Ophir, European waters; dis. May 7, 1921.

Loveland, Winslow H., E. Aug. 4, 1917, sergt. Q. M. C.; 2nd lieut. May 1, 1918, 1st. lieut. Sept. 27, 1918, mil. stores sch., Dart.; at Washington and Camp J. E. Johnston; dis. Dec. 20, 1918.

Mack, Elwood L., E. June 16, 1917, ord. sergt.; 2d lieut. ord. R. C.; dis. April 22, 1918.

Mason, Julius S., E. June 14, 1918, priv. Co. F, 73rd inf.; dis. Jan. 29, 1919.

Masterson, Thomas C., E. Dec. 16, 1916, priv. amb. corps; France, Toul sector, Cantigny, Saizerais, Montdidier-Noyon, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, advance on Coblenz; dis. March 31, 1920.

McCarthy, George, E. June 27, 1918, depot brig., priv. Co. D, 74th inf., Camp Devens; dis. Jan. 31, 1919.

Mauk, S. M., E. Feb. 4, 1918, priv. air serv. U. S. A.; dis. Dec. 4, 1918. Melendy, Ai W., E. Jan. 25, 1918, priv. 1st class 1st rec. bat., 151st depot brig.; dis. March 25, 1919.

Merrill, Lester E., E. Dec. 15, 1917, priv. auxil. remount depot, No. 302, Q. M. C.; A. E. F. France, Germany, April 4, 1918-July 1, 1919; Oise-Aisne off., Meuse-Argonne; dis. July 10, 1919.

Meservey, Arthur B., E. July 24, 1918, S. A. T. C. Plattsburg; dis. Sept. 7, 1918.

Miller, Randolph N., E. Dec. 19, 1917, priv. 1st class Air ser. Sig. C.; 2nd lieut. A. S. A., at Hazelhurst Field and elsewhere; dis. Dec. 9, 1918.

Mills, Clarence H., E. Aug. 6, 1918, priv. hdq. staff, 807th pioneer inf.; corp. Sept. 16; bat. sergt. major Sept. 25, 1918; regt. sergt. major Feb. 22, 1919; A. E. F. Aug. 6, 1918-July 15, 1919; Meuse-Argonne off.; dis. July 15, 1919.

Moore, Edward F., E. Oct. 4, 1917, 3rd Co. 151st depot brig.; France Oct. 27-Dec. 24, 1918; 2nd lieut.; dis. Jan. 28, 1919.

Murch, Leslie F., E. July 31, 1917; ord. tr. sch. Univ. of Pa.; Camp Meade, Watertown Ars.; A. E. F.; 2nd lieut.; dis. June 16, 1919.

Myer, Joseph C., E. May 15, 1918, 4th O. R. C., Camp Devens, Camp Lee; 2nd lieut. dep. brig. Aug. 1918; dis. Aug. 25, 1919.

O'Gara, Francis J., E. Oct. 5, 1918, apprentice seaman; dis. Dec. 7, 1918. O'Gara, John E., E. June 6, 1917, U. S. N., Harv. Radio Sch.; provisional ensign Feb., 1918; U. S. S. Virginia; dis. July 5, 1918.

Page, Curtis H., E. Dec. 20, 1917; mil. stores sch., Hanover; capt. ord. R. C., in charge files and correspondence, at Camp Hancock, Ga., chief intelligence off. and senior instructor O. R. C.; personnel adj. and ex. officer, Morgan gen. ord. depot; major commanding Penniman gen. ord. depot, Oct. 31, 1919; dis. Oct. 31, 1919.

Parker, George H., E. Oct. 28, 1918, capt.; U. S. gen. hospital, Colonia, N. J., Nov. 13, 1918; Physical research laboratory, Hazelhurst Field, Nov. 30, 1918, Mitchel Field Jan. 25, 1919; dis. Sept. 17, 1919.

Pell, Lyman F., E. Apr. 3, 1917; sergt.; killed in action according to official bulletin, Oct. 23, 1918.

Pennock, Raymond, E. July 7, 1916, Co. C, 103rd reg. 26th div.; A. E. F., Aisne-Marne off., St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne off.; corp.; dis. April 28, 1919. Person, Harlow S., E. Dec. 18, 1917; major ord. Dec. 18, 1918; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Piane, John M., E. July 25, 1918, 151st depot brig.; sergt. Oct. 11, 1918, mach. gun officers' tr. sch., Camp Hancock, Ga.; dis. Dec. 22, 1918.

Potter, Carleton A., ambulance driver May to Dec., 1916, A. F. S., S. S. U. 2, Verdun; section cited, croix de guerre; trans. Aug. 10, 1917 to Plattsburg, 1st. R. O. T. C.; 2nd lieut. Aug. 10, 1917, assigned to 4th F. A.; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Proctor, Charles A., E. Feb. 23, 1918, capt. S. R. C., science & research div.; dis. Dec. 31, 1918.

Rand, George W., 2nd, E. Sept. 17, 1917, priv. Co. B, 101st eng.; A. E. F. Sept. 26, 1917-July 30, 1919, England, France, Toul sec., Pas Fini sec.; gassed, hospital July 17-Sept. 15, 1918; dis. Aug. 7, 1919.

Ranney, Howard A., E. Oct. 21, 1918, 60th ammun. train trans.; acting 1st sergt. 6th Co. C. A. C., Dec. 9, 1918; priv. 2nd Co., C. A. C. Dec. 20, 1918; priv. 1st class Jan. 15, 1919, at Portsmouth; dis. March 25, 1919.

Rennie, William E., E. June 27, 1918, dep. brig. Camp Devens, priv. 31st Co. 8th bat., 151st dep. brig.; dis. Dec. 5, 1918.

Richardson, Rodney W., E. May 31, 1917, pharmacist's mate 3rd class, nav. hosp. Portsmouth; A. E. F. med. dept.; dis. May 19, 1919.

Riley, Edwin E., E. June 24, 1916, sergt. army ser. corps, Sept. 1917; A. E. F. Dec. 8, 1917-Aug. 30, 1919, Apremont, Marne-Aisne; Mex. bord. June & Sept. 1919; dis. Sept. 4, 1919.

Riley, William E., E. June 1916, 9th Mass. N. G., san. dept. F. S. brig., 26th div.; France, Sept., 1917, priv. 1st class; dis. April 29, 1919.

Rockwell, Ralph N., E. June 25, 1916, priv. 1st class, Co. M, 103rd inf.; France, Chemin des Dames, Toul sec., Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Rieville, Meuse-Argonne; dis. April 28, 1919.

Rogers, Eugene S., E. July 2, 1917, Co. E, 103rd inf.; France Sept. 27, 1917-Jan. 1, 1918; dis. Jan. 21, 1918.

Ryder, George E., E. July 25, 1917, Co. E, 103rd inf.; A. E. F.; d. dis. Dec. 12, 1918. Local Post American Legion named for him.

Sanborn, Charles W. Jr., E. May 15, 1918, priv. 21st ord. guard Co. 151st dep. brig.; dis. April 3, 1919.

Scott, Robert D., E. Jan. 26, 1918, eng.; 2nd lieut. June 8, 1st lieut. Oct. 27, 1918; A. E. F., England, France, Oct. 27, 1918-July 12, 1919; dis. Aug. 5, 1919.

Serafin, Peter J., E. Oct. 9, 1917, med. R. C., D. M. C.; dis. Dec. 20, 1919.

Sewall, William, E. May 15, 1917, Off. Training Camp, Brit. Sec. Ar. Sch. of Instruction; trans. to 18th inf. Nov. 12, 1917, to 308th inf. July 9, to 73rd inf. Sept. 23, 1918; 2nd lieut. Aug. 15, 1917; 1st lieut. July 30, 1918; A. E. F. Sept. 7, 1917-Sept. 7, 1918, France, Seicheprey, Cantigny, Badonviller, Oise-Aisne off.; trench fever; gassed; dis. Jan. 29, 1919.

Stamatiades, Philip E., E. Oct. 22, 1917, Med. R. C. at N. Y. C.; dis. March 31, 1919.

Stewart, Albert P., E. June 23, 1917, priv. 1st class, Amb. Co. in san. train 309, san. squad 59; France Sept. 9, 1918-June 13, 1919; dis. June 24, 1919.

Stewart, Elmer W., E. Oct. 7, 1918, apprentice seaman; rel. Dec. 9, 1918. Stockdale, A. W., E. Feb. 18, 1918, 2nd lieut. air service, aerial gunner; dis. Nov. 29, 1918.

Stone, Norman D., on U. S. S. Meade; A. E. F. France.

Sullivan, Richard A., E. May 15, 1917, 2nd U. S. cav., troop G, reg. army; A. E. F.; dis. July 5, 1919.

Sullivan, Timothy D. Jr., E. Sept. 27, 1917, bat. F, 303 inf.; corp. Dec. 1917; A. E. F. Toul, Marchville off., Pintheville, Butonville, Bois de Hartville; dis. May 1, 1919.

Tanzi, Angelo N., E. June 30, 1917, priv. Co. C, 103rd inf., 26th div.; corp. A. E. F.; Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel off., Meuse-Argonne off.; dis. April 28, 1919.

Tanzi, Harry W., E. June 8, 1918, 2nd class seaman, enr. Aug. 1, 1918; dis. Jan. 17, 1919.

Towler, Eugene D., E. March 11, 1918, priv. san. corps, gas defense service; trans. to C. W. S.; sergt.; 2nd lieut. C. W. S. July 3, 1918; dis. Dec. 4, 1918.

Tupper, Stephen I., E. June 23, 1917, corp. Co. M, 103rd inf.; A. E. F. France, Chemin des Dames, Toul sec., Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Rieville, Argonne off.; dis. April 28, 1919.

Wainwright, Karl A., Enlisted in 1st Mass. F. A. and served on Mexican border; hon. dis.; in France with Am. ambulance unit for six months; enlisted in Canada in Royal Flying Corps, in training when U. S. entered the war; at Plattsburg, E. Sept., 1917, capt. inf. Nov., 1917; dis. Jan. 20, 1919.

Ward, J. Raymond, E. June 15, 1918, priv. bat. F, 60th F. A., Camp Jackson; dis. Jan. 30, 1919.

Washburn, Harold E., E. Sept. 15, 1917, 2nd lieut. interpreters' corps. N. A.; A. E. F. hdq., 26th div.; dis. Aug. 14, 1919.

Wells, Colin, E. April 29, 1918, 303rd inf. 76th div.; corp. June 5, 1918; trans. to 163rd inf., 41st div. Dec. 1, 1918; A. E. F., July 7, 1918-Feb. 14, 1919; dis. Feb. 20, 1919.

Wethey, Francis, V. V., E. June 2, 1917, A. F. S., T. M. U., 184; trans. to U. S. A. A. S. Dec. 11, 1917. S. S. U. 631; A. E. F. Oct. 1, 1917-Feb. 15, 1919; Chemin des Dames, Somme, Oise; hospital; dis. March 14, 1919.

Whitcher, Raymond C., E. April 26, 1918, corp. U. S. marine corps, U. S. S. Matoika; dis. Nov. 17, 1919.

Williams, John R., E. June 4, 1917, U. S. A. A. S., priv. 1st class sec. 562; A. E. F. Jan. 9, 1918-April 6, 1919, Aisne def., Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne off.; dis. June 11, 1919.

Wilson, Francis S., E. March 28, 1917, seaman U. S. N. R. F.; ensign Sept. 18, 1919; lieut. (j. g.) Sept. 21, 1918; on U. S. S. Topeka, New Jersey, Baltimore; dis. May 30, 1919.

Wylie, James R., Jr., E. Feb. 4, 1918, priv. aviation service, U. S. A.; dis. Dec. 4, 1918.

Students' Army Training Corps

Anderson, Troyer S., E. Oct. 1, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Babcock, Carl A., E. Oct. 23, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1923.

Burton, Harvey, E. July 15, 1918, O. R. C.; Plattsburg to Sept. 19, Hanover to Oct. 15; Camp Lee; dis. Nov. 23, 1918.

Bushnell, Marshall, E. Oct. 17, 1918, Co. H Harvard unit; dis. Dec. 7, 1918.

Carleton, John P., E. Oct. 5, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Echterbecker, Charles F., E. July 19, 1918, Plattsburg, Co. I stud. provis. tr. regt.; sent back to Hanover to teach S. A. T. C.; dis. Sept. 6, 1918.

Fitts, Perley I., E. Oct. 13, 1918, N. H. Coll.; dis. Dec. 15, 1918.

Goss, John A., E. Oct. 1, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Gove, Ernest J., E. Oct. 28; dis. Dec. 12, 1918.

Halloran, Paul J., E. Nov. 4; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Keltner, Bernard A., E. Oct. 4; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Martin, James, E. Oct. 3; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Locke, Allen W., E. Nov. 20, 1918; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Masterson, Harry, E. Oct. 30, 1918, priv. casual det.; dis. Feb. 4, 1919.

Monica, Earle J., E. Oct. 28; dis. Dec. 12, 1918.

Ranney, Winthrop J., E. Oct. 1; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Sampson, Harry W., E. Oct. 2; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Shaw, Warren C., E. July 19, 1918, Plattsburg for S. A. T. C. units; dis. Sept. 5, 1918.

Southworth, Faber L., E. Oct. 4; dis. Dec. 16, 1918.

Stillman, Henry J., E. Oct. 28; dis. Dec. 12, 1918.

Whittemore, Solon D., E. Oct. 19; dis. Dec. 15, 1918.

Nurses

Cady, Flora, E. army nurse corps Sept. 28, 1917; Camp Sevier, Oct. 26, 1917; genl. hospital, No. 25, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1919; genl. hosp. No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Md., June 2, 1919; dis. Dec. 25, 1919.

Edmunds, Nettie E., E. army nurse corps Sept. 28, 1917; Camp Sevier, Oct. 26, 1917; service abroad in France, first at base hosp. No. 3, A. E. F., then in No. 71, from June 11, 1918 to April 2, 1919; dis. June 5, 1919.

Nelson, Eva M., E. army nurse corps, Oct. 26, 1917; Camp Sevier; service abroad in France, Sept. 8, 1918 to Feb. 9, 1919; dis. Aug. 29, 1919.

Parks, Ethel Jordan, Mrs., E. March 15, 1918, U. S. nav. hosp. Portsmouth, N. H.; dis. March 16, 1921.

Richardson, Lena A., E. Nov. 14, 1918, U. S. nav. hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; nav. hosp. Mare Island Feb. 2, 1920; nav. hosp. Pensacola, Oct. 28, 1921. Peters, Gertrude L., E. Aug. 26, 1918, nav. hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Red Cross Service

Brown, Helen G., in service Aug. 15, 1918 to June 29, 1919; secretarial work, med. research intelligence dept., Paris, three months; stretcher dept., home and hosp. dept., Savernay, eight months.

Husband, Helene B., Mrs., memb. N. H. Woman's com. nat. council of defence; chm. social service, June, 1917-Dec., 1918; memb. first home service A. R. C. Nov. 5-Dec. 19, 1917; in charge R. C. home service under A. R. C. and the N. H. com. of nat. def., Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1918; general representative of A. R. C. in N. H. Dec. 1, 1918-Feb. 15, 1922.

Y. M. C. A. Service

Charlton, Hoitt N., E. April 28, 1917, Plattsburg; dis., defective eyesight, June 25, 1917; Y. M. C. A. June 26, 1918; overseas, England and France July 26, 1918-Sept. 23, 1919.

Cotton, Thomas L., in charge of Y. M. C. A. work at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass., June-Sept., 1917; in Russia at Moscow, Pskoff, Petrograd, Nijni Novgorod, Archangel and south on the Dwina river at Berezniki in charge of Y. M. C. A. work, Nov., 1917-Aug. 5, 1919.

Falconer, Robert C., in France from Sept. 9, 1917, assistant in work with 26th div. in Lorraine, winter of 1917-1918; w. at Mandres April 10, 1918; ret. to America June, 1918; at Harv. Radio Sch. Sept. 14, 1918; in France again, Nov. 10, 1918 in hut work on Soissons and Toul fronts, and as divisional secretary with army of occupation in charge of welfare work of 4th div.; ret. July 13, 1919.

Foster, Herbert D., educational director, Feb. 3, 1920; act. director Coll. of Science and Letters A. E. F. Univ., Feb. 22, 1920; trans. to army educ. corps, April 16, 1920, director in instruction in history; inspecting schools in army of occupation in Germany, April 20, 1920; overseas service Feb. 14-June 10, 1920; dis. June 19, 1920.

Lord, Frederic P., E. Jan. 1, 1918; special physician, later director med. dept. having in charge the personnel of the Y. M. C. A. in France, about 10,000 persons; overseas service Jan. 28, 1918-July 13, 1919.

Merrill, Howard E., physical secretary; work with prisoners, allied armies in Russia at Dwinsk, later at Nijni Novgorod, Petrograd, Archangel and Tulgas, Nov., 1917-Aug., 1919; ret. July 8, 1919; went again to Russia, Aug. 27, 1920.

Nelson, Walter H., social secretary, Brooklyn Navy Yard and 52nd st. armory, July 7, 1917-Jan. 1, 1918; E. Aug. 5, 1918 vocational tr. dept. Dartmouth; 2nd lieut. F. A. R. C., Dec. 21, 1918 at Hanover, N. H., and at Louisville, Ky.; dis. Dec., 1918.

Stilwell, Lewis J., secretary at Plattsburg and Camp Meade; E. 104th F. A. med. detach. 27th div.; in Argonne off.

Teasdale, Florence E., business secretary, in France Oct. 18, 1918-Aug. 16, 1919.

CHAPTER XVI

SCHOOLS

W E have hints of schools in actual operation in Hanover as early as 1780, but no action appears to have been taken by the town respecting schools, or the improvement of school lands, before 1787. In December of that year a committee was appointed to take charge of the school right. By an act of the General Court, June 18, 1789, the selectmen of every town were required to assess annually upon the polls and estates of residents a sum computed at the rate of five pounds for every twenty shillings of the town's proportion of the public taxes, to be applied to the sole purpose of keeping an English Grammar School for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, and, in the shire towns, also Latin and Greek. If the selectmen should neglect to levy the tax, they were liable to pay the total sum out of their own estate, to be appropriately expended by the town clerk. Something to the same effect had been enacted as early as 1719 and 1721.

At the annual town meeting of Hanover in March, 1790, a special committee of five ² was chosen "to take up the affair of schooling" and report on the 30th of the same month. Upon their recommendation, that part of the town lying west of Moose Mountain was divided into five districts. The College district, including Greensborough and extending some distance up the river, was designated as "Number One." Number Two covered the northwest section along the river to the Lyme line. Number Three lay to the eastward of Number Two, and Number Five to the eastward of Number One, while Number Four lay where it later did, in the midst of the other four.

For each district there was elected by the town a school committee of three members, who were instructed to call the people of their respective districts together and, with the advice of the district, to lay out therein the proportion of the money raised belonging to it, "for the use of schooling in the same." A tax was at the same time voted of £150, to be paid by the first of the next January, equal to wheat at 5 / per bushel, and to be appor-

¹ The committee consisted of Jonathan Freeman, Esq., Capt. Solomon Jacobs, and William Dewey.

² The five were Jonathan Freeman, Esq., Dr. Laban Gates, Russell Freeman, Esq., Mr. Gideon Smith and Capt. Samuel Slade.

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tioned equally among the districts "according to their lists and the money that they pay." A committee, consisting of Jonathan Freeman, Joseph Curtiss and Samuel Kendrick, was also empowered to make "sails of the school lands that the money thairof may be appropriated to the use of schools in this town." By a second vote, in May, they were permitted also to make leases.

These measures met, however, with a determined opposition, and upon remonstrance and petition by nineteen persons a meeting was held, April 29, and the tax was rescinded.

Hanover Ye 2nd of April A. D. 1790.

To the Selectmen of Hanover Gentlemen-

the remonstrance and Request of us the Subscribers Inhabitance of the town of Hanover Humbly sheweth them in our Gudgment and Canded oppinnion, View that the whole Conduct of sd town in the matter of Schooling is prejuditial to the Inhabitence of this town in Respect of Raising money to the Value of one hundred-& fifty pounds & to put it into the hands of Certing men (Called a Committy) to Lay out s'd money With the advice of Destrick Whereas it ought to have been Voted that those men Called a Comty aught to have been confin'd to Lay out Said my by Direction of the magor part of the Votes in the Destrick to Which of right it belongs: We considering the Heavy burden of Depts this town is now under that thay Do not nor Can not Discharge With out impoverishing there familyes to a Suffering Condition. the Debt of paying a Very Large Sum to the Selectmen for their time & trouble in the matter of the small pox, & also for thair Going to Gole for Not paying the Money Due to the State of Newhampshire to Gather With a number of Debts Due from sd town to Indivials some in Execution others Called for of Long Standing Likewise that the Inhabitance of this town is assessed to pay a large some of money Which in fact have ben before assessed & the Grator part have been paid therefore the Raising the aforesaid Sum for Schooling is unresionable unjust & uneaquel Signed by Eliada Brown, Timothy Owen, Bezaleel Davis, David Wright, Elijah Wright, Amasa Wright, Zadoc Brown, Luther Lincoln, John Ordway, Asa Parker, William Hall, James Murch, Samuel Hase, John Buswell, James Houston, Benja Tiffany, David Eaton Jr, Webster Hall, Jeremiah Trescott.

But the progressive party again carried the day and on the 18th of May renewed the tax, reducing it, however, to £100, including the £30, raised by order of the State under the act above mentioned. Doubts being raised as to the effect of the rescinding vote, it was ordered at a meeting held in November that the committees chosen at the last annual meeting "Stand and receve

¹ The committees for the several districts were: No. 1, Dier Willes, Benoni Dewey, Joseph Green; No. 2, Capt. Samuel Kendrick, Eleazer Porter, Zenas Coleman; No. 3, Maj. Otis Freeman, Dea. Nathl Wright, Capt. Saml Slade; No. 4, Dea. Joseph Curtiss, Lt. Peter Knapp, Russell Freeman, Esq.; No. 5, Lt. Silas Tenney, Wm. Chandler, Israel Camp.

thair Eaquil proportion of the tax and Lay out the Same in paying Both Marsters and Mistresses Which are imployed in S^d Destricks the present Year." In 1791 the committees were directed "to Set up Schools in Sutch place or places Within S^d Destricts as the Destricts shall agree to," on being notified. In 1795 it was ordered that the avails of the school lands should be appropriated at the discretion of the selectmen. The school committee was reduced in number to a single person for each district, who, with the advice of a majority of the district, should employ a teacher and collect the school tax in his district.

The annual tax for school purposes was the same, £100, until 1799 inclusive, with the exception of 1796 and 1797, when it was £120. Prior to 1795 it was payable, as at first, equal to wheat at 5 / per bushel. In that year it was made payable in specie, and in 1800 and 1801 it was payable in dollars (\$333.33). From 1802 to 1806 the annual tax was \$400, in 1807 it was left to the selectmen to assess merely the proportion required by law.

In 1794 changes were made in the districts in the north and northwest parts of the town, and the southeast part was set up into a separate district, while the Greensborough district was established, adjoining the College district on the east, "to begin one mile from the College and extend to the east line formerly called the Dresden line," marked at this time by an old stone bound on the north side of the brook road twenty or thirty rods west of the brick house of E. P. Merrill. The number of districts was thereby increased to nine, and in 1800 to ten. The district system thus adopted by the town seems to have been, up to 1805, outside the requirements of law. By the Act of December 28, 1805, the authority of towns to make such division was first recognized and regulated, and the districts empowered to acquire school houses. In the execution of this law a special meeting was held, June 29, 1807, at which the ten existing districts were recognized and their limits then for the first time recorded. Other

This proportion was increased by the Act of Dec. 10, 1791, to £7. 10 for each 20/ of the State tax apportioned to the towns, and by subsequent acts on each dollar of the State tax so apportioned, as follows: June 15, 1799, \$35; Dec. 13, 1804, \$45; June 18, 1807, \$70; June 27, 1818, \$90; Dec. 23, 1840, \$100; Jan. 5, 1853, \$135; July 2, 1853, \$150; July 15, 1854, \$175; July 11, 1855, \$200; July 5, 1867, \$250; July 2, 1876, \$350; March 1, 1893, \$400; March 28, 1895, \$500; March 22, 1901, \$600; March 8, 1905, \$750. In 1799 the tax, until then chargeable only upon residents, was extended over improved lands of non-residents, and in 1804 over their unimproved lands likewise. In 1919 the law was radically changed, requiring the town to levy a tax of \$3.50 on the \$1,000, for elementary school purposes; for high school, administration and statutory obligations an additional tax must be levied. For 1926 the precinct levied a tax of \$30,500 for these purposes.

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districts were formed in later years, mainly by subdivision, until their number reached eighteen.

The division of 1807, like that of 1797, began with the College district, which was called Number 1 and extended as far north as Camp brook. Number 2 was again the northwesternmost district of the town, but between it and Number 1 was inserted Number 6, taken from the earlier Numbers 1 and 2. To the east of Number 1 lay Number 9, the Greensborough district, extending as far as the two-mile line. North of this was Number 4, while to the east of Numbers 4 and 9 lay Number 5 in the "Mill Neighborhood." Easterly of Number 6 and northerly of Number 5 lay Number 3, at Hanover Center, while north of this and east of Number 2 lay district Number 7. East of Number 5 was Number 10, and Number 8 lay in the southeast part of the town, bounded on the west by Numbers 5 and 10 and on the north by Number 3. The district north and east of Moose Mountain was not included in these lines.

This arrangement of districts continued for fifteen years, when Number 11 was organized in the southeast corner of the town, lying between 10 and 8. In 1822, after two years' wrangling, Number 12, made from sections of 3, 5 and 8, was set up east of Moose Mountain. Four years later, again with much controversy, Number 3 was divided and, with a part of Number 5, became Number 13, the original number being applied to the northern part about the Center. Another division of Number 3, in 1828, gave a new district to the north, numbered 14. In March of 1830 Number 15, in the extreme northeast part of the town, and in December of the same year, Number 16, lying east of Moose Mountain between 12 and 15, were organized. Three years later Number 17 was taken from Numbers 4 and 6 and 1, extending easterly from the river along the Wolfeboro road. The last division was made in 1853, when Number 18 was set off in the southeast part of the town from the Ruddsboro district, between 10 and 11. It contained but three families, those of David Walker, Isaac Babbitt and Joseph Paddleford. The occasion of the formation of this district was the necessity of a new school house in district Number 11. The site chosen was at a considerable distance from these families, which contained children enough of themselves for a "goodsized school." The three families, therefore, were able to secure the establishment of a district of their own and to build a house for their own use.

Before the division of 1807, school committees for the exist-

ing districts, without any express warrant of law, continued to be annually elected by the town. Down to 1794 each committee consisted of two members, after that, of but one. By the Act of December 22, 1808, each town was required annually to appoint three or more suitable persons to visit and inspect the schools of the town "in a manner which they might judge most conducive to the progress of literature, morality and religion," and in default of their election the selectmen were required to perform their duties. In obedience to this requirement, "Inspectors" were chosen annually from 1809 until 1821. Sometimes they were named for the whole town, and sometimes, one for each district.

The Act of July 6, 1827, transformed these inspectors into a "superintending" school committee of enlarged powers, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons to be appointed by the selectmen, and at the same time made provision for the annual election of one committeeman in each district (precisely as this town had practised for many years), who should relieve the selectmen of the burden of employing teachers and providing for the needs of the school. He was to be styled the prudential committee, and was to be chosen by the town, or, if the town should so determine, by the respective districts. The Act of July 4, 1829, made this committee to consist of not more than three members, to be chosen by the district. The requirement that the superintending school committee should consist of not less than three was changed by the Act of July 2, 1851, and henceforth the town varied between two and three.

This system, with some modifications, prevailed until the abolition of the districts by the law of 1885. That act abolished all districts except special districts, and made the town a single district. The property of the districts was to be taken over by the town on appraisal, and each district was to have the benefit of its own appraisal. The records of the districts were to be turned over to the town for safe keeping and preservation. The former superintending and prudential committees were to be supplanted by a school board of three members, who were to hold office three years, one retiring each year. It was to be the duty of the board to provide schools, according to their judgment as to place and time, so as to give all scholars equal advantages, as far as practicable. At the end of five years the towns, if dissatisfied with the results of the single district, might re-establish the separate district system.

Under the old system each district acted independently of the

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other districts. The Act of June 26, 1838, authorized school districts to purchase land, not exceeding two acres in amount, for school purposes, but apparently the old Hanover districts had houses before that time, although in many cases I have not been able to ascertain the time of their building. Of the school houses in Number 1 an account will be found farther on. Of the other districts, there is mention in the town records for 1794, of a "school house in the Mill Neighborhood," the later Number 5, which probably lasted until the erection in 1852 of the house now in use. In the latter year a house was built in Number 7, and in the next year, one in Number 6, and in 1855 one in Number 8. Houses seem to have been built in Numbers 18 and 11 in 1853. The first house in Number 17, built probably at the organization of the district, was of brick, but it gave way to one of wood, built immediately behind it, in 1872, which is reported as "beautiful in its proportions and admirable in its arrangements, an honor to the district," and which has since been converted into a dwelling house. The house in Number 2, repaired and moved in 1914 to the east side of the road, at the intersection of the County (now State) road and the road leading over Huntington Hill, once stood on the west side of the road, and probably is the original house of the district, as Mr. L. D. Tenney, who was a boy in the neighborhood, when over eighty years of age remembered it as an old house in his boyhood. It was provided with new desks, the old ones being transferred to the house in Number 6, which up to that time had used the original benches. The house in Number 13 was built in 1828.

It is altogether probable that the houses of the other districts were built soon after the organization of the districts, and certainly they were lacking in conveniences. Under the system of school oversight then employed, they fell into decay as time went on, and became the text for constant rebuke in the school reports. Thus in 1851 the committee said:

The school houses of Hanover do not represent the intelligence or wealth of the citizens. Many of them are a standing reproach to the districts. Some of our school houses are imperfectly provided with blackboards and chalk. Only one school in town has a set of outline maps. Not one has a globe or a book of reference.

In 1852 there is a similar report and the caustic reference to district Number 5 was perhaps the effective cause of the new house that was built there in the following summer:

A large number of our school houses are cold and inconvenient.

In district number 5 the teachers think that nearly one half the value of the school the last winter was lost by a cold and uncomfortable house. . . . Our school houses are in general our poorest buildings, and many of them unfit for the purpose of instruction.

The new school house in Number 5 was not built without long consideration and some opposition. It was first proposed to repair the old house, but when it was decided to build a new one the question of a location arose, and when a new site was chosen on the south side of the brook several persons felt aggrieved and presented a remonstrance, which was heard by a committee consisting of John S. Woodman, John Terry and N. W. Thompson, non-residents of the district. The decision of the committee was adverse to the remonstrants and the location as chosen was confirmed.

Other districts besides Number 5 seem to have been stirred to action by these reports. Thus, as already stated, a new house was built in 1853 in Number 6 at a cost of \$250, and in that year Number 3, whose house by 1834 was already old enough to need some repairs, voted a considerable sum for that purpose. The records do not show whether the repairs were actually made, though presumably they were, but, if they were, they were so far from satisfactory that the question of a new house was urged in 1856. It was negatived and further repairs were ordered. Again the question of a new house came up in 1864 with the same result, but this time more extensive alterations were made at an expense of nearly \$500. In like manner district Number 14 agitated the question of a new house, or repairs on the old one, in 1862, and ended with repairs and alterations in 1863 at a cost of about \$300. The houses in districts 9 and 10 were a constant target for the criticisms of the school reports, that of Number 9, which in 1862 was spoken of as a "dilapidated house," being closed in cold weather in 1874 "as wholly unfit for its purpose," and that of Number 10, which in 1871 was "unfit for use," was in 1887 still in an "unsuitable condition."

The records of most of the districts have not been turned over to the town clerk as required by the law of 1885, but a few, like those of Number 3, give interesting information regarding the schools. Thus, there were paid in 1837 in Number 3, \$9 for the summer school and \$17 for the winter school, and \$11.21 for "boreting" the teacher, "boarding round" apparently not having come into use. By 1850 \$16 was paid for twelve weeks of summer school and \$16.50 for nine weeks of winter school. The

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account of 1842 shows the frugality of the management, the expenses given below exactly equaling the "monney" received. The length of the schools is not given.

Summer school	\$13.	Brought up	\$43.27
Winter school	22.50	Washing house	.50
Repairs	4.04	Blackboard	1.01
Building fires	.56	Dipper and pail	.55
Glass	.25		
Wood	2.92		\$45.33

In early days it was customary to auction off at the school meeting, to the lowest bidder, the furnishing of wood for fuel, but afterward it was furnished by the different families from which children came to school in proportion to the number of the children. Boarding around continued, at least in Number 3, until the establishment of the town district. In Number 5 the following vote was passed in 1832:

Voted that the instructress board with the inhabitants that are situated near the school-house through the summer, and that the master board with those that are situated at the out skurts of said District, that the mistress teaching the winter school shall board at one place while teaching the winter school.

This arrangement continued for several years, growing a little more definite as time went on, so that in 1839 we find the record: "John Huntoon boards the school-mistress through the winter term of school at one dollar per week." This price for board continued for several years. The length of the schools differed greatly, that of the summer schools varying from three to five months; in the latter case the opening was about the first of May. The winter schools were seldom more than twelve or thirteen weeks long, and sometimes not more than nine. At first the length was usually determined by the vote of the district; but as it depended somewhat upon the amount of money to be expended, it was later left to the discretion of the committee, together with the hiring and pay of the teacher; yet occasionally instructions were given, as in 1824, when district Number 5, in answer to a request from the committee,

Voted the School seperating the Mails and Femails, to have three months mans Schools and two months of the womans.

In 1831 it was

Voted to have 14 weeks mans school and 10 weeks womans school the ensuing Winter both schools to commence about the first of December.

How long this double school continued the record does not disclose, but in 1865 and again in 1866 it was left to the discretion of the committee whether there should be one or two schools. Probably the discontinuance dates from that time. A record of 1854 shows what the attendance may have been:

Voted to have a Committee of three appointed by the Chair to report the number of Schollars they would think that would attend School this ensuing winter and to report to the Meeting. . . . Said Committee after consulting found thirty-nine Schollars now in the district and reported that in their opinion that there would be forty-four Schollars attend the School this winter ensuing. Motioned to have the Schools both kept in one room the ensuing winter. Voted they would not.

That the schools of the smaller districts suffered from the same troubles of truancy and non-attendance as the schools of the Plain is implied in the record of the March meeting of Number 5 in 1859, when it was

Voted that the Prudential Committee instruct the Teachers to refuse to excuse any schollars unless they have a written request from their Parents.

And it was further

Resolved that the owners of the Store and Shops in this District be requested in behalf of the District not to allow the Schollars of the District to remain in the Store or Shops during school hours, unless by the consent of their Parents or guardians.

From 1790, as now, district Number 1 included the College Plain and in early times was spoken of as the "Dresden district." School privileges here, however, had been enjoyed from the earliest settlement in 1770, in connection with the elementary department attached to the College under the name of Moor's School, the village children being taught by the same instructor and such assistants as he chose to employ. This association was kept up, at least in the winter, certainly as late as 1800. Mr. William Dewey, who attended the school, gives an interesting account of its method, which reminds one of the "blab schools" of the Southern mountain region. He writes:

Up to 1791 the school was kept in the old college edifice which was demolished in that year, and the school transferred to the new Academy. Four-fifths of all the school instruction that I ever received was within the walls of that old college building. All manner of instruction would be going forward at the same time in one room—Greek, Latin, arithmetic, reading, writing and what not? The Latin and Greek would occupy almost a third of each half day, and constantly during the other hours the business of the moment would be distracted by some student shouting out a word he wished to be rendered.

The connection, though conducive to economy, and in a manner necessary, was, it is no surprise to learn, distasteful to both parties. The instruction in the school was regulated by the President of the College, and naturally was occupied to a large extent with those studies that had regard to the preparation for the College course, rather than appropriate to a village school and, on the other hand, members of Moor's School were sometimes impatient of the connection. Notwithstanding the mutual dissatisfaction with the scheme, its advantages were so obvious that it continued in operation, as has been said, as late as 1800.

It is probable that the town of Dresden, during the six years of its existence between 1778 and 1784, had a school committee and in some form a school tax, to meet their proportion of the expenses. Perhaps the expense was met by private contribution. The records seem all to have perished, but the following unsigned document, accidentally preserved, indicates something of the kind:

Hanover 7 July 1786

Whereas a considerable part of the proprietors of Dresden School Society made application to warn a school meeting in order to build a school house or provide a place that it can be kept in—The President very generously gave the district the offer of having a room in the College for that purpose till there could a house be built; but his scholars wont suffer it: therefore the proprietors of Dresden School District are warned to meet at the College Hall next Monday at five o'clock P. M. to take such measures as they may think proper in order that we may have a school, and do any other business that they shall think proper to be done.

School Committee

The disagreements, whatever they were, evidently subsided. No school house was then built, and the joint arrangement continued with more or less regularity. In December, 1803, as we learn from the columns of the *Gazette*,¹ the town school was kept in "Little's Hall," which was in the house now Number 25 South Main Street, but in December, 1805, it was announced in the same columns ² that the winter term of the town school would begin the first Monday in January at the Academy, perhaps in the second story room, formerly occupied by the printing office, where in the preceding April a young ladies' school had been announced.³

Early in 1807 the people of the College district took measures to avail themselves of the powers conferred by the Act of 1805.

¹ Dartmouth Gazette, December 23, 1803.

² Dartmouth Gazette, December 13, 1805.

³ Dartmouth Gazette, April 5, 1805.

Upon application, the selectmen, on April 22, called a meeting of the district, to be holden at the inn of Benoni Dewey, May 21, to provide for the building or purchase of a school house. was thereupon discovered, evidently, that the town had not as yet by formal records taken the necessary steps to make the act operative, and the meeting came to naught. As soon as the defect could be remedied by a special town meeting, held in June, a second application to the selectmen issued in another meeting of the district, which was called for August 10 at the hall of Samuel As illustrating the methods then thought necessary, it is of interest to note that the warning was separately served by Jedediah Baldwin, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, on sixtynine persons, whom he enumerates in his return and certifies to include every person in the district qualified to vote in town affairs. To fifty-four persons he gave personal notice and fifteen others were served by written notices left at their houses.1

The meeting came as near unanimity as school meetings generally do in such matters. James Wheelock was chosen moderator and Jedediah Baldwin was chosen clerk. It was voted to raise \$320 for the purpose of building a school house and providing utensils, and a committee of five was chosen to execute the vote.²

¹ The list is interesting as giving the residents of the village at that time, although a few of those mentioned lived outside the village. The return certified that the list includes all the voters in the district, and yet there do not appear in it the names of John Hubbard, Roswell Shurtleff, and John Smith, all professors in the College at that time.

Samuel Alden John Bliss John Bush Urial Bascom Ebenezer Brewster Amas A. Brewster Jedidiah Baldwin John Bishop Isaac Bissell Isaac Bissell, Jr. James Culver Daniel Converse Josiah Chandler Samuel Cleveland Benoni Dewey William Dewey, Jr. Luke Dewey Jabez A. Douglass Moses Davis, Jr. Lemuel Davenport Caleb Fuller Woodward B. Fitch Matthew Fairservice Ebenezer Fogg Josiah Goodrich Laban Gates Phineas Gould Ralph W. Gould Ben. J. Gilbert Billa R. Gates Rufus Green Abishai Goodall Paul Harriman Joseph Hill William Harris John Holmes Hezekiah Jones Aaron Kinsman Stephen Kimball Increase Kimball Ebenezer Knowlton Richard Lang Ebenezer Lee William Loud Caleb Little John Mansfield

Samuel McClure Josiah Noyes Mills Olcott Levi Parks John Patrick James Poole Elisha Parkhurst Sam'l H. G. Rowley Timo Staples Cady Simons Nathan Smith George Smith Stephen S. Swett Samuel Templeton Wm. H. Woodward Amos Wardwell Aaron Wright Jacob Ward Winslow Warren James Wheelock John Wheelock Charles Whitney Ebenezer Woodward

² The committee consisted of Ben. J. Gilbert, Mills Olcott, Richard Lang, Samuel Alden and Benoni Dewey.

The record informs us that "the south end of Mr. Lang's Willes lot was proposed as a suitable place for said school house to be erected," also that another spot was proposed by Jedediah Baldwin; viz., "the acre lot, west of the College Green, belonging to David Hinckley, on which the Green Store now stands." This was the spot where the Tuck Building now is. But the record proceeds: "There appeared serious objections against each spot mentioned, and we could not agree upon either of them by vote." Both propositions were voted down.

The committee, however, was equal to the occasion, and proceeding to action they purchased of Aaron Wright on September 24, for \$30, a lot at the top of the hill on the road leading to the river, the same where the building of the Stockbridge Association now stands (No. 1 School Street), and on March 3 certified to the selectmen the inability of the inhabitants of the district to agree, and with their approval proceeded in the summer of 1808, after advertisement, to build the house at a cost of \$340.50, by contract with Solomon Jacobs, Jr., and Justin Cook.

The house, comprising a single room, was thirty-two feet long from north to south and twenty-eight feet wide, and ten feet high between the joists; it was well boarded and clapboarded, having nine windows, each with twenty-four panes of 7x9 glass, and was surmounted by a hipped roof. The entrance was through a closed porch at the north end. The method of heating at that time was by fireplaces, and it may be remembered that Dartmouth Hall was so heated as late as 1822, but the committee was as progressive in the matter of heating as of building, and "believing it to be a measure of economy and to comport with the wishes of the inhabitants," it omitted building a chimney, with the design of substituting a stove, for the accommodation of which a hearth of brick, four feet square, was built near the center of the house, rising a half inch above the floor. The innovation was sanctioned by Dr. Nathan Smith, who certified to the district that he was "fully of opinion that stoves are better for warming school houses than an open fire place, both on account of economy and the health of the scholars." This involved the cost of a stove, estimated, "with the expense of transport," at \$50, and, with other items, necessitated the raising of \$112 beyond the original appropriation. The introduction of stoves into the other school houses of the town was a slow process, but some of them soon followed the example of district Number 1, for we find in the record of Number 6 in October of 1813 the vote "to build a stove in the school

house," the money for it "to be raised on the grand list" and the building of it "to be set up at vendue." A committee of three was elected to inspect the stove when completed.

I do not find how long this house was occupied, or what became of it, or under what circumstances another was built, but, certainly, before many years it was replaced by another and larger one on the same spot. This second house was a yellow, wooden building of two stories, having a single large school room on each floor, substantially the same arrangement as in the Academy, the older scholars occupying the lower room and the younger the upper. It served its purpose until 1839, when it was removed a few rods down the hill, across the road, where it was used as a dwelling house until it was partially burned in the summer of 1915, and then torn down to make room for the present apartment house, Number 23 West Wheelock Street.

In the spring of 1836 the College students to the number of about fifteen attended the school meeting and appointed one of their number prudential committee, the agent for procuring teachers. The selectmen required him to give bonds, which he did, and he discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory. The teachers whom he employed were approved by the district and one of them was so well liked that she was retained the next year by another committeeman, a citizen of the village. In 1839 the students again took possession of the school meeting and chose one of their number as prudential committee, but after a few days he resigned and a citizen of the village was chosen in his place, who hired the teacher whom the student had selected. At the same meeting the students also carried a vote for a new school house. On the assembling of the Legislature in June the proceedings of the students became the subject of attention, following an appeal by the Democrats concerning it, and after determined opposition an act was passed, July 4, 1839, which deprived students in general of the right to vote in Hanover.

But the new school house was nevertheless built as voted, so that the students left a permanent and useful memorial of their exercise of power. The old house, as has been said, was sold, moved down the hill and converted into a dwelling, and a brick house eighty-two feet long and twenty-eight and a half wide, one story high, having two rooms, was built on the old ground and continued to be occupied for school purposes until 1877.

It was early found to be too small. In 1844 it was necessary to have three schools, and it was ordered that one of them should

be kept in a hired room. In 1845 it was proposed to build another school house somewhere north of the Green, but nothing was done. After a little, through inadequacy of accommodations and an evil reputation derived from a number of rude scholars, many of the children of the district were placed in private schools. For many years the village district was reputed as very "hard"; attendance was irregular and the children attending the school were rude and noisy. Teachers had a hard time and were sometimes ejected. The constant complaint was of disorder and insubordination. In 1851 the school was reported as "nearly destroyed by the insubordination of a few of the older boys," and it was declared that unless there should be an improvement "it would continue to be a reproach to the village." Of one particular case about that time the following anecdote is told:

The school was afflicted with an outbreak of disorder rather more severe than usual; two teachers were successively driven out, and the school was closed. At that time Francis G. Hoyt was the minister in charge of the Methodist Church in the village. He was a man of quiet bearing, of medium stature but of powerful physique. He was overheard to say that if he had nothing else to do he would keep the school in spite of the roughs. Professor Chase, who was then prudential committee of the district, with some difficulty persuaded Mr. Hoyt to undertake the task. Notice was accordingly posted that the school would begin at a certain date, but who would be the teacher was not announced. One of the troublesome boys was heard to say that whoever he might be, he could not stay long.

When the time came, much to the surprise of the boys, Mr. Hoyt came in and opened the school with prayer. The forenoon was taken up with preliminaries and there was more or less disturbance, of which Mr. Hoyt took no notice. The afternoon began a little more noisily. He then told the boys that he had come to keep the school and intended to do it, but added some words addressed to their better nature. As he turned around the boy who had boasted that the school would not continue made a contemptuous gesture, and when Mr. Hoyt ordered him to step out into the floor he refused with an oath. Stepping to his desk Mr. Hoyt seized him by the collar with one hand and in an instant boy and seat lay sprawling on the floor at the other side of the room. Before the boy could recover himself Mr. Hoyt had him again buckled down over a bench and was applying a ruler vigorously to the "place where honor's lodged." The boy said

afterward that he was powerless in Mr. Hoyt's grasp. After a minute of this exercise the boy was sent to his seat, and was instantly ordered as before to come forward into the floor. This time he obeyed without delay, and Mr. Hoyt had no further trouble with the school.

Part of the trouble, which continued much the same for many years, was due to the system which placed so much power in the hands of a single person as prudential committee, and to the want of care in the selection of that officer, for often acquaintance with school affairs or school needs was the last thing considered in his election. In 1861 the district fell into a great turmoil upon the application to the selectmen to remove the prudential committee, B. S. Caswell, on the ground of unfitness. After an excited hearing he was removed and the teachers changed, but the ejected teachers sued the district and recovered; and when, in 1863, Mr. Caswell was re-elected to the same office, the suits were settled and the same teachers re-employed. Truancy was one of the ills from which the school greatly suffered, but so little was it regarded that in 1862 the district refused to ask the town to adopt the truant act, and it was not till five years later that rules for the repression of truancy were adopted by the prudential committee.

Up to 1867 the school in district Number 1 was conducted on the same basis as those in the other districts, but the number of scholars and the peculiar circumstances of the place rendered the system exceedingly inadequate and unsatisfactory. In that year, at the same time with an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a new school house, a determined effort was made to retrieve the schools. On the recommendation of a special committee, the district adopted, under the provisions of the Act of December 19, 1848, what was known as the "Somersworth Act," passed June 19, 1848, whereby it obtained the right to elect, in addition to the prudential committee, a superintending committee of its own, as well as authority to maintain graded schools, and high schools, if necessary, and enlarged powers of raising money for a school house. The first committee consisted of seven members;1 the next year but three were chosen, then two until 1874 when, and thereafter, again three.

Although a new house was not secured, in 1867 the old one was repaired and its use restricted to school purposes; by vote of 1868 its use was extended to include religious meetings. But the school

¹ E. D. Sanborn, S. W. Cobb, William Tenney, H. E. Parker, E. T. Quimby, J. A. Smith, and B. W. Hale.

house itself was the insurmountable obstacle to improvement in the schools, and a determined agitation for a new house began in 1874. In the next year \$4,500 was actually voted to repair the old house, but the non-contents (some of whom wanted to do more and others wanted to do less) combined to rescind the vote at a second meeting, and, by way of compromise, \$500 was voted in August, 1875, and expended in the construction of a new privy. In 1876 truant officers were chosen for the first time, an indication of an improved sentiment. In 1877 the subject of a new house came at last to a favorable conclusion. After many meetings, in which different propositions were made, decided, reconsidered and amended or cast aside, a decision was reached. The old house was sold to the precinct for \$1,000; \$2,000 more was raised by tax, and \$8,000 was borrowed and a new brick house of three stories, comprising four excellent rooms and a large hall, was built the same year on a parcel of land bought of Michael McCarthy, without exceeding the appropriation, the total cost being \$10,933.04. The plans and specifications for the building were made by Professor Frank A. Sherman, under whose immediate supervision the building was erected, he being one of a building committee of five, consisting of Joseph B. Morse, James W. Patterson, Frederick Chase, George A. Wainwright and Frank A. Sherman. The contractors were Mead, Mason and Company of Lebanon.

The effect on the schools was magical. Whereas before, two poor and disorderly schools were scantily attended a part of the year, there were soon four departments to which all classes sent their children with alacrity, and a high standard of excellence was attained. Soon the increase in numbers, which resulted partly from the improvement of the schools and partly from the growth of the village, outran all expectation. A regular high school was established in 1888, growing out of what had previously been a "higher department." By 1890 the building was recognized as inadequate and as lacking in facilities for the proper care of so many pupils, and suggestions of enlargement were heard. In 1895 the School Board reported that the "building no longer provides adequate and suitable accommodations." In a single room there were from fifty-five to sixty pupils, and to relieve the overcrowding, recourse was had to the old school house, in which the precinct allowed a room to be temporarily used for the younger pupils. The building of 1877 had but four school rooms, with a maximum of forty seats each, and there were enrolled 183 pupils. The necessary addition to the school house was built in 1896, thirtythree feet by forty-two, three stories high and corresponding in style with the old building, affording three new rooms, one large and two small, besides a large attic, then unfinished, and an abundant basement. The foundations were put in by Timothy Sullivan, the contractor for the superstructure was Lyman Whipple of Lebanon, and A. W. French supervised the work for the district. The total cost was \$6,988.91.

In the same year a further impetus was given to the school by an agreement that was made between the district and William J. Tucker, President of Moor's Indian Charity School, by which the district secured the services of a teacher in the high school for three periods a day of forty-five minutes each for the five days of the school week, the district agreeing on its part to prepare pupils for college in the classical course. The result of this agreement was a more advanced standing for the high school.

The experience of growth that followed the building of the house of 1877 was repeated after its enlargement. Within a few years the enlarged building had become too strait and there was no chance for further expansion. Various plans and much discussion resulted in the construction of a new building for the high school on a lot across the street from the existing building. This was opened in the spring of 1913, and the old building left to the grade schools. Additional teachers were introduced and a commercial course was added. The architect of the high school building was E. J. Wilson of Boston and the contractor was J. H. Davidson of the same city; its cost was \$30,048.50.

The change in the character of the school between 1877 and 1913 may be inferred from the fact that in that period the district invested \$47,970.45 in buildings and grounds, and that the number of teachers rose from two to thirteen, the number of pupils enrolled from probably about forty to an average for 1913 of 295, and the annual cost of running the schools from \$868.06 in 1876 to \$17,193 in 1913, of which sum \$1,893.50 was received in tuition from pupils outside the district.

The period of growth, however, still continued and though provision for the high school met the demand, it became evident with the increase of children in the district that the accommodations for the lower grades were insufficient and perhaps unsuitable. The precinct and the school district had their separate needs, the first needing a new precinct hall, but the two organizations consisted of the same body of taxpayers and that their separate yet common interests might be duly considered there was established

in 1917 by a concurrent vote of the two bodies a permanent committee of thirty, eighteen appointed by the moderator of the precinct and twelve by the moderator of the school district whose duty it was to confer with the precinct commissioners and the board of education in the preparation of the annual budget and all matters of common interest.

This committee continued two years, but by the end of that time it was evident that the most pressing need was for enlarged school facilities and in 1919 a committee was appointed to report upon the question of remodeling the old building or constructing a new one. The matter was tossed to and fro between committees until 1923 when it was decided to build a new house for the grade school, but as the estimated cost exceeded the existing assets and the legal limit of borrowing, it was also decided to postpone the erection of the building and meantime to raise \$5,000 a year to be invested as an accumulating fund until it should be sufficient together with legal borrowing to pay for a new school house and its equipment.

As was natural there was disagreement as to the location of the new building, but after the question had narrowed to a choice of two sites, one on the school grounds near the high school building and one on the south side of Lebanon Street, near the edge of the village, it was settled by a referendum of the district in which the site on Lebanon Street was preferred by a vote of 160 to 51. The building, of which Larson and Wells were the architects, was erected in 1925 by W. H. Trumbull at a contract price of \$65,961. The total cost, including land large enough for a play ground, grading, equipment and other needful preparations, brought the total outlay to about \$94,000. The house was occupied at the opening of the school year, September 8, 1925.

The building was unique in plan. Its dimensions on the ground were 150 by 100 feet and it was but one story in height, except in the center where an auditorium capable of seating 400 rose to the height of a second story, and this was surmounted by a small cupola. Around the auditorium were arranged rooms for eight grade schools and also for the superintendent, principal and teachers. There were no stairs to climb and many exits gave means of safe, rapid egress.

In 1925-26 the total enrollment in the school had risen to 402, 198 in the grades, 66 in the junior high school, and 138 in the senior high school. The amount paid in salaries for teachers had risen from about \$9,000 in 1915-16 to \$23,554 in 1925-26; and

the total cost of running the schools amounted to \$42,896, which amount was reduced by \$4,751.40 received as tuition from pupils outside the precinct. In 1925-26 nine teachers were employed in the grade schools, and seven in the high school, in addition to a teacher of music for all schools.

The embarrassment which in former years resulted from the existence of two committees with divided powers was done away by the district, which promptly availed itself of the increased advantages offered by the Act of July 14, 1877, adopted at a special meeting in January, 1879, and in place of its two former committees chose a board of education of three members, increased to six in 1883, under which the schools have prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations.

As would be expected, the officers of the College have from time to time exerted a wide-spread influence for the improvement of common schools, an influence not confined to Hanover. In 1846, in connection with renewed interest exhibited throughout the State in the subject of education, provision was made by the Act of July 10 for a State commissioner of common schools at a salary of \$600. Professor C. B. Haddock of Hanover, who was a member of the Legislature and chairman of the committee on education which reported the bill, was appointed the first incumbent of this new office in September, 1846, and served until July 1, 1847. He was a man of great ability, cultivation and interest in public affairs; and he discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to reflect great honor upon himself and to confer a lasting benefit on the educational interests of the State. As the law demanded at least twenty weeks in the year of undivided attention on the part of the commissioner, it was not possible for Professor Haddock to continue longer in the position. He was succeeded by the Rev. Richard S. Rust of Northfield.

By the Act of July 12, 1850, the state commissioner was replaced by a board of education, consisting of one commissioner for each county, one of whom, as secretary, was required to make the reports which had been previously required of the state commission. For Grafton County Professor John S. Woodman was commissioner from 1852 to 1855, and was president of the board from August, 1854. Professor James W. Patterson was commissioner and secretary from August, 1857 to 1861, and Tutor Samuel A. Duncan was commissioner from 1861 to 1863.

As thus shown, the professors at Hanover took a leading part in the educational revival indicated and induced by these enact-

ments. Among other similar activities a common school association was formed under their influence in the western judicial district of Grafton County and teachers' institutes were conducted by them at various places. In May, 1850, an institute was held at Hanover, continuing several days, and attended by 126 persons, of whom 70 were women. Professor Sanborn was president of the association. Various topics were discussed, and instruction and lectures were given by Professors Sanborn, Alpheus and Dixi Crosby, Chase, Young, Hubbard and Brown, and by Rev. Dr. Richards. A state teachers' association was organized, June 16, 1854, of which Professor Sanborn was president from 1859 to 1860. By the Act of July 6, 1867, the board of county commissioners was superseded by a State superintendent of public instruction. From 1880 until 1893 this office was held by James W. Patterson, for many years a professor in the College before he was elected to Congress and to the United States Senate, and again a professor in Dartmouth after retiring from the superintendency. During his whole term of office he was also a member of the school board in district Number 1 at Hanover, and to his counsel and advice was due in no small part the success of the school.

In district Number 1, until the radical improvement of the public schools and the building of the new school house in 1877, many of the children of the village had been for a long period dependent wholly upon private instruction. Small private schools for young children were kept at different times in private houses. Moor's Charity School, kept in the Academy, furnished the higher instruction intermittently until it was closed in 1849. A vivid picture of this school or Academy, as it was generally called, about the year 1821, is given by Mrs. Brinley (a niece of Mills Olcott) in her life of her brother, W. T. Porter (p. 19f). Writing of her personal experience, she said:

The Dominie, Archelaus E. Putnam, was only known to the pupils by the familiar name of "Old Put." He was an emaciated, narrow chested man, above the medium height; with a pale rigid face—eyes inexorable and full of danger, though chafed into a sick and pale dimness—and a mouth that vibrated betwixt a snappish irritability and an evident attempt to appear undisturbed and at times even jocular. With the utmost diligence in our studies, and the closest observance of the rules it was impossible to escape the humiliating blows of a mahogany ruler which carried out the bent of his humor from day to day.

Instinct and intellect, however, were quickened by its lightning strokes down to their secret springs of inspiration, and vigorous progress was the

result in every department. The very atmosphere of Old Dartmouth at that period communicated a sturdy emulation in both parents and children. Scholarship was the all in all of the day. Infants were expected to lisp Greek before the appearance of the first tooth. Precedents of rare excellence among the graduates of the College were forever kept before the eyes of old and young. The whole country ringing with the fame of Mr. Webster, and the every day presence of Mr. Choate, then a tutor in College, in the rich bloom of his personal beauty, with a reputation more circumscribed but not less commanding within its sphere of display than the fame which surrounded him at the day of his death, gave impulse and courage to every young ambitious spirit within sound of the college or academy bell.

After the close of the Academy the boys of the village preparing for College were remitted to private tutors or sent to academies at a distance.

Of the private schools of the past I am able to give but imperfect particulars. Most of them have been devoted principally to the instruction of girls. Advertisements in the Dartmouth Gazette suggest different subjects and methods of instruction at different times. Thus, in 1801 we learn that John C. Divine had a dancing school at Graves Hall at the rate of \$4 for thirty-six lessons. In December, 1803, the art of shorthand writing was taught by a transient teacher at 8/ for the course. In March, 1805, the village paper announces the opening of a school, by a "Gentleman and Lady," for the instruction of young ladies, in the second story of the Academy. The forenoon was to be occupied in reading, needle work and painting, and the afternoon in common English branches. Those who were taught painting, embroidery and fine needle work paid \$3 a quarter, and others paid \$1.50. In the following winter the village school was kept in the same place. In April, 1813, Joseph Perry, the master of Moor's School, and a lady opened a school, to continue one or two quarters, similar to the school of 1805.

The Gazette of April 23, 1817, contains the following advertisement:

Young Ladies' Academy

The public are informed that a school for young ladies will be opened on Monday next in the Hall of the Academy in this place, under the immediate direction of Miss M. R. Poole, late preceptress of the Academy at Limerick, who will instruct in plain and ornamental needle work, painting and embroidery—also in those branches that are usually taught in an English Grammar School. The terms of tuition for those who attend to painting and embroidery will be three dollars per quarter; for those who attend to the other branches above mention two dollars. If a sufficient encouragement is given the School will continue two quarters.

LEMUEL MERRILL, Preceptor.

Following this was an enterprise, somewhat more permanent, as it lasted until the autumn of 1820, conducted by Miss Elizabeth Roby in the house afterward known as the "Acropolis" on the crest of the ridge just above the present North Fayerweather Hall. In the *Gazette* of March 11, 1818, appeared the following advertisement:

BOARDING SCHOOL

Miss Roby returns her sincere thanks to her friends for the very liberal encouragement which they have given her school. As she wishes to enlarge her establishment, she solicits the continuance of their patronage; and would inform them and the public, that she will be happy to receive such youth as they may please to entrust to her care. She proposes instructing in Reading, Writing, English grammar, Rhetorick, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and ornamental Needle work, Drawing and Painting. Particular attention will be paid to the morals and manners of her pupils. Terms of instruction \$3 per quarter—those who wish for board, can be accommodated on the reasonable terms of \$2 per week, including washing. From an experience of several years in the business of instruction, she hopes with a degree of confidence to satisfy the reasonable expectations of her patrons. Hanover, March 11, 1818.

The next recorded attempt of this kind was a boarding school for young ladies, which developed into a more extended plan. It was commenced in 1840 by Mrs. Maria B. Peabody, the widow of Professor David Peabody, who had died in October of 1839. Her school was kept in the house, previously occupied by the Peabodys, at the northeast corner of the Green, where Webster Hall now is, and gained in a few years a widespread reputation, drawing many pupils from distant sections. It was devoted almost wholly to boarding scholars from abroad. Mrs. Peabody had a dignified and commanding presence, great executive ability and an extraordinary talent for her vocation. Though repeatedly enlarged the house was never adequate for the reception of all the applicants, the greatest number received at one time being about forty. It goes without saying that so many young ladies, drawn from families of the highest standing in different parts of the country and housed within a stone's throw of the College buildings, could not fail to be a disturbing element in the minds of the students. The "Nunnery" and the "Nuns," a nomenclature universally adopted from the almost cloistered seclusion in which the young ladies seemed to the students to be confined, furnished a center of attraction and a subject of conversation of more general interest than any since enjoyed, not even excepting the athletics of modern days. But rarely did any scheme of flirtation, however ingenious, get the better of Mrs. Peabody's sagacity. Those who are interested to have a picture of the internal economy of the school may find it, perhaps a little overdrawn, in a little book by Miss Woolsey (Susan Coolidge), once a pupil there, entitled "What Katy Did at School."

Mrs. Peabody conducted the school with constantly increasing reputation for ten years until, in September, 1850, she married the Rev. Daniel Furber of the class of 1843 and removed to Newton Center, Massachusetts. She was succeeded in the school by Mrs. Laura C. Dickinson, who herself surrendered it in turn at the end of a year for a like reason. It was then taken by Professor O. P. Hubbard, who conducted it with unabated success for five years in the house where it had so long been. In 1856 he removed the school to his own house, which he had temporarily given up, at the northwest corner of the Green, after adding a third story and otherwise enlarging it. Here the school was maintained until 1865, when Professor Hubbard with his family and the school removed to New Haven, Connecticut.

The Peabody house, when vacated, was taken by Mrs. Julia M. Sherman, a daughter of Daniel Hoyt of Sandwich, New Hampshire, who, with the aid of her daughters, continued a similar school of like grade and equally high standing until 1863, although her school differed from the others in receiving more freely day scholars from the village.

The closing of these two "family schools" was in many respects a serious loss to Hanover in a business, educational and social aspect, of which the vacant seats in the corners of the meeting house on Sundays (and indeed of the respective galleries opposite) were, until the house was remodeled in 1877, a constant reminder. In those corners the young ladies, whose attendance at church was required, were wont to sit, facing the pulpit, the audience and the galleries, in which the juniors and sophomores were required to sit. Mrs. Peabody's pupils, and afterward Mrs. Sherman's, occupied the northeastern corner and Professor Hubbard's the corresponding seats on the other side of the house.

Contemporaneous for a time with Mrs. Peabody's, another young ladies' boarding school was kept by Rev. and Mrs. John M. Ellis in the house afterward destroyed by fire, on the south side of Elm Street, where No. 3 now is. This school was comparatively small and was continued but a few years, between 1843 and 1845. It was succeeded by a school kept by Rev. and Mrs. David Kimball, but this school also was short lived. Professor E. D.

Sanborn also received a limited number of young ladies into his family for instruction from 1863 to 1868.

Of private schools for children that existed from time to time it is not possible to make a correct list, but a few may be enumerated.

About 1830 Miss Chapman had a school in a house which stood where the Tuck Drive now leaves Main Street, and in the same house, about 1845 to 1847, a school was kept by Miss Thompson, who afterward had a school in the house which stood where Wheeler Hall now is. Between Miss Chapman and Miss Thomp-. son a school was kept by Miss Oliver in the house now belonging to the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. In 1850 Miss Colburn had a school in the chamber of the old store on the west side of the Green, on the site of Robinson Hall; it was afterward removed to the western school room in the Academy building. In 1854 Miss Esther Douglass kept a school, said at one time to have had fiftyeight scholars, in what is now No. 10 Lebanon Street. In the late sixties Miss L. J. Sherman had a small school in the little building placed for the purpose on the north side of the lane leading to the cemetery, near where South Massachusetts Hall now stands. In 1869 she removed her school, which she enlarged to a boarding and day school with the title of "Home School," to the northwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets, and again, in 1887, in company with her sister, Miss Celia Sherman, to the southeast corner of Main and Elm Streets. In the seventies Miss Hattie M. Field had a small kindergarten school at her home, just above the present tavern.

CHAPTER XVII

FIRE PROTECTION; THE VILLAGE PRECINCT

O N April 6, 1781, the Legislature of New Hampshire passed an act to promote the extinguishing of fires, especially for the benefit of Portsmouth but applicable also to such other precincts as should adopt it.

The act provided for the election of any suitable number of freeholders, of approved ability and fidelity, who should be denominated *firewards* and have as the distinguishing badge of their office a staff five feet long, painted red and headed by a bright brass spire six inches long, and who upon notice of the breaking out of a fire were required immediately to repair to the place and vigorously exert themselves to stop the fire and protect property. They had authority to require assistance, to destroy buildings in order to prevent the spread of the fire, to suppress disorder by force and to direct the labor of all persons present. If any refused obedience they were subject to a fine of ten pounds.

The firewards had also power of supervision and control of the repair of buildings which were defective in their chimneys or in other points. It was also required that all houses of certain dimensions should be provided with fire buckets and ladders. This act, which itself was substantially a re-enactment of older laws, continued in force unchanged until 1828 and through various revisions until the present time.

Systematic precautions against fire began to receive attention at Hanover in 1792. In that year the College trustees at a meeting in May turned their attention to procuring a supply of water for that and other purposes, and voted

That Jonathan Freeman be requested to procure (as soon as may be) a well to be formed and a pump to be placed in it and appurtenances in the yard back side of the College for the use of the students and a fountain in the president's pasture back of the College for supply of water in case of fire.

In January, 1793, the Trustees passed the following vote:

Voted that thirty pounds be advanced by the financier towards procuring a fire engine provided so much be necessary for one moiety thereof deducting such proportion of said thirty pounds as shall be equitable for the executive authority of the college to pay which proportion is to be agreed on and settled between said authority and the financier.

But the citizens were not ready to do their part and the matter slumbered. The agitation resulted, however, in the adoption by the town at the annual meeting March 12, 1793, of the Portsmouth Act,

With this proviso that S^d act extend and be in force no further then What is Called the Colledge plain in S^d hanover and With This further proviso that the town be envolved in no expence arising from the adoption of S^d act.

Rufus Graves, Bezaleel Woodward and Ebenezer Brewster were chosen by the town as firewards for the College Plain and were duly sworn. In like manner firewards were chosen by the town in 1796 and 1798. In the spring of the latter year serious alarm was occasioned in the village by two fires in the College building. Twice in the early months of 1798 the new Dartmouth Hall was in jeopardy from fire. The more serious alarm occurred on Sunday morning, March 6, during the church services. The fire originated from the fire place (there being then no stoves) in the northwest corner room of the second story and extended to the rooms immediately above and beneath. It was discovered just as the forenoon exercises were ended, and by the "spirited exertion of the inhabitants and students for about an hour was extinguished. Had it continued a few moments longer without discovery the College and a number of buildings would likely have been destroyed." It was a narrow escape from a great calamity. The damage was about \$100.

The danger to the library, the philosophical apparatus and the museum, which were housed in the building, aroused the excited feelings of various members of the faculty according to their varied interests, Professor Smith, the librarian, urging the saving of the books, Professor Woodward thinking of the air pump, and President Wheelock wishing to save the stuffed zebra.

The immediate result was an attempt to provide means for fighting fires in the future. Esquire Gilbert wrote, March 24, to Hon. Jonathan Freeman, then member of Congress, in Philadelphia:

We have lately been much alarmed by the breaking out of fire. The College has been twice in jeopardy within a few weeks. The alarm has had the good effect to engage the inhabitants in serious measures to defend against the future ravages of this dreadful enemy. A fire company is forming, and a considerable sum is subscribed, and more probably will be, to procure an Engine, buckets &c.

President Wheelock also wrote him at the same time:

The people have revived the idea of an engine, and are much engaged to procure one. Indeed it seems very necessary for the College and inhabitants that there should be one in this place.

A subscription of about \$300 was raised under the energetic direction of Richard Lang, one of the firewards, who in March again wrote to Mr. Freeman at Philadelphia with a view to the purchase of a "water engine:"

The inhabitants of this vicinity have met and issued a subscription paper for the purpose of securing a water engine. The people appear spirited and subscribe very liberally indeed. They made choice of me to receive the paper and immediately on any one subscribing I take a note payable to me on the first day of Sept. next. Tis the united voice of all the people in this place requesting me to write to you and request you immediately on your receiving this (if your honor pleases) to make every inquiry at Philadelphia respecting the cost of an engine, one that will throw water over the College, and of the first quality.

We do not know what occasioned a hitch in the business, but the next we hear of it is on January 6, 1801, when Mr. Gilbert again wrote to Mr. Freeman: "We have at length organized our fire society in this place, and we hope to raise money enough the present winter to purchase an engine at Philadelphia if the Trustees of the College shall have been pretty liberal." In spite of it all the movement came to nothing, so far as appears, and we hear of no other step in that direction for many years.

The vote of the town in 1793 seems to have been regarded as ineffectual for the legal adoption of the Portsmouth Act—perhaps because of the limitations attached to it—and in 1800 the warrant contained an article for adopting the act anew, but no action was taken though firewards were again chosen by the town in 1801 and annually thereafter until 1807. There seems then to have followed a period of still greater indifference, as no firewards appear to have been chosen until 1825, excepting in 1820, and then, perhaps, in connection with the inception at that time of a new enterprise for furnishing water by an aqueduct.

An article is again found in the warrant for the annual meeting in 1821, to see if the town would adopt the Portsmouth Fire Act, and a committee consisting of Benjamin J. Gilbert, John Durkee, Augustus Storrs, Mills Olcott and Ebenezer Adams was appointed to consider the question and report, but there is no record of their report if one was made.

On the 19th of May, 1824, at a special town meeting held at the meeting house on the College Plain, it was voted to adopt the Portsmouth Fire Acts, excepting the fifth section of the Act of 1781, relating to the destruction of houses by firewards, to prevent the spread of fire. The firewards to be chosen under the provisions of the act were to be only "for the village at Dartmouth College," and their duties to be "limited to that school district until otherwise directed." At the same meeting the town also adopted the Act of June 28, 1823, relative to police at Portsmouth, the fourth section being applied "only to the highways, streets, lanes, alleys, and other public places in that part of the town known and called by the name of School District Number 1, and so much of said 4th Section as relates to playing at ball, or any games in which ball is used, be applied to those high streets lanes and alleys only, and not to the public common in front of Dartmouth College set apart by the Trustees thereof among other purposes for a play ground for their students."

The College authorities about this time, probably in 1822, promulgated the following

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO FIRES

The value of the property in the College Buildings, as well that of the Students, as of the Corporation, and the peculiarly exposed state of this property, make it important to exercise a strict attention and carefulness in regard to FIRES! It is therefore, enjoined upon Students, to observe the following

REGULATIONS:

- I. Andirons must be used in all open fire-places, and the shovels and tongs kept in good repair.
- II. On leaving a room, or retiring to bed, burning wood must be covered by the ashes, or so disposed of as to be in no danger of falling upon the floor.
- III. Brooms or brushes used about a fire, should be carefully examined before they are set aside.
- IV. When stoves are used, frequent observations should be taken of the condition of the pipe, and nothing combustible should be left in contact with the iron or near it.
- V. Ashes must not, at any time, be taken up, or deposited in wooden vessels, nor left in the closets, or halls, nor thrown from the windows.
- VI. Persons authorized to remove ashes, or to burn the chimnies, must always have free access to the rooms, and not be obstructed in their duty.
- VII. Straw must not be thrown from the windows, nor left in the vicinity of a building.
 - VIII. A bucket, filled at night with water, should be kept in every room.
- IX. In case of an alarm of fire, the students will repair to the scene, with their buckets partially, or wholly filled, as it may happen at the time, and be ready to form themselves, upon the instant, and act under the direc-

tion of the President, or such other officers of College, as may have charge of the whole, or any department of duty.

On June 23, 1824, at "the store of John Carpenter," there was organized in the College district a fire company, styled "Hanover Engine Company, Number 1," in which were enrolled from time to time many of the most prominent citizens. The late Chief Justice Perley, while College treasurer, was for a while its captain. Their engine, for which a subscription of \$320 was raised in the village, consisted of a wooden box into which the water was conveyed by buckets and then forced out by a pump in the center of it. A few years later a new machine, provided with a copper tank and suction apparatus, was procured from Boston at a cost of about \$600. This machine through many vicissitudes and by the aid of many repairs served the purpose of the village for nearly forty years. It was purchased by subscription and managed and controlled by the engine company and housed in a small building in the rear of the south end of the Tontine. Membership in the engine company was not a matter of chance enlistment, but of regular and formal appointment, as shown by the following form used in such cases:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Grafton . . ss.

To of Hanover in said County . . . Greeting.

The Firewards of said town of Hanover, for the year reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity and ability, do hereby choose and appoint you a Fire-Engine-Man in the Engine Company, No. 1, in said town, until lawfully discharged, or until this warrant is revoked by the Firewards, for the time being, of said town. You are therefore, diligently and carefully to discharge all the duties incumbent on you as a Fire-Engine-Man, according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this day of Anno Domini, 18

Chairman.

Clerk.

On the back was the endorsement of the selectmen:

Hanover A. D. 18

This certifies, that within named, has been legally appointed, and is bound to perform the duties of an Engine-Man, in Engine Company No. 1, in said Hanover.

Select-Men of Hanover. At the annual town meeting of 1830 the Fire Act of December 16, 1828, was adopted, excepting sections 7 and 9; and the 10th section was restricted in its application to persons "in the territory bounded as follows: Westerly by Connecticut River, Southerly by Mink Brook, and easterly by a line that will include the President's farm so-called." Firewards were to be selected within these limits.

In 1843 fifty dollars was raised by subscription to build a new house for the engine and fire apparatus. Thanks were given in the village paper, together with a list of half a dozen persons who, being insured, declined to contribute. The engine company now exhibited considerable animation.

On October 6th 1843 Hanover Engine Company No. 1 held its annual meeting at the Union Coffee House (where the "Tavern" now is). After the business meeting the company sat down to a splendid supper which did much credit to the taste and liberality of Mr. Pratt the landlord. Various appropriate sentiments were given and Captain Dobie sang several favorite songs. We are gratified to learn that the supper was got up on strictly temperance principles and that it was not found difficult to be jovial on cold water. ¹

In 1845 the Trustees of the College voted \$200 for a new fire engine, provided the citizens would make it up to \$1,200. The inspector reported that "since the late disastrous fires in the village the inhabitants have proposed raising that sum for engine and leading hose."

Up to this period whatever of municipal fire organization existed here was under the authority of the town, but on the 21st of November, 1855, on petition of E. W. Carter and nine others, there was organized, though not without considerable opposition, under the General Act of July 6, 1849 (Chapter 116, Compiled Statutes of 1853), a village fire precinct covering the same territorial limits as the first school district. Plans were set on foot at once to build an engine house and reservoirs, and Ira Young, Harvey Wright and Joseph Emerson were appointed a committee to carry them out. But it was found easier to vote than to build a house, and at a meeting held on November 17, 1856, it was voted to buy a building owned by Russell Smith "for a engine House and Hose and Ladder." This building, for which \$300 was paid, stood on Main Street opposite the Tontine, having been built a good many years earlier by Jabez A. Douglass for a store and at times used for a post office. Its second story at this time

¹ People's Advocate, October 14, 1843.

consisted of a small hall, and the lower story was easily dismantled and fitted for the reception of the fire apparatus. A portion of it was also improved, and used by the town until 1863 as a lobby for the temporary confinement of culprits. In 1857 it was ordered that the annual meetings be thereafter held in March, instead of November, and according to later warnings meetings were held in "the hall of the Engine house."

In 1866 five new reservoirs were constructed in different parts of the village at a cost of \$400, and a new fire engine was purchased at Seneca Falls, New York, with the necessary hose, at a cost of \$978.55. Another and larger engine was bought at second hand from Concord in 1868, for \$500, including a quantity of hose. This was secured through the efforts of S. W. Cobb and Elijah W. Carter, who bought it on their own responsibility when hand engines were replaced by steam engines in that city. It continued in use in the village until the establishment of the gravity system in 1893, when it was sold for \$125. The engine of 1828 was, after several attempts at a sale, at length disposed of piece-meal in 1874 for about \$150.

The engine house on Main Street was too small for the enlarged equipment and a new place was sought that should be both central and sufficient. In 1875 it was proposed to buy the Episcopal Church at the corner of College and Lebanon Streets, but it was found that the precinct had no legal authority to buy the building, and it was not until January of 1878 that, in connection with the movement to build a new school house, the precinct bought of the school district for \$1,000 the brick house at the top of the hill leading to the river. Its own house on Main Street was sold for \$1,500, and the excess over the cost of the school house was put into repairs and alterations, to make suitable provision for the fire apparatus. The exchange of buildings was, of course, a transfer from one pocket to the other, as the precinct and the school district were one and the same as far as property and voters were concerned, differing only in organization and in the assessment of taxes. The precinct seemed to have secured a new location and better quarters for nothing, and the school district a new school house without loss to the precinct. In remodeling the building a good hall was obtained for ordinary public meetings; later it was occupied on Sundays for religious meetings, and in 1877 it was given over to the use of the Stockbridge Association for the evening.

The fire department of the village continued with little change,

except for minor additions, until the construction of the water works in 1893, when the gravity system rendered the fire engines unnecessary. But in the interval it was the subject of constant discussion, the disastrous fires of 1883 and 1887 making evident its insufficiency for great emergencies. Additional reservoirs were constructed from time to time, but at the best the supply of water was inadequate, not to mention the difficulty of "manning the brakes" of the engines for any stubborn fire, especially when the students were absent during vacations. To meet the latter difficulty a steam fire engine was advocated by some, but a definite movement for one, under the lead of E. O. Carter, in the spring of 1888, was decisively defeated. Three years later the matter again came before the precinct on the petition of C. D. Brown and others. At a special meeting in May it was referred to a committee, in accordance with whose report in July the subject was postponed, and with the establishment of the gravity system it ceased to be of moment.

The chief objection to such an engine was the inadequacy of the water supply. The subject of such supply had been considered in 1887, when a committee, privately appointed and headed by Professor Robert Fletcher of the Thayer School, reported and was then formally continued to examine the question and to secure the necessary legislation, but nothing came of it immediately. Five years later the matter, having been constantly simmering, came up again on the petition of C. F. Emerson and others and the precinct voted that a supply of water was necessary. But a vote of recognition of even so obvious a truth did not produce a supply or prevent a vote in the following February to continue the primitive methods by purchasing "for the Bucket Brigade pails to the amount of \$15, and pumps to the amount of \$16." But as it is said to be darkest just before the dawn, this vote of apparent helplessness in case of fire was followed, at a meeting held June 23 and 24, 1893, by a vote to establish the system of water works of which an account is given under "The Village." That system secured for the village ample protection against fire, as far as it could be secured by an abundant supply of water and a sufficient head. In due time the old engines were sold, but in 1912 a chemical engine was bought for use in the early stages of fires, at a cost of \$337.50 and the amount of hose was greatly enlarged, while hydrants were set at all desirable points. In 1916 an automobile was bought and converted into a truck for carrying the chemical engine and the hose at a cost of nearly \$1,700.

The fire apparatus was kept in the brick building at the top of River Hill until 1906. Its location at the edge of the village was objectionable, but no more central place could be found until the precinct purchased in that year the Walker house on Main Street and constructed in the rear part of it rooms for the fire and police departments. The quarters there soon proved somewhat strait and a movement was set on foot to have a precinct building, and at a precinct meeting in March, 1911, it was voted to prepare plans for a building to cost not over \$35,000, but the plan was given up the following year on account of the more pressing need of a new school house.

The capabilities of the precinct organization for the convenient administration of other municipal interests than protection against fire, came to be recognized more and more throughout the State, and its powers were accordingly enlarged in various directions by a series of general laws, beginning in 1849; but the Hanover precinct was slow to take advantage of them. In the seventies it assumed the lighting of the streets by a contract with a gas company that was formed in 1872, largely through the enterprise of Professor E. W. Dimond of the Agricultural College. Under his leadership a company was formed of which the first directors were Asa D. Smith, Adna P. Balch, Henry E. Parker, Elihu T. Quimby, James W. Patterson, Ezekiel W. Dimond, Cornelius A. Field and Ebenezer D. Carpenter. The company never was a financial success, but it continued in business until the introduction of electric lighting in 1893, and its affairs were wound up in 1898, when \$35 a share was distributed in liquidation. 1874 the company placed an experimental lamp at the corner of Main and Wheelock Streets, and the next year the precinct, being dissatisfied with experiments with gasoline and naptha lamps (although some of the latter were continued in remote parts of the village for some years), made a contract with the gas company for twelve lamps at a cost of \$20 for each lamp and of \$25 each for annual maintenance.

It was at this time that the names of the streets were formally recognized, being placed in colored letters on the gas posts. An abortive attempt to name the streets had been made in 1858, when Nathan Lord, Russell Smith and Edwin D. Sanborn were appointed at the annual precinct meeting as a committee to assign names to them, but there is no record of any action on the part of the committee. The names taken in 1875 were those in common use at the time.

The care of the lights was first entrusted to Edward P. Haskell, who made the round of the lamps twice each night, except on moonlight nights, once to light and once to extinguish the lamps, the time of putting out being ten o'clock. As time went on the number of lamps was increased and the hour of putting out was delayed until at last they were allowed to burn all night and were in use without regard to the moon. On the introduction into the village of electric lighting in 1893 the gas lamps at the street corners were replaced by electric lamps, which were controlled from a single center and which after a time were left to burn all night.

The evident difficulty of meeting all the requirements of public health and convenience in the village through the machinery of town government led to an application to the Legislature in 1881 to confer special privileges upon the Hanover precinct, but the act then passed was not adopted by the precinct. It was perfected and extended by a supplemental act, passed August 28, 1885, and as thus modified was adopted by the precinct at a special meeting November 6 ensuing. The act as amended provided for the election of three commissioners to hold office for three years each, their terms to be so arranged that one should be elected each year, these commissioners to "have all the powers of mayor and aldermen of cities respecting all matters within the legal authority of the precinct and to be ex officio fire wards and health officers," and to "control and direct the expenditure of all moneys raised under authority of the precinct." The precinct was to have a highway surveyor, who was, however, to be an officer of the town, and through whom were to be expended, under the direction of the commissioners all taxes levied in the precinct, although these were to be paid into the treasury of the town and the liability of the town for the roads continued.

The first commissioners under the act, elected on its adoption by the precinct, were Newton S. Huntington, Carlton P. Frost and Frank W. Davison, but they decided not to assume their "full duties until the expiration of the terms of office of those who were elected to office at the last annual meeting of the precinct." The succession of commissioners has been as follows:

Newton S. Huntington	1885-1887
Frank W. Davison	1885–1888
Carlton P. Frost	1885–1889
Dorrance B. Currier	1887–1890
Newton S. Huntington	1888–1894
Charles Benton	1889–1891

1890–1893 1891–1895
1801_1805
1071-1073
1893-1896
1894–1897
1895-1901
1896-1897
1897-1901
1897-1901

On March 19, 1901, the precinct adopted the provisions of a new act enlarging the powers of the precinct and requiring the election of an entirely new board of commissioners. Under this act the affairs of the precinct have since been administered and the succession has been as follows:

John V. Hazen Perley R. Bugbee Frank H. Dalton John M. Fuller Chandler P. Smith Elmer T. Ford J. Henry Foster Jesse S. Reeves Howard N. Kingsford Charles A. Holden Arthur P. Fairfield Jerome Chesley Adna D. Storrs Roland A. Lewin	1901-1910 1901-1909 1902-1905 1905-1907 1907-1908 1908-1913 1909-1915 1910-1910 March-May 1910-1913 1913-1916 1913- 1915-1918 1916-1926 1918-
Roland A. Lewin Fred F. Parker	1918– 1926–
ricur, ranker	1920-

Fires

Like other towns Hanover has suffered from fire, but relatively probably no more than others. The more serious losses have naturally been in the village, where the nearness of the houses has given opportunity for the spread of a fire once begun. Yet even here fires have been generally limited, and since the installation of the water system in 1893 there have been no extensive fires, the most serious losses having been Dartmouth and South Fayerweather Halls. A complete catalogue of the fires throughout the town is impossible for many farmhouses have been burned of which the only record is the cellars, but the following list probably contains all the more important ones. In making it there has been no attempt to mention the small alarms, of which there have been many in the village and especially in the College buildings, but in which the fire has been extinguished without material damage. It is difficult to determine the exact date, or even year, of all of them.

- 1779 Blacksmith shop that stood on the northeast corner of the present Green, belonging to Charles Sexton, whom Wheelock had induced to settle in Hanover.
- The house of Benjamin True, which stood on the lot just north of the present Crosby Hall. This was the first of three houses standing on this lot to be burned. The second was that of Mrs. Chapman, which burned in 1817, and the third was that of Betsy Shay, which was burned in 1847. A high wind prevailed at the burning of Mrs. Chapman's house and the roof of the church took fire from flying sparks, but the fire was extinguished by a student who, at the risk of his life, ran out on the ridgepole with buckets of water.
- 1797 February, the church at the Center Village. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.
- 1798 March 6, Dartmouth Hall; see p. 243.
- 1800 February 3, Shop of Jedediah Baldwin, on the site of the lower end of Bridgman's block.
- April 19, a barn in the northeastern part of the village, belonging to Dr. Nathan Smith, and a couple of houses nearby. Two of Dr. Smith's horses were lost in the fire. Dr. Smith was absent at the time, attending a patient at some distance, and the next morning was much alarmed by the arrival of a serious-faced messenger, of whom he instantly asked, "What is the matter? Is any one dead?" On being relieved of that apprehension by the account of the fire, he said, "Well, it will make a good watermelon patch."
- 1817 Mrs. Chapman's house on Main Street.
- 1819 November. Medical Building, but no great damage.
- March, the "malthouse" of the first President Wheelock, which had been moved from its site just south of the present Wheeler Hall and fitted up for a storehouse and shops, and then for students' rooms, and was known as the "Fort."
- 1830 January 25, "The Acropolis" on Observatory hill; see p. 58.
- 1830 Grout house.
- 1833 House of Bezaleel Woodward on the lot north of Webster Hall, rebuilt in 1842, and again damaged by fire in 1865, when occupied by Senator James W. Patterson.
- 1846 July 5, blacksmith shop of William Tenney on Lebanon Street.
- 1847 House of Betsy Shay on Main Street.
- 1850 Augustus Slade's house at the Center village, with the records of Mr. Collins' church.
- 1851 November 10, store of John Smith at the Center village.
- 1852 House of Increase Kimball at the northeast corner of the present College park.
- 1855 December 8, the house of Joseph Pinneo, a nurseryman, standing between the road and the Medical Building, the latter building being saved with much difficulty.
- 1856 September 28, house on the site occupied by Culver Hall, owned by President Lord and known as the "Burke House."
- 1859 January 29, three barns in the rear of the Tontine, owned by Jonathan Currier, with the loss of several horses.

- 1859 The blacksmith shop of J. S. Smalley at Etna.
- 1863 January 1, the storehouse of E. K. Smith on North Main Street, supposed incendiary. 500 barrels of flour and 20 barrels of sugar with carriages and tools were burned.
- 1864 Store of Loren Kinne at the Center village.
- 1867 September 15, house of Dr. Dixi Crosby on Main Street, partially burned.
- 1868 May 6, candy shop of E. K. Smith on North Main Street.
- 1869 Commencement week, small house on River Street, owned by Webb Hall.
- 1881 February 8, house on Elm Street, belonging to Daniel Blaisdell's estate and occupied by Mrs. Nancy Cook. It was totally destroyed.
- 1883 May 5, the great fire on Lebanon Street, in which thirteen houses were burned; see *History of Dartmouth College*, p. 444f.
- 1885 Goodrich house, later occupied by Fred Runnels, burned.
- 1887 January 4, Dartmouth Hotel and all the buildings on the east side of Main Street to the south as far as and including the "Tontine." See *History of Dartmouth College*, p. 445f.
- 1887 House built by Dr. A. Benning Crosby, where Hitchcock Hall now stands, burned partially.
- July 11, South Hall on South Main Street totally burned and with it a College building known as "sub-south hall," and houses of Charles Clifford and P. H. Whitcomb.
- 1888 September 4, Rollins Chapel took fire from an overheated furnace and barely escaped destruction.
- 1890 Carleton Corey's house in Hanover Center burned.
- 1893 January 28, Frost's jewelry store on Main Street partially burned, considerable loss.
- 1896 House of Miss Hattie Abbott on College Street burned.
- House of Louis H. Dow on Webster Avenue, not quite completed, totally burned. It was a fierce winter's night with a high wind, severe cold, and the snow was very deep.
- 1900 February 8, a large building, owned and occupied as a store by F. W. Davison and known as the "Golden Corner," was burned. The upper stories were occupied by the Δ K E fraternity.
- 1900 May 10, house and barn of A. P. McPherson at Hanover Center burned.
- 1904 February 18, Dartmouth Hall burned; see History, p. 489f.
- 1906 October 30, Bridgman Block, Main Street, completely burned.
- 1906 April, house of Patrick Monahan between Etna and the Center burned; also the house of Mrs. Daniel Clancy on South Street and the house of G. F. Colby on Pleasant Street.
- 1908 North Fayerweather Hall barely escaped burning up.
- 1910 February 26, South Fayerweather Hall, completely burned; see *History*, p. 488.
- 1912 Simon Ward's house in Ruddsboro burned.
- 1914 May 3, printing office of Frank A. Musgrove on Main Street burned.
- 1915 Leon Hayes' house on "Etna Highlands," south of Etna, burned.
- 1915 September, house of Mrs. Nellie E. Newton on River Street burned.

- 1918 January 1, The "Dewey House," 35 College Street, burned in the night, the occupants escaping with little but their night clothes.
- 1918 May, barn of Elsid Trachier on the College Plain struck by lightning and burned with two horses and twelve head of cattle. It had formerly belonged to E. K. Smith and had been moved from North Main Street.
- 1925 May 13, Inn Stables.

CHAPTER XVIII

TOWN PAUPERS

Town Care of the Poor

NENVIABLE as is now the lot of paupers it was far worse in early times. Then they were held in hardly better esteem than criminals; the laws were unkind and towns not less so. Persons that were likely to become paupers were prevented from gaining a settlement in a town by notices to depart; and if they disregarded such notices they might be removed by the constable, though that course had its difficulties, as other towns were as unwilling to receive dependent poor as the ejecting town was to retain them. The following record, however, shows how the towns proceeded:

Grafton County ss. at Hanover

To Jabez Kellogg one of the Constables of the Town of Hanover—Greeting.

In the name of the State of New Hampshire You are required to warn Thomas George and his wife, Frederick Wiser and his wife Goram Lane and his wife with their children and Deborah Sprague, all residents in said Hanover (and who have not lived one year in said town) to depart from said town of Hanover thereof fail not and make return according to law.

Given under our hands and seal at said Hanover this 13th day of Novr AD 1792.

Eben^r Brewster Silas Tenney Selectmen

Returned served accordingly.

Towns were authorized by law to build or use any house for a house of correction or for a workhouse in which to set their poor to work, and the house might also "be used for the keeping, correcting and setting to work of rogues, vagabonds, common beggars, lewd, idle and disorderly persons." Punishments for breach of regulations were inflicted and were limited to hard labor, wearing of shackles or fetters, and whipping to the number of twenty stripes.¹

In 1787 the house of Jabez Bingham on the College Plain, standing nearly on the site of the present Wheeler Hall, was

¹ Act of Feb. 15, 1791; also 6 Geo. III, Ch. 135.

appointed for a house of correction and he the master of it. In 1790 the selectmen were empowered to build or hire a workhouse for the use of "idle, stroling persons," and to appoint a master. In 1793 the house of correction was located at Mr. Nathaniel Babbitt's and in 1798 at James Murch's in the Mill Neighborhood, and in 1799 Colonel Aaron Kinsman's house on the College Plain, where Rollins Chapel now stands, arrived at that dignity and it was ordered that the same or some other house in that vicinity be appointed a workhouse. In December, 1798, the town chose agents to prosecute Eleazer and Daniel Hill for the non-support of their father, a pioneer miller. In 1808 regulations were made by a committee, consisting of Benjamin J. Gilbert, Jonathan Durkee and Richard Lang, and accepted by the town at a special meeting in June, for the government of the house of correction. The regulations are not to be found. In the same year it fell again to James Murch to be "overseer" and his house to be the "house of correction for the poor," and the two succeeding years Samuel Slade's was designated a workhouse and he its master. The last appearance of a "house of correction" in the record was in 1822 when a committee was appointed "to consider the expediency of building a house of correction," but there is no mention of a report by the committee. All this had been done by vote of the town, but in 1812 the selectmen were ordered to set up the maintenance of the paupers to the lowest bidder; and in 1813 they were left by vote of the town to the discretion of the selectmen.

Some of the difficulties of the selectmen are shown in the following extracts from a memorandum of James Poole, one of the selectmen in 1822:

March 23, 1822. Went to Mr. Haskils to see Old Bill Anderson. Mr. Haskil proposed to board Bill at 15 / per week while at his house, at 7 / 6 at Bills House, we find food. We concluded we could do better.

Thursday Rev. Mr. Shurtleff came and informed me that he could not keep Sam Pierce.

Saturday March 16th took Sam from Professor Shurtleff to Mr. Davis to live if Mr. Davis can keep him he is to be Bound till he is 20 years of age on sutch terms as may be agreed upon.

18th Mr. Zibe Durkee came and informed me that Mr. Jesse Bridgman was sick and his family must be helped, that the Town helped them last year. I delivered Mr. Durkee 1 B. Wheat, 1 Rye 1 Corn for Mr. Bridgman.

20. Selectmen meet and went to see Old Bill. He agreed to go out in Town to Morrow. Capt. Chandler agrees to take him at 9 / per week till we can get some other person to take him.

March 21. Eleazer Wright came after Old Bill and agreed to keep him

6 Months at 7/6 per week if he keeps himself cleen. Old Bill carried with him a Large Chair sed to belong to Miss R. Fuller he took his rasors shears hammer small basket.

March 22 paid Mr. Haskel \$285 (should be \$2.85) for boarding Old Bill one Week one Day.

March 29th Mr. Eleazer Wright came and wished to git the articles that belonged to Old Bill Anderson. Took this day 1 small pot 1 small Kittle 1 spider cracked 1 pr cast dogs, 1 basket 1 Tin bason.

In 1816 the idea of building a poor house again came to the surface and a committee was appointed to report whether or not it was desirable, but in the succeeding year it was voted "inexpedient." The matter came up again in 1821, 1822, 1828 and 1830, with the same result; and in 1831 a committee was chosen to see what should be done with the paupers and whether it was desirable to buy a town farm. In accordance with their report the following year it was again voted that it was "inexpedient to buy." In the meantime the town's poor, idle and unfortunate alike, continued each year to be set up at auction by the selectmen at the annual town meeting. Ziba Durkee had them in 1831 and for several succeeding years at the Packard place, where they were housed in several small shanties.

At length, thanks to an overflowing national purse, humanity triumphed. Of the surplus revenue, distributed to the states by the United States in 1837, the town accepted the amount which fell to the town of Hanover at the March meeting, pledging its faith to the State to repay it when called for, and placed it in the hands of Jabez A. Douglass to invest in loans in town of not less than \$100 or more than \$300 each.

Dissatisfaction with the existing method of caring for the poor had been rife for some time and in 1836 a committee of five was appointed at the March meeting to consider the purchase of a town farm. A year later the committee reported that "adjoining towns had up the question of a joint farm for several towns," and advised a committee of conference with other towns. Timothy Owen, Jr. and Elijah Miller were accordingly appointed such a committee, but whatever their report may have been the subject was again passed over at the annual meeting of 1838.

In 1839 it was voted to apply the money invested by Mr. Douglass to the purchase of a town farm and buildings for the care and support of the poor and for a house of correction, and Timothy Owen, John S. Cram and James Spencer were appointed a committee to make the purchase. Several farms were offered, and the committee at first inclined to that of Eleazer Wright, but

finally, in 1840, bought that of James W. Tisdale in District No. 4, for \$4,250. The committee, on which Richard Foster was substituted for James Spencer, was directed to report locations and estimates for a new farm house, but none was built and it was determined to expend the balance of the surplus revenue in repairs of the existing buildings and in stocking the farm.

Almost from the beginning the farm was a subject of disagree-Questions arose as to the economy and efficiency of its ment. management and some wished to sell it. By 1849 the division was so sharp that a special meeting was held June 23rd at which it was voted not to sell the farm, but a committee of five was appointed "to take into consideration everything in relation to the Town Farm," including the repair of old buildings or the erection of new ones. The committee, consisting of Elijah F. Miller, Merrill Hayes, Washington Burnham and Daniel Blaisdell, reported at an adjourned meeting September 4, that the crops were good and that the wood land, about twenty-five acres of good second growth, was sufficient for the needs of the farm, but that the house was in a ruinous condition, altogether insufficient for the proper accommodation of the agent and the paupers. In response to an announcement that they would receive proposals for an exchange of the farm several properties were offered and examined, but none was found preferable to the farm already owned, nor were the terms of exchange proposed at all satisfactory. The committee therefore recommended keeping the farm, building a new house at a cost of \$1,400 to \$2,000, and a repair of the barns sufficient to make them last for some years. They further reported that on examination of the accounts the support of paupers before the purchase of the farm was shown to have been \$564.23 a year, and for the nine years since the purchase to have been \$306.96 including interest on the purchase money, estimated at \$5,000.

The uncertainty of the feeling in the town was shown by the vote to postpone the question of building until an adjourned meeting in November and to appoint a new committee "to ascertain what the Town Farm can be sold for, also what farm can be bought and to get plans for a house and barns, etc." The committee was Isaac Ross, E. D. Sanborn and E. T. Miller. On their report in November it was voted that "it is expedient to sell the Town Farm and purchase another with suitable buildings," and the same committee was given power to carry out the vote. But the matter hung fire and the vote to sell was reconsidered at the next March meeting (1850), and \$1,500 was raised for a new

house and repairs, and three years later \$400 additional was voted for additions and repairs.

About this time the policy of the care of the poor by the county was under discussion, and in 1851 Hanover voted against the proposition to buy two county farms by 75 to 37. The establishment of a single farm was completed in 1864, when a farm was purchased by the county in Haverhill and buildings were erected. Hanover was not in accord with this modern policy and for many years held its farm for the sake of those of its poor for whom the county farm seemed inappropriate. The strength of the feeling was shown in 1860, when a proposition in favor of the county farm was voted down by 86 to 3, and seven years later it was voted not to give up the town pauper settlement, while a proposal to sell the county farm was carried by 129 ayes to 23 noes.

This question continued to be discussed at times for more than forty years. At length it was decided to transfer the care of the poor to the county, and finally in 1903 the town poor farm was sold for \$4,000 and its inmates transferred to the county farm. The town farm, beautifully situated on the Pinneo Hill road, has now passed into the possession of the Hanover Water Company, as part of the watershed of the reservoir. For a time overseers of the poor were still appointed by the town and special sums assigned to aid poor persons in the town, particularly for care during illness, were comparable in amount to the sum paid for care of town poor by the county. Gradually, however, as the new policy became established the conservatism of the town yielded to the simplicity and apparent desirability of the new system.

CHAPTER XIX

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS

A PRINTING office was established in 1778 through the efforts of the College authorities in that part of Hanover then styled *Dresden*, soon after the first union with Vermont, and as an essential feature of the plan to locate the capital of the new State near the College. An application was first directed by Dr. Wheelock, through the Rev. Elijah Lathrop, to Mr. Trumbull, a printer in Norwich, Connecticut, and an apprentice of his, one "Huffe" (Hough), was selected as the likeliest man for the business, but owing to circumstances he could not be obtained with sufficient promptness to meet the urgency of the call and therefore John Wheelock was sent down on a special mission in May or June, 1778, to conclude the business if possible.

There was in New London, Connecticut, a printer of experience by the name of Timothy Green, who had also a branch office at Norwich under the title of "Green and Spooner," in charge of Judah Padock Spooner, a native of New London and a brother of Rebecca Spooner, the wife of Timothy Green or of his son of the same name. The result of Wheelock's negotiations was that types were furnished by Mr. Green and that Alden Spooner, a brother of Judah, ten years his junior and then about twenty years of age, was dispatched from the Norwich office to set up the desired enterprise at Dresden. A half acre of land, on which the "Tontine" afterward stood, was given by the College for a building lot, by way of inducement, but as there was no building on the land Spooner established his printing office in the "south end of the College," which stood near the southeast corner of the present Green.¹

Judah probably retained a certain connection with the business, since we find his name often associated in it with that of Alden, but there is no evidence that he ever came to reside in Dresden. On the contrary, accounts for 1778-79, preserved in the State archives of Vermont, though drawn in favor of "Judah P. and Alden Spooner," were paid to Alden, and the Council in making

¹ Ms. Diary of Sergeant Major John Hawkins, quoted in an article on *The Dresden Press* in the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* for May, 1920, by Harold Goddard Rugg, to whom I am much indebted for helpful suggestions.

settlement recognized him alone in its vote of June 3, 1779, and further, it was with him, as we shall see, that the ineffectual negotiations were had in the winter of 1779-80 for a removal of the press to Westminster. Besides, the name of Alden alone is found upon the title page of four of the most important works sent out from the Dresden press, and he alone was recognized by the College in the disposition of the building lot given by it to the printer.

The office was in working order by early autumn. As expected, the official printing of the State of Vermont was entrusted to the office, and in the joint names of the brothers, by the Assembly on October 10, 1778. The first item of their bill for "commissions" is dated October 15. At the end of the year, in October, 1779, the union having failed for the time, the Vermonters became impatient at having the official printer located outside the limits of the State, and the Assembly set on foot negotiations with Alden Spooner to remove from Dresden to Westminster "without loss of time," and ordered, if he declined, that another printer should be procured to settle there.

After consulting Mr. Green, to whom the types belonged, Alden signified in March, 1780, his willingness to move "as soon as the court house could be repaired so as to make it convenient for his business and he could procure paper." But the matter seems to have gone no farther, for in June, 1780, the Council took new steps "to procure a printer in this State," and on August 18 ratified 2 an agreement with Mr. Timothy Green of New London "on condition that Mr. Green send his son to print for this State in lieu of Mr. Spooner." To expedite the plan Ezra Stiles was specially deputed by the Assembly to repair to New London and facilitate the removing of the types and other apparatus, and young Timothy Green and Judah P. Spooner came up from Connecticut and established themselves at Westminster in the fall of the same year, 1780. On the first day of November Judah went to Dresden and brought thence the types (for the transportation of which upward of £4 was charged), but not the press, so far as appears. To them was given the printing of State papers and currency, and in February, 1781, they began the publication of the Gazette and Postboy, the first newspaper ever published in Vermont.

It seems to be certain that Alden Spooner did not remove to Westminster. The accounts of the State with that office were

¹ Vt. Gov. and Council, Vol. I, p. 303.

² Vt. Gov. and Council, II, 39.

charged and allowed in favor of Judah alone, and when, in June, 1781, Judah Spooner and Green with others were charged with making unlawful issues of State currency, Alden's name did not appear among them. It is probable that he returned to Norwich, Connecticut, sometime in 1780 or 1781. In May, 1782, the Trustees of the College conveyed to John Young the half acre lot, before mentioned, "in consideration that he hath purchased of Alden Spooner the same lot which was engaged by the Rev. Dr. Wheelock, founder and late President of Dartmouth College, to be conveyed gratis to said Spooner as an encouragement for his settling in the vicinity of said College in the character and capacity of a printer, which the said Spooner hath fulfilled on his part, and hath requested conveyance of said lot to be made to said Young." ¹

In March, 1782, the Vermont Assembly signified its dissatisfaction with the printer at Westminster and for a year made ineffectual attempts to provide another. A new committee, formed in February, 1783, of which one member was Abel Curtis of Norwich, Vermont (author of the Grammar mentioned later), contracted in March with George Hough of Norwich, Connecticut (the "Huffe" of Mr. Lathrop), in behalf of himself and Alden Spooner, to undertake the business for five years, in consequence of which they "left other valuable employments" and established themselves at Windsor. There on the 7th of August, 1783, they began the publication of the Vermont Journal and Universal Advertiser, which Spooner maintained until his death, but with the title, from 1792, of Spooner's Vermont Journal. Hough left him at the close of the year 1788 and in August, 1789, removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he established the Concord Herald, the earliest paper printed there. Alden Spooner died suddenly at Windsor May 2, 1827, in the seventieth year of his age. While at Dresden Spooner printed in a very creditable manner several important documents.

The first newspaper published in western New Hampshire was The Dresden Mercury, which was issued from the press of Alden Spooner at Dresden in 1779. The existence of such a paper has been questioned, but within a few years five copies of it have come to light, two being in the library of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, one in the New York Public Library, a fourth in the library of Dartmouth College, and one in a private library in Rutland, Vermont. The date of the first issue is established by an entry in the manuscript diary of Sergeant

¹ Grafton County Deeds, Lib. g. fol. 523.

Major John Hawkins, now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in which, under date of May 6, 1779, writing at Piermont, New Hampshire, where he was at that time with his regiment, he said: "This day I had the perusal of the 1st No. of the Dresden Mercury, dated May 4th."

How long the paper was issued is not known, but one of the copies preserved carries the date of September 27, 1779. One number is known to have contained the valedictory address, given in August, 1779, by Samuel Wood, afterward a minister at Boscawen, New Hampshire, which was also issued as a pamphlet, entitled "An Oration on Early Education," with the imprint of J. P. and A. Spooner.

Thirty-four imprints of his press are known, though not all are extant. Among them besides handbills, proclamations and broadsides, are various official publications of the State of Vermont, a sermon preached by the Rev. Eden Burroughs, several pamphlets by Ira Allen, Ethan Allen, and others concerning the New Hampshire Grants and the State of Vermont, a couple of publications for Dartmouth College, a few fugitive pieces, and one book, the forerunner of its kind, entitled:

A Compend of English Grammar, being an attempt to point out the fundamental principles of the English language in a concise and intelligible manner, and to assist in writing and speaking the same with accuracy and correctness. Written by Abel Curtis, A. B. Dresden (Dartmouth College). Printed by J. P. and A. Spooner, 1779.

This is said to have been the earliest purely English Grammar written and published in America. It had forty-nine pages, measuring seven and a half by four and a half inches. But a single copy is known to exist, formerly in the possession of the Rev. Henry A. Hazen of Boston.¹

The press that was used in Dresden seems to have been an ancient and historic one. It is said to have been the first printing press ever worked in New England, having been brought from England in 1638 by Jose Glover, who died at sea. It was set up at Cambridge by his widow, in the house of President Dunster of Harvard College, Stephen Daye being the first printer. From President Dunster, who acquired the press after his marriage to Mrs. Glover, the press passed to Samuel Green, and through him to his descendants, the patrons of the Spooners, from whom Alden

¹ The Dartmouth for October 19, 1877, has an article by Mr. Hazen in regard to this Grammar. A complete list of Spooner's publications is given in the article on The Dresden Press already referred to in the note on page 261.

is said to have purchased it before going to Dresden. He took it with him to Windsor, and after passing through several hands it was, many years later, picked up as a relic and deposited in the State House at Montpelier, where it now remains.¹

For the next thirteen years Hanover, so far as we know, was without a printer. There was indeed little for one to do, and in case of need, after 1783, Windsor was not far away. The College in truth required such services hardly at all. No catalogues were then issued, and not a single charge for printing is discovered in the College accounts during the period in question.

But in 1793 a printing office was established by Josiah Dunham in a chamber of the Academy building, that stood near the spot now occupied by Chandler Hall, at the northwest corner of the College Green. Dunham was graduated from the College in 1789, and served the four ensuing years as master of Moor's School. He then turned his attention to printing and to literature. He set up the first book store and promptly began, on July 22, 1793, the issue of a newspaper, which he entitled The Eagle or Dartmouth Centinel, and published every Monday. The price, if taken at the office of publication, was seven shillings a year, and the charge for advertising was four shillings for twelve lines for the first three weeks and two shillings for a second like period. The paper was "dedicated to politics and the Belles Lettres." Its four pages, in dimensions eleven by seventeen inches, having four columns neatly printed, contained but few items, being occupied with national and foreign news, advertisements and literary matter, including a poetical column headed "Aonian Rill" and furnished now and then with an original poem by the editor, who possessed some talent in that direction, and who at one time while here set out to print a volume of his fugitive pieces, but we think that he did not accomplish it.

Mr. Dunham conducted the enterprise in all its branches until the end of February, 1795, when he transferred the printing department to his nephew, John M. Dunham, who a month later associated with himself Benjamin True. Under the name of "Dunham and True" they carried on the business two years, but at the expiration of that period, in the middle of March, 1797, they separated, young Dunham removing to Haverhill, while Mr. True remained in Hanover until his death in the summer of 1798.

¹ Granite State Journal, July 14, 1883. The same paper in the issue of August 18, 1883, has long articles on the early printers of Vermont, with an account of the Spooners.

During all this time the paper was regularly issued, Josiah Dunham retaining the editorial management of it until May, 1796. Upon the death of True it came, under the simple name of *The Eagle*, into the hands of Moses Fiske, a graduate of 1786 and seven years a tutor in the College, by whom it was conducted for a year, when its publication ceased in June, 1799, to be resumed, however, after an interval of two months under the title of the *Dartmouth Gazette*, by Moses Davis, a young and enterprising printer from Concord where he had edited *The Mirror*, who now purchased the business from the heirs of Mr. True.

Davis was a very bright man with a talent for business, of great industry and many attractive qualities, which rendered him a general favorite. He married, in October, 1800, Miss Nancy Fuller, a sister of a classmate and an intimate friend of Daniel Webster, for whom the house of the father, Deacon Caleb Fuller, was a favorite and delightful resort. Davis shared the intimacy and retained throughout his short life a warm place in Webster's heart. Webster manifested his interest by frequent literary contributions in prose and poetry, generally, but not always, indicated by the signature of "Icarus." Webster's help was highly valued by Davis and was rendered occasionally even after graduation. Among other things the customary New Year's poetical address to the postman for 1803 is understood to have been from his pen. It is quite possible that other motives combined with his friendship for Davis to stimulate his literary efforts, for he records in his fragment of an autobiography that he earned his board a year while in College "by superintending the literary department of a little weekly paper." In 1803 Davis offered the editorial management of the paper to Webster's brother, Ezekiel, who declined it.1

On August 6, 1803, Davis started also a bi-weekly sheet of four pages, quarto, in size ten inches by twelve, entitled the *Literary Tablet*, made up of selections, with some original matter, and devoted exclusively to literature. Though avowedly published by Moses Davis, it purported to be under the editorial direction of "Nicholas Orlando." It is impossible to say for whom this appellation stood, but there is no doubt that both the Websters wrote for it, as did others.² This little *Tablet* survived through four volumes until August 5, 1807. Besides these two papers a very considerable amount of miscellaneous printing was done, and well done, in his

¹ Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster, Vol. I, passim in the earlier letters. For the offer to Ezekiel see ibid., p. 136.

² Webster's Private Cor., Vol. I, pp. 136, 138.

office. Sermons and other pamphlets with Davis' imprint are not very rare, and some small books likewise were issued from his press. He began also, in 1802, the printing for the first time of a complete annual catalogue of the officers and students of the College, occupying, however, only one side of a broad sheet. Davis was of a delicate constitution and owing to his unremitting labors fell into a hopeless decline and died July 24, 1808, at the age of thirty-one, leaving a wife and two little children.

The Gazette for the next three months was "printed for the proprietor by Colburn and Day," who in no other way are known to us. In October Mrs. Davis disposed of the office to two brothers, Charles and William S. Spear, by whom the paper was continued without interruption to April 24, 1811. During the last half year of that period the Spears were joined by a third brother, Henry, but the partnership having been dissolved in April, 1811, two of the brothers removed to Concord, where they published the Concord Gazette, while Charles remained at Hanover. The publication of the Dartmouth Gazette was resumed by him June 5, 1811, and continued without a break until June, 1820, though called from the last of 1813 to February, 1816, the Dartmouth Gazette and Grafton and Coos Advertiser, but in its later years, though it sang, as was rather scornfully said, "the music of the Spears," it lacked something of the ability that characterized it under Dunham and Davis.

In politics the paper, as both the Eagle and the Gazette, was strongly Federalist. In the College troubles of 1815 to 1819 the Gazette, though at first assuming an impartial attitude, soon ardently espoused the side of the old Board, in sympathy with the overwhelming local sentiment, while Josiah Dunham, the former editor of the Eagle, took in the Washingtonian at Windsor with still greater ardor the side of his old friend, President Wheelock. But the President, in order to have a home organ to balance the Gazette, caused a rival paper to be established here in February, 1816, by David Watson, Jr., afterward of Woodstock, Vermont. The new paper bore the name of The American, and assumed at the first an air of moderation, claiming in politics to be above party-simply American-but without much delay it disclosed its true mission and fell practically into line with the Concord Patriot. President Wheelock died April 5, 1817, and the paper did not survive him, its last issue being on the second of the same month. Watson's office was at the north end of the "Tontine" until October 16, 1816, and thereafter in the middle section of the same

building. Watson removed to Woodstock, Vermont, in the spring of 1818, where he remained as a printer till 1832. The price of the *American* was \$2.00 a year.

The price of the *Gazette* was \$1.50 a year at the office, \$1.75 by mail. Its publication office remained at the old Academy building until August, 1801, when it was removed by Mr. Davis to a building on Main Street, probably north of the present bank building, and in December, 1806, to a building on the opposite side of the street, which Mr. Davis also occupied as his residence, now known as No. 25. The Spears removed the office in 1809 to the second floor of the little frame building that occupied what is now the open space between College and Robinson Halls, and added to their printing a book store and a bindery and advertised bookmaking in all its branches. The office was transferred in December, 1815, to the second story at the extreme south end of the Tontine, then just completed.

The Gazette, in June, 1820, went into the hands of (Ridley) Bannister and (Lyman) Thurston, but with the issue of July 25, 1820, it took the name of the Dartmouth Herald. It started out with a magnificent program, promising to "embrace accounts of our national and state legislatures, and the most interesting articles of news, foreign and domestic; notices of improvements in the arts and sciences, especially agriculture and the mechanic arts most practiced in our own country; and essays, original and selected, upon the mechanical and liberal Arts, Literature, Politics, Morals, and Religion. The original articles will be furnished by a society of gentlemen; and it is confidently expected will not be unworthy the interesting subjects to which a considerable space will be allotted in this paper."

This alluring promise was not long fulfilled, for the paper finally stopped with the issue of July 25, 1821, upon a dissolution of the partnership of the printers. The paper had enjoyed under its various names an existence practically continuous for twenty-seven years. It was the first, and for a long time the only, paper in the valley east of the river and north of Keene. It thus had the advantage of being the medium of official advertising, and enjoyed for the times a large circulation. To subscribers at a distance it was carried by postriders and was delivered through agents in the various towns from Northumberland on the north to Concord on the east and Plainfield on the river below. But the multiplication of papers

¹ An account of him may be found in Dana's History of Woodstock, Vermont., pp. 269-271.

and the increase of mail facilities brought competition from a distance, and as the circulation diminished the paper ceased to be profitable. It was twenty years before a serious effort was made to revive the publication of a paper in the village, and to this day only the *Hanover Gazette* has met with similar success.

The printing office, however, has maintained its existence without material interruption, and though some of its managers have come to financial grief, yet it has proved in the main profitable as a job office. Its incumbents have been Ridley Bannister and Lyman Thurston from 1820 probably to 1827; Thomas Mann, with whom was associated for a time a Mr. Sweetser, from 1827 to 1840, when he failed and paid thirty cents on the dollar; and Edward A. Allen, who came from Montpelier, Vermont, in 1840 and remained to the end of 1841. He removed his office to a building two doors south of the Tontine and somewhat in the rear. About 1841 an office was opened by Alanson St. Clair and Chester C. Briggs, to which from January, 1842, to July, 1843, there was a rival office owned by W. A. Patten. Both of these were bought out and consolidated in 1843 by John E. Hood, a graduate of the College in 1841, who, after a year in Andover Theological Seminary, had edited the Essex Transcript at Amesbury, Massachusetts, for one year before coming to Hanover. He was followed in 1845 by David Kimball, who maintained the office until 1867. He was a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and a graduate of Yale College and Andover Seminary. He lived in Concord from 1835 to 1842, where he published the monthly Temperance Herald in 1835 and 1836, and also the New Hampshire Observer to January 1, 1839, then the same paper with its name changed to Christian Panoplist to 1840, when it was again changed to the Congregational Journal, and this he published until he removed to Franklin in 1842, from which place he removed to Hanover in 1845. After giving up the business in 1867 he went to live with his son in Cartersville, Illinois, where he died February 8, 1875, aet. eighty-four. Bela Chapin of Claremont purchased the office of Mr. Kimball in 1867 and in November took as a partner Parmenas H. Whitcomb of Sutton, New Hampshire, to whom in September, 1868, he gave up the business and returned to Claremont. The office, which since Mr. Hood's occupancy had been in the south end of the second story of the Tontine, was removed by Mr. Whitcomb to the wooden building next south of the Tontine in 1874. Mr. Whitcomb sold out to Linwood C. Gillis of Manchester in 1893, and he in turn in 1899 to Frank A.

Musgrove, who removed the office across the street to a building which was burned in May, 1914, but was immediately replaced by the present commodious structure.

To resume the story of the newspapers, nearly seven years passed after the end of the *Dartmouth Herald* before the next attempt at journalism. At length on the 12th of March, 1828, there was commenced the *Hanover Chronicle*, a quarto of four pages, eighteen and one quarter by eleven and one half inches, "published weekly at Hanover, N. H. (north side of the plain), by Mann and Sweetser," which continued but a short time. After another interval of seven years there followed in October of 1835 the *Independent Chronicle*, which was also short-lived, stopping November 21. No copy of this paper is known, but a copy of the first number of the *Hanover Chronicle* is in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Contemporaneous with the latter was a magazine, *The Magnet*, of sixteen handsome octavo pages, "published once in two weeks for the 'Social Conclave' by T. Mann, Printer." The first number was issued October 21, and the fourth, December 2, 1835. Whether there were any later numbers we do not know.

A similar publication in October, 1837, under the name of *The Scrap Book*, "conducted by a literary Club of undergraduates in Dartmouth College," extended only to a single issue. It was a handsome pamphlet of twenty-four pages, with a cover, filled exclusively with original articles of a literary character.

In the course of two years more the journalistic spirit in the College, evidenced by the *Magnet* and the *Scrap Book*, gathered sufficient momentum to carry a third attempt to a triumphant success. It took shape, as before, in an octavo pamphlet, this time containing thirty-two pages, eight and a half by five inches, with a cover, and styled *The Dartmouth*. It was issued monthly and was maintained with regularity during term time through five volumes of ten numbers each, beginning in November, 1839 and ending with July, 1843. It was conducted by editors chosen by the senior class, and was filled with literary matter of a high order. The magazine has never been surpassed and hardly equalled by any subsequent College publication.

At the same time with the *Dartmouth* there was published for a short time, also by Mr. Allen, the enterprising printer, another short-lived monthly magazine, "edited by an association of gentlemen" and entitled *The Iris and New Hampshire Literary Record*, which, beginning in March, 1841, obtained a good degree of

patronage. Each number contained thirty-two pages, royal octavo, with double columns, and was distinguished by a stylish cover of colored paper. Three copies are in the College Library, April, 1841, in blue covers; October, 1841, entitled *The Iris and Record* in pink covers; and December, 1841 (Vol. II, No. IV), in yellow covers. A volume covered but half a year and the magazine stopped in its second volume.¹

"This was a period of much literary activity, and Mr. Allen believing that a weekly newspaper properly conducted might be handsomely sustained, resolved to hazard and experiment with such materials as he happened to have in his book and job office," and Mr. Adams in writing of it says, "that it succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations." The paper was edited by Mr. Adams, then a member of the freshman class. When the scheme was first broached to him he remarked that it was a "doubtful experiment." Allen caught at the word, and the paper, under the appropriate title of The Experiment, began Monday, May 4, 1840, upon a demy sheet of four columns to a page, and prospered so well that it was enlarged November 17, 1840, to a page of five larger columns, rechristened The Amulet and published on Tuesday. On the 22nd of July it passed "into the hands of two young gentlemen," one of whom was Adams, though it was still published by Allen, and was again changed in form to eight pages, of half the former size, devoted more exclusively to literature. and published on Friday. Mr. Adams retained his connection with it until late in the fall of 1841, but on passing into other hands it died of "neglect" in the course of the following winter.

Sometime in August, 1841, the committees of the Anti-slavery, or "Liberty," party in New Hampshire and Vermont established in Hanover a printing office in the second story of the building which stood on the site now occupied by the north part of the "Davison" block, and published an organ entitled the *People's Advocate*. A part of the edition, designed for circulation in Vermont, bore the name of the *Vermont Freeman* and the imprint of Norwich. The paper was published under the names of St. Clair and Briggs, and had a subscription list of about 1500. Alanson St. Clair was the general agent of the party and Briggs also was officially connected with it. For a year and a half there was associated with them a Mr. Colby, but he is otherwise unknown.

¹ J. O. Adams, of the class of 1843, in a letter says that there were originally two magazines with these names respectively, which were united and controlled by a very eccentric man, S. H. N. Buonaparte Everette, who assumed the name of "Rag Emperor," and which ran more than a year.

In June, 1843, the Advocate passed into the control of a member of the state committee, Joseph E. Hood of the class of 1841, who in July bought out the old printing office, and consolidating it with his own set up the "Dartmouth Press." He continued the publication of the paper until January, 1844. In the previous October the Liberty party in Vermont had withdrawn the Freeman and established it independently at Montpelier, leaving the Advocate on a very precarious footing on account of the reduction in the subscription list, which was cut more than half and was still declining. A convention of the party, held in consequence at Concord, December 20, decided to remove the paper to that city, where, after a preliminary failure, it was established in June, 1844, under the name of the Granite Freeman. Pending these arrangements Mr. Hood continued the Advocate at Hanover at considerable personal sacrifice until January 23, 1844, and then from February 6 to June 5, 1844, furnished his subscribers with seventeen numbers of a smaller paper of eight pages in quarto form, entitled the Family Visitor, and designed, he tells us, as a temporary expedient to keep faith with his subscribers to the Advocate and to retain a means of communication within the party until the arrangements for the new paper at Concord could be perfected. The Visitor was an admirable family paper, ably and skillfully conducted. During its short existence it was a valiant champion of the temperance cause, dealing vigorously with the rumsellers and stirring up a temperance spirit in this section with a good deal of power.

Mr. Hood removed to Concord in June, 1844, and edited the Granite Freeman until July, 1847, and from that time until February 1, 1847, together with G. G. Fogg, the Independent Democrat and Freeman. For five years he was a superintendent of telegraph service in Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, and was then assistant editor of the Springfield Republican from 1854 to 1868, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he died November 16, 1871.

The desire for a local paper, after the departure of Mr. Hood, was shown by several attempts in succession to establish one; but no attempt had long continuance. The first of these was the Parents' Monitor and Young Peoples' Friend, a small quarto of eight pages, designed for a family paper, owned by the Rev. James Thompson of Sanbornton, but edited and published by David Kimball at Hanover from 1845 to 1850 or later, volume X being in the latter year. The Valley Star, a Democratic paper,

edited by Henry C. Simpson and John Weeks, passed through four numbers or more in September and October, 1850, and ceased. The *Dartmouth Advertiser* was published monthly from March, 1853, to April, 1854, primarily as an advertising medium, by Israel O. Dewey, an enterprising merchant of the place. Eleven regular numbers were issued, being edited and published by E. H. Kimball of the class of 1852 until November, and after that by David Kimball. It was preceded by *Morton's Advertiser and Mercantile Gazette*, published occasionally beginning with June, 1847, by Levi P. Morton, then in business here.

There have been numerous publications of an even more ephemeral nature, but besides those already mentioned there was none of a permanent character until the establishment of the *Hanover Gazette* May 23, 1885, published by P. H. Whitcomb under the editorial direction of Dorrance B. Currier. This was a weekly paper modeled upon the old *Dartmouth Gazette*, but with the improvements to be expected from the times. Mr. Currier's editorship ceased with the edition of September 10, 1892, and for more than a year Mr. Whitcomb was both editor and publisher until, on November 18, 1893, he sold the paper to Linwood C. Gillis of Manchester, who continued it until June 30, 1899, when it was bought by Frank A. Musgrove, of Bristol, New Hampshire, a graduate of the College in that year, who since that time has conducted it with great success. In May, 1903, it was enlarged from a four to an eight page paper.

From 1844 to 1851 College journalism suffered an eclipse. The first indication of its revival was the appearance in April, 1851, of a modest sheet of four pages, nine inches by twelve, containing a College directory and entitled the *Dartmouth Index*. There appeared in October a second number of eight pages octavo, and one or two each succeeding year to October, 1854. In July, 1855, this was supplanted by the *Dartmouth Phoenix*, a folio of the ordinary size, which was issued three times a year for three years, the last number being that for July, 1858. It contained a complete directory of College officers, students and societies, together with a few columns of editorials. It was originated by Henry M. Kimball of the class of 1855, under the pseudonym of "Themistogenes," and continued by his brother, F. D. Kimball, of the class of 1858, who appeared as "Diogenes," both of them

being sons of the printer.

The *Phoenix* coming to an end in July, 1858, the junior class, that was to graduate in 1860, undertook to carry it forward under

the name of the Aegis, on the same plan that was then prevalent at other colleges, through editors chosen from the class for each term. The price of the paper was five cents a copy, and appearing as it did within a week or two after the opening of each term, with the information which everybody wanted, it found a ready sale in good numbers, so that it not only paid expenses but accumulated something of a fund. It was continued in this form by the successive classes until 1867. In April of that year it was altered into an octavo pamphlet and since that time has been greatly modified and enlarged, and by custom elaborately made up at heavy expense, which the proceeds do not cover, and issued but once and then late in the year. Its restricted range of interest and the high price at which it is sold, several dollars a copy, prevent any large distribution of it, and its chief value is its record of the fraternities and of the various College organizations of other kinds and of the athletic and social interests of the College.

In January, 1867, The Dartmouth, modeled after its predecessor of twenty-five years before, was revived as a monthly literary magazine of thirty-two or forty octavo pages, of ten numbers a year, under the conduct of editors selected by the senior class. In 1875 it was changed in form to a quarto of sixteen pages, and for a time issued weekly during term time. In September, 1879, it was made a bi-weekly and so continued for twenty years, when in September, 1895, it again became a weekly though retaining its former size. In 1907 it became a semi-weekly, and in 1910 it was issued three times a week and its form changed to a quarto of eleven and a half by eighteen inches. In September, 1910, it was still further expanded to a daily. It has lost its literary character, being devoted wholly to current College matters and to advertisements.

The literary field abandoned by *The Dartmouth* was occupied in September of 1886 by the *Dartmouth Literary Monthly*, "edited by students of the Senior and Junior classes," a magazine of forty-eight or more pages, nine by six and a half inches. This continued fourteen years without change, when, in November, 1900, it became the *Dartmouth Magazine* with a slightly different shape but still issued monthly during the College year. For the next few years it underwent minor changes in shape and size, but with diminishing support, until it succumbed to inanition in Feb-

¹ The first board of editors consisted of Wilder D. Quint, J. C. Stimpson, D. L. Lawrence, A. J. Thomas, W. F. Gregory and H. J. Stevens, with S. E. Junkins as business manager.

ruary, 1908. It was revived, however, in the following November in a much reduced form, enlarged again in 1909, but after a precarious existence it finally came to an end with the June number of 1912. Its unquiet ghost reappeared in January of 1913 as The Bema, a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages of the size of the earlier Literary Monthly. The Bema ended with the issue of June, 1925. Meantime the Dartmouth Literary Magazine was revived for one year from May, 1922, in the attempt to establish a real literary magazine, and The Tower was established in October, 1924. The Dartmouth Pictorial, issued three times a year, was begun in the fall of 1925. A comparison of the early Dartmouth and the later magazines shows the change that has come over the literary taste and standards of the College. The philosophical, literary or critical essay, which with occasional poems of considerable length formed the staple of the early magazine, has given way to the lighter story, the character sketch, and the fugitive poem, which in various forms has maintained an uneasy seat upon the college Pegasus.

A more important departure in the journalism of the College was the establishment by the Trustees in October, 1905, of the Dartmouth Bi-Monthly, a small quarto of about fifty pages, ten inches by seven, which began under the editorial management of Ernest Martin Hopkins, then Secretary of the College, with whom were associated after 1905 some members of the faculty, and these, after the retirement of Mr. Hopkins from the College in 1910, became its editors. The magazine, at first a bi-monthly, was rechristened in the fall of 1908 the Alumni Magazine and was issued monthly, nine numbers in a year. As the later name implies, it was intended as a means of giving directly to the alumni of the College information about College affairs. Although it is a subscription periodical the Trustees, in order to assure the accomplishment of this purpose, have supported it to some extent.

by those connected with the College. Thus La Scientifique, a paper of small quarto size, was issued in October, 1863, by J. E. Johnson, a member of the Chandler Department in the class of 1865 and later a graduate of the College in 1866, but no more than one number appeared. The Anvil, a sparkling weekly of ten quarto pages was the personal venture of Fred A. Thayer of the class of 1873, begun in January of that year and continued successfully under his management until his graduation in the following June, but on passing into other hands it came to an end with the number

of December 4 of that year. The Agora, a small eight page publication, nine by seven and a half inches, printed on yellowish, dyspeptic-looking paper, ran from January 14 to February 25, 1911. Its announced purpose was to offer an open forum for the discussion of College matters, but it soon assumed the hue of the paper on which it was printed and degenerated into a sheet of captious criticism, whose early demise was gladly welcomed. The Third Rail was a small paper first issued in the summer of 1915, under the superintendence of the English Department of the College, as a means of arousing enthusiasm in writing, through the publication of selected specimens of the work of the students. It had no fixed time of appearing, but was expected to have several issues during the year. This ended with the issue for June 1, 1925.

In March of 1909 the College entered the field of comic journalism in the appearance of the Jack O'Lantern. This was a monthly publication, ten inches by seven, changed in 1912 to eleven by nine, and it promised to present a change of cover with each issue, and among its illustrations to have a large one of two pages. It announced that "brief poems and short humorous stories would be in order" and that "the joke columns would be in the hands of able men," a promise that time has shown to be easier to make than to keep. Communications were to be addressed to William T. Atwood and business matters to J. Howard Randerson, but in the next October the names of the editors were given and there was added the sub-title of The Dartmouth Comic Monthly.

CHAPTER XX

SOCIETIES

Freemasonry in Hanover 1

THE early years and perhaps centuries of Masonry are shrouded in mystery. It cannot, then, be expected that the early days of the order in any one community will be entirely clear. Hanover not only had one of the earliest Lodges in the State, but was the location of the first chapter, the second Council, and the first Commandery organized within the boundaries of New Hampshire.

Any study of the early days, however, requires some reference to the general form of Masonic organization and history. Free-masonry today operates under the Grand Lodge system and has been so organized since the revival in England in 1717. Each Grand Lodge is supreme unto itself, subject only to the ancient landmarks. Today there are practically no territorial conflicts. In the eighteenth century, however, this was not true.

Freemasonry was brought to the American Colonies as a part of English civilization. The first Lodge in the then Province of New Hampshire was established at Portsmouth in 1736 under authority leading back to the Grand Lodge of England. This was the only Lodge in New Hampshire established through this chain of authority. Another chain of authority emanating from the Grand Lodge of Scotland led to the chartering of five Lodges in New Hampshire and Vermont of which the last was "Dartmouth Lodge" in Hanover.² The two branches united in 1792, but in the meantime a Grand Lodge had been formed in New Hampshire in 1789.

The first Lodge known to have jurisdiction in Hanover was a Lodge established as a result of a petition for a charter dated at "Cornish, Vermont" November 8, 1781. The charter granted was for "Vermont Lodge" to be located at Springfield, Vermont,

¹ The editor is indebted to Mr. Halsey C. Edgerton for this section, which he has rewritten incorporating the material gathered by Mr. Chase and Mr. Lord, with much new material.

² The list includes St. Patrick's at Portsmouth, 1780; Vermont at Charlestown and later Springfield, 1781; Rising Star at Keene, 1784; Faithful at Charlestown, 1788; and Dartmouth at Hanover, 1788.

but actually organized at Charlestown, New Hampshire. Among the charter members of this Lodge were the following men from Hanover: Col. John House, officer in the Revolution; Lieut. John Payne, Jr., innkeeper; and Dr. George Eager. The first meeting was held at the inn of Abel Walker in Charlestown, November 29, 1781. Dr. Eager was one of those present and at the first election of officers John House was chosen Junior Deacon.

It is known that at Vermont Lodge the following men from Hanover received degrees: Eleazer Wheelock (son of the founder of Dartmouth College), July 4, 1782; James Wheelock, October 2, 1782; Abel Holden, December 6, 1786; and Lemuel Hedge, January 3, 1787. In 1788 the Lodge was moved to the location originally specified, Springfield, Vermont, and Faithful Lodge was chartered, February 2, 1788, to take its place at Charlestown.

In the same year "Dartmouth Lodge" was chartered by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, *i.e.*, the Grand Lodge which had derived its authority originally from the Grand Lodge of Scotland but had organized in 1777 as the first independent Grand Lodge on this Continent. The charter was granted at a special occasion at the *Bunch of Grapes*, December 18, 1788, when the record says: ¹

"Bro. Lowell in behalf of Davenport Phelps presented a Petition Signed Beza (Bezaleel) Woodward and others, praying for a Charter of Dispensation, for a Lodge to be Established at Hanover, in the state of N: Hampshire under the Title and Designation of Dartmouth Lodge.

"On motion of Bror (Paul) Revere—Voted, that a Committee of Five be appointed Brors. Revere, Scollay, Cabot, Dexter and Hunt were chosen to Examine into the Business. The Committee having proceeded on the Subject, reported the Propriety of a Charter being Granted. Agreeably to the Prayer of the Petition—provided the Fees and Charges are paid down. A Charter was accordingly granted."

The fees, amounting to £4.4.0, were paid and the Charter accordingly issued on the same date. An assessment of £3 was made upon the Lodge in 1790 by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, but there is no record of its payment.

Little can be found regarding "Dartmouth Lodge." In a Historical Address presented at the Centennial Anniversary of Franklin Lodge in 1896 Albert S. Batchellor of Littleton, a thorough and careful Masonic scholar, reports as follows:

"It is not supposed that the records of Dartmouth Lodge are in existence, and our information concerning its work and membership is very meager. It naturally drew its patronage from the populous towns of the vicinity.

¹ Proceedings of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, 1733-92, p. 353.

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Its rolls would doubtless show a preponderance of members from Hanover and Lebanon, and would add much interesting material to the Masonic personals of this region."

It has been suggested that the loss of its regalia and funds were due to the lack of a Grand Lodge to receive them. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge asserted no authority in New Hampshire after the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and Dartmouth Lodge failed to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, formed in 1789 at Portsmouth under what appears to have been the leadership of St. John's Lodge located at Portsmouth. Batchellor says:

"Why Dartmouth Lodge did not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire cannot be definitely stated. As a possible explanation it might be surmised that some of the old antipathies of the Vermont controversy still lingered in the minds of the men of influence in Hanover and Lebanon, and the establishment of a superior Masonic authority in the eastern part of the state might have stirred some of the smouldering embers of the recent conflict between the valley towns and the Portsmouth party. There is indication of a definite sentiment on the subject of a transfer of the Masonic capital from Portsmouth to Concord, or some other central point, at a much later period, in a communication from Franklin Lodge, now in the files of the Grand Secretary, dated Sep. 24, 1807. It is quite evident that some potent cause operated to the disadvantage of the Lodge and served to bring its career to a premature conclusion."

Some further indication of this difference of thought between the men from the opposite sides of the State may be drawn from the Valedictory Address of Grand Master Thompson of Portsmouth sent to the Grand Lodge April 27, 1808, attacking the establishment of Royal Arch Chapters and other, now common, Masonic bodies.¹ The first Royal Arch Chapter in the State had been organized at Hanover in the preceding year.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire held in Portsmouth, April 27, 1796, "a petition being presented by a number of brethren in the town of Hanover praying a charter may be granted them for erecting them into a Lodge by the name of FRANKLIN LODGE, which appearing for the good of Masonry Voted That the prayer of the petition be granted, and they have a charter accordingly."

The original Charter is still in the possession of Franklin Lodge and reads as follows:

¹ See Proceedings of New Hampshire Grand Lodge, Reprint of 1860, Vol. I, p. 140-2.

"FRANKLIN LODGE

"To all the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, to whom these presents shall come:

"The Most Worshipful HALL JACKSON, Esq., Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, duly authorized and appointed, and in ample form installed, together with his Grand Wardens, SEND GREETING.

"Whereas, a petition has been presented to us by James Wheelock, David Curtis, Abel Holden, Lemuel Hedge, Joseph Julien Legonidic, Simon B. Bissel, Eleazer Wheelock, Melchoir Strohn, Abraham Hedge, Josiah Dunham, and Manoah Hubbard, Jr., all ancient Free and Accepted Masons, residents in the county of Grafton, and State of New-Hampshire, in New-England, praying that they, with such others as may think proper to join them, may be erected and constituted as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the name, title and designation of Franklin Lodge, No. 6, with full power to enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, which petition appearing to us as reasonable, and tending to the advancement of ancient Masonry and the general good of the Craft, we have unanimously agreed that the prayer of the petition should be granted.

"Know ye, therefore, that we, the Grand Master and Wardens, by virtue of the power and authority aforesaid, and reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence, fidelity and skill in Masonry of our beloved brethren, above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said James Wheelock and others, a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the name, title and signature of the Franklin Lodge, No. (6), hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors full power and authority to meet and convene as Masons, in the town of Hanover, in said county of Grafton; to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such moderate compensations for the same as may hereafter be determined by said Lodge. Also, to make choice of Master and Wardens, and other office bearers annually, or otherwise, as they shall see cause; to receive and collect funds for the relief of the poor and decayed brethren, and their widows or children; and in genSocieties 281

eral to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which may to them appear proper for the good of the Craft, according to the ancient usage and custom of Masons.

"And we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend at the Grand Lodge or Quarterly Communications, by themselves of their proxies, on penalty of forfeiture of this charter; and also to keep a fair and regular record of all their proceedings, and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge when required.

"And we do hereby enjoin upon our said brethren to behave themselves respectfully and obediently to their superiors in office, and not to desert their said Lodge without the leave of their Master and Wardens.

"And we do hereby declare the precedence of the said Lodge in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere to commence from the date of these presents, and require all ancient Masons, especially of those holding of this Grand Lodge, to acknowledge and receive them and their successors as regularly constituted Free and Accepted Masons, and to treat them accordingly."

The first meeting of the petitioners was held at Mason's Hall in Hanover, April 3, 1796, with James Wheelock acting as chairman. The Lodge was consecrated and the officers installed by the Grand Lodge May 22, 1796.

The Lodge publicly celebrated St. John's day that year as shown by its records:

"At two o'clock the fraternity moved in beautiful procession to the meeting house, where an oration was pronounced by Bro. Dunham, and prayer performed by the Rev. Professor Smith. The music on this occasion was excellent. After the exercises the procession returned to the hall, partook of an elegant repast, and returned in due season, the day having been spent in peaceful harmony and decent merriment."

A printed pamphlet in the archives of the Grand Lodge contains "An Oration Delivered at Hanover, New Hampshire at the request of the Brethren of Franklin Lodge—No. 6; at the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist; and published by their desire, in the year of Masonry, 5798. By William H. Woodward, Esq., Secretary of said Lodge."

Another pamphlet has "An Oration pronounced at Hanover, New Hampshire January 9, 1800; at request of Franklin Lodge, No. 6 in Memory of their Illustrious Brother, the Beloved Washington;

who died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799 by Brother William Woodward (Printed at Hanover by Brother Moses Davis.)"

The same year according to the Lodge records St. John's Day was celebrated.

"From Mason's Hall the procession proceeded to Deacon Dewey's Coffee House, where with rational conviviality, partaking of an elegant repast and drinking a number of toasts, Masonic, patriotic and moral, with the utmost order and harmony they ended the day amid the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Again in 1803 the Dartmouth Gazette of July 2nd shows that St. John's Day was celebrated on June 24th:

"At high 12 procession formed, preceded by music, and moved, in Masonic Order, to the Meeting-house; where was delivered a pious, well adapted Discourse, by Rev. Brother Barber. After which followed a concise and sentimental address by Worshipful Master W^m Woodward. Vocal and instrumental Music, judiciously selected and well performed, gave animation to the whole."

In September 1805, there was a special visitation of all the lodges in the State by a Grand Deputation, headed by Dr. Lyman Spalding, Special Deputy Grand Master.¹ They were escorted from Claremont to Hanover by a committee from Franklin Lodge, and on September 26th held a special Grand Lodge in the Lodge room. They reported:

"This is a very reputable Lodge. Their records and doings, their by-laws and regulations, evince the truth of this statement. The lectures on the three degrees were exhibited before the Lodge much to the satisfaction of this Lodge. At this place the Grand Deputation were treated with uncommon urbanity and great attention."

"After the Lodge was closed, the R. W. William Woodward, Esq., District Deputy Grand Master, called on the deputation and apologized for not attending the Lodge that evening, having just arrived in town. He also begged to be excused from accompanying the Grand Deputation through his District, as business of an important nature demanded his immediate attention." ²

In 1803 the first District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed. One of the two was William H. Woodward ³ of Hanover. He served continuously for twelve years. In 1815 he was elected Grand Master of Masons in the State of New Hampshire at

¹ Dr. Spalding was a lecturer in the Medical School at Dartmouth from 1798 to 1800, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire from 1801 to 1813.

² Proceedings of New Hampshire Grand Lodge, Reprint of 1860. Vol. I. p. 110-1.

³ Mr. Woodward assumed the middle initial by authority of an act of the legislature passed in 1807.

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the first session of the Grand Lodge held in Concord. His election was without any previous office in the Grand Lodge except his long career as a District Deputy. In 1816 he was reelected.

Between 1796 and 1812 Batchellor tells us that two hundred nine men were added to the Lodge rolls. His researches show that of this number one hundred fifteen were numbered among the graduates of Dartmouth College. This is especially noteworthy in view of a vote by the College Trustees at their meeting in August 1799: "Voted that if any undergraduate of this University shall become a Member of any Lodge of Freemasons or shall attend any meeting of any Lodge of Masons he shall cease to be a member of this institution."

In June 1816, Moses Greenough and others presented to the Grand Lodge a petition for the removal of Franklin Lodge, No. 6, to Lebanon. Notwithstanding a favorable report from the committee to which it was referred, the petition was not successful. The following year, June 11, 1817, the matter again came before the Grand Lodge and the removal was authorized. It was in accordance with the general practice of the period to make such changes in location, so far as the records show, without requiring special action by the Lodge concerned. Usually, as in this case, the petition would be held over for one year. The change of location threw the organization permanently into the hands of the Lebanon members, yet Hanover members retained their connection and continued to exercise from time to time important functions in it.

Batchellor says:

"The causes which moved in the change of location in 1817 are not apparent at this date. It was a time of general prosperity with the institution, and the removal was the result, doubtless, of local considerations. The controversy between the college and the university had developed at this time into a serious conflict, in which politics and other issues were involved. Such a state of affairs may have generated divisions in the Lodge. As to this, the suggestion is purely speculative. The removal of the Lodge left the Chapter in Hanover, and, by giving Lebanon the responsibility for the other, promoted a division of the labor of maintaining regular organizations and ritual work, which, presumably, was advantageous to both bodies. The final removal of the Chapter to Lebanon in 1831 indicates that in the dark days of that Masonic epoch the Masonic sentiment was stronger in Lebanon than in Hanover."

The Masters of the Lodge successively were James Wheelock, Josiah Dunham, Rufus Graves, Benjamin J. Gilbert, William H. Woodward, James Howe, Thomas Brigham, James Howe, Aaron

Wright, James Poole, Henry Hutchinson, and James Poole. In the Grand Lodge Hanover furnished the following officers besides M. W. M. Woodward: James Poole, Grand Marshall 1815 and 1816, Grand Pursuivant 1822, Master of Ceremonies 1823; Henry Hutchinson, Senior Grand Deacon 1819; Jacob Carter, Grand Lecturer 1826; James Freeman Dana, District Deputy Grand Master 1823, Senior Grand Warden P.T.; Grand Master 1825 and reelected in 1826 but unable to complete his service on account of removal from the State. The election of James Freeman Dana as Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire at the age of 31, only four years after making Hanover his residence and two years after he had affiliated by dimit with Franklin Lodge, was a striking tribute to a brilliant man.¹

After the removal of Franklin Lodge to Lebanon, Hanover continued to contribute in substantial numbers to the membership. A restriction on student membership became effective in 1812. In 1828 activity of the Lodge ceased as a result of the Anti-Masonic sentiment of the period. In 1854 the Charter was restored and for the next few years Hanover contributed about one-third of the new members. Among the Hanover Masons on the roll of honor for the Civil War may be mentioned Capt. James B. Perry, Capt. Lorenzo D. Gove, Major Israel O. Dewey, Edwin B. Frost, Everett S. Fitch, Luther C. Hurlbutt, and George W. Rand. Capt. Perry, Master of Franklin Lodge 1859 and 1860, District Deputy Grand Master 1861, and Master of Hughes Lodge in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, died heroically in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Batchellor tells us in his Historical Address that "Once before the Anti-Masonic period, in 1818, and after the removal of Franklin Lodge, and again in 1864, petitions were presented for the establishment of a Lodge at Hanover. The name suggested for the new Lodge in 1818 was Harmony, and for that in 1864, Dartmouth."

¹ Samuel F. B. Morse, in a published statement little known, acknowledges his indebtedness to Professor Dana for what is popularly credited to Mr. Morse by saying "The modification, since universally adopted, in the construction of the electro-magnet, is justly due to the inventive mind of Prof. JAMES FREEMAN DANA. Death, in striking him down at the threshold of his fame, not only extinguished a brilliant light in science, one which gave the highest promise of future distinction, but the suddenness of the stroke put to peril the just credit due him for discoveries he had already made."

Quoted in Historical Address by Harry M. Cheney in Proceedings Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire, 1919.

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In 1907 a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge for a new Lodge in Hanover to be called Bezaleel Lodge in honor of Bezaleel Woodward the first petitioner for the original Dartmouth Lodge. The special committee appointed by the Grand Master held a hearing on the petition but, owing to the short time available, asked for an extension of time until the next annual session of the Grand Lodge. May 20, 1908, the committee, after a hearing and a thorough investigation, reported favorably and a charter was voted.

The charter was duly issued, dated September 11, 1908, to the following twenty-three charter members: Lucius Waterman, Howard Nelson Kingsford, Alfred Willard Guyer, George Wilson Rand, Halsey Charles Edgerton, Carl Chester Ward, George Ray Wicker, Ashley Kingsley Hardy, Samuel Clark Rogers, John Franklin Aulis, Edward Payson Storrs, Huntington George Willcox, John James Bond, Ellsworth Oliver Carter, Jerome Chesley, Newton Alvin Frost, Charles Jordan, George Andrew McKnight, William Henry Poole, Edwin Pierce Pushee, Jesse Siddall Reeves, Samuel Wright Smith, Charles Devere Williams.

On September 11, 1908 the Grand Lodge met in Hanover and duly consecrated the Lodge and installed its officers, the first twelve persons listed above. About one hundred seventy-five persons attended. From 1908 until 1925 the Lodge met in the I.O.O.F. Hall in the Bridgman Block. Since 1925 quarters have been available on the second floor of a block on the east side of Main Street owned by the Baptist Society and especially fitted up for Bezaleel Lodge. In 1927 the total membership numbered two hundred fifteen.

The Masters of the Lodge in order have been Lucius Waterman, Howard N. Kingsford, Alfred W. Guyer, Carl C. Ward, George R. Wicker, Halsey C. Edgerton, Adna D. Storrs, James P. Farnam, Arthur P. Fairfield, William H. Murray, Raymond R. Marsden, Leslie F. Murch, and Sidney C. Hazelton.

During this period Hanover has been represented in the Grand Lodge as follows: Halsey C. Edgerton, Grand Lecturer 1918, District Deputy Grand Master 1919, Senior Grand Deacon 1927; and Arthur P. Fairfield, Grand Lecturer 1925 and 1926, and District Deputy Grand Master 1927.

The first Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in New Hampshire was established at Hanover under the name of St. Andrews, by warrant issued January 27, 1807 from Thomas Smith Webb of

Boston, General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. The Charter was approved by the Grand Chapter, June 7, 1816, no session of the General Grand Chapter having been held in the meantime.

The earliest account of the proceedings of this Chapter is found in the Dartmouth Gazette for March 13, 1807:

"On Tuesday, 3d March A L 5807 By Virtue of a warrant underhand and seal of Most Excellent Benjamin Hurd, G. H. P. of the G. Chap. of Royal Arch Masons of the United States—Opened a Royal Arch Chapter at Mason's Hall in Hanover—Present, Most Excellent Sherman Dewey D. H. P., Orimel Hinkley, H. K., Thomas Hough, S., John Mann, Jun. Sec'y, Companions, Andrew B. Peters, Josiah Gates, Elisha Hitchcock, Charles Magill.

"At 2 o'clock, P.M. a procession of Companions and Brethren marched from the Hall to the Meeting house, where an excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Bro. Thompson, of Pomfret, Vt., from John 1, 46–7, after which the procession returned to the Hall and partook of a small but generous repast."

The same paper of the date of June 5, 1807 tells of a joint celebration of the Chapter and the local Lodge.

"The Festival of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated at *Hartford* on Friday, the 26th day of June inst. by the FRANKLIN and WARREN Lodges. Brethren to assemble at Br. *Leavitt's* Hall at 9 o'clock A.M. and the procession to form at 11.—It is expected a Sermon will be delivered by Brother Gross. The Brethren of the different Lodges are requested to attend."

By vote of the Grand Chapter in 1823 this Chapter was also distinguished by its number, as No. 1. Its meetings were held annually on the fourth Monday of January, and quarterly on the corresponding days of the appropriate months. In 1824 it had thirty-six members. During the period of Anti-Masonic activity, like other Masonic bodies, it languished. In 1830 St. Andrews Chapter, whose membership at that time was about sixty, was allowed to convene at Lebanon, and the next year the change was made permanent. In 1864 the Chapter was reorganized and given its old rank as the pioneer Chapter of the State.

The Charter and the records of the Chapter down to 1820 are lost. The following men from Hanover held the office of High-Priest: William H. Woodward 1812, Henry Hutchinson 1818 and 1819, James F. Dana 1824, Jacob Carter 1827 and 1828.

St. Andrews was one of the three Chapters which met in convention at Hopkinton, June 11, 1818, to adopt measures for the establishment of a Grand Chapter. Henry Hutchinson, lawyer,

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of Hanover was on the committee to draft the constitution. On the formation of the Grand Chapter at Concord, June 10, 1819, three of the officers were taken from St. Andrews Chapter, Henry Hutchinson of Hanover being Grand King. The Grand Chapter on July 12th and 13th, 1820 met at the hall of the Dartmouth Hotel in Hanover, Henry Hutchinson being Grand Scribe. Henry Hutchinson and James Freeman Dana were subsequently elected Grand High Priest. In 1924 Professor Dana was President of the Council of High Priests.

There was also established at Hanover at a date that cannot be determined, but certainly as early as 1822, Washington Council of Royal and Select Masters, the second Council established in the State. The Council had regular meetings on the fourth Wednesday of January and of each alternate month following. James Freeman Dana was one of the officers. The records of the Council for the early years have disappeared. The Council also dropped out of activity in the Anti-Masonic days, but was revived in 1887 at Lebanon. At that time it was given a number, 10.

In 1824 a number of Knights Templar, under the lead of Professor James F. Dana and assisted among others by Gen. James Poole and Henry Hutchinson, applied to Sir Henry Towle of Boston, Deputy Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, and obtained in April a Charter for an encampment of Knights Templar and appendent orders at Hanover, under the name of Trinity Encampment No. 1. Sir James F. Dana was named the first Grand Commander. This was the first Commandery to be established in New Hampshire.

Preliminary meetings were held at Lebanon in March and again in April. On May 8th a meeting was held at Mason's Hall in Hanover for the purpose of consecrating the encampment and installing the officers. The encampment was opened by Sir. H. Towle, D. G. G. M., U. S. A. The Knights then proceeded in due form, accompanied by invited guests, to the hall of St. Andrews Chapter, where, after the audience had received the salutation of the Knights in due form, the following program was carried out.

- 1. An Ode by the Handel Society of Dartmouth College.
- 2. Prayer by the Rev. President Tyler of Dartmouth College.
- 3. Consecration of the Encampment by Sir H. Towle, D. G. G. M.

- 4. Installation of the officers. Installing Prayer by Rev. Prof. Shurtleff.
 - 5. Address by Sir H. Towle, D. G. G. M., U. S. A.
 - 6. Ode by the Handel Society.
 - 7. Prayer by Rev. Prof. Haddock of Dartmouth College.
 - 8. Benediction by Rev. Prest. Tyler.

The Sir Knights then saluted the audience and retired to their room with the invited guests, and afterward proceeded to the Dartmouth Hotel where they partook of an "elegant dinner."

The encampment on April 25, 1825 voted to remove to Lebanon. Its meetings were always irregular, there being on the average not more than two each year until 1828. The annual meeting, May 3, 1830, appears to have been the last ever held, though the records of the Grand Encampment recognize the existence of the Chapter until 1837. The Commandery was revived June 12, 1860, the name being retained by the Commandery now located at Manchester. Sullivan Commandery at Claremont now has jurisdiction over Hanover.

Hanover and Lebanon are the only two towns in Grafton which over a period of years have grown in population. Each has prospered in its own field. The link between them Masonically has been good for both. After the Lodge was moved from Hanover to Lebanon the Chapter remained in Hanover and later the Council and Commandery were organized in Hanover, with support from Lebanon. Who can say in this day and generation how much this really meant for the development of Masonry in the State of New Hampshire?

Odd Fellows

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in New Hampshire at Concord, July 9, 1844. The Hanover Lodge, which took the name of "Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 75," received its charter from the Grand Lodge of the State under date of February 16, 1888. There were nine charter members, to whom were added fourteen on the date of installation, which was the same as that of the charter.¹

¹ The charter members were: M. M. Amarall D. B. Currier E. T. Ford P. H. Whitcomb D. S. Bridgman H. Donaldson C. G. Piper C. H. Wood C. D. Brown The added members were: J. N. Chase W. H. Rand M. H. Howard H. J. Weston J. H. Foster J. H. Loveland R. W. Sawyer G. H. Whitcher N. A. Frost J. B. Paddleford W. H. Ticknor G. A. Goodhue Simon Ward, Jr. L. A. Purmont

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The first exercises of the Lodge were held in the hall of the G. A. R., where the Lodge continued to meet for a year and a half. For a short time it then occupied the third floor of Whitcomb's block, but in 1900 it removed to more commodious quarters in the Bridgman block across the street. In the fire of October 30, 1906, the block was destroyed and the Lodge lost all its possessions, including its record. Owing to insurance, the financial loss of the Lodge by the fire was happily small. During the construction of the new block, to which it returned in 1907, the Lodge held its meetings in the Episcopal chapel near the rectory. The order has prospered and has a present membership of 182.

Affiliated with it is the Golden Rod Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 42, which receives relatives of Odd Fellows and unmarried white women not less than eighteen years old. Its meetings are held in the hall of the Odd Fellows. It has a membership of 240. Its charter was derived from the Grand Lodge of the Rebekah Degree of the State, and was issued September 29, 1891.

The Grange

The first chapter of the Grange in Hanover was organized at Etna in Hayes Hall, June 19, 1875, by a representative of the Grange, named Boynton from "some town in Vermont," and was at first known at "No. 60," but was later christened as "Grafton Star Grange."

There were thirty-six charter members ¹ and the membership fees were \$5 for men and \$3 for women. The idea which lay at the foundation of the organization was the great financial benefit that was to come through co-operative buying, and a beginning was made in the purchase of twelve pairs of overalls for \$9, a dozen brooms for \$3.48, and a chest of tea at \$50 a pound. In addition to the expected profit there was the purpose of other

¹ The charter members were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hoyt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carleton H. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Praddex, Laura A. Camp, Emma Z. Shedd, Fannie E. Hall, Carleton Corey, I. B. Camp, David H. Heath, Burton H. Heath, H. A. Praddex, David H. Tenney, Charles H. Hurlbutt.

dex, David H. Tenney, Charles H. Hurlbutt.

The officers were W. L. Barnes, master, H. H. Harris, overseer, John L. Bridgman, lecturer, H. F. Hoyt, Jr., steward, David H. Camp, assistant steward, Carleton H. Camp, chaplain, Thomas W. Praddex, treasurer, John D. Bridgman, secretary, David H. Tenney, gatekeeper, Mrs. H. H. Harris, Ceres, Mrs. David H. Camp, Pomona, Miss Laura A. Camp, Flora, Miss Emma Z. Shedd, lady assistant steward.

gains, which were to be secured by the establishment of a library and by literary entertainments at stated meetings, which were held in different places, often at private houses. But the hope of financial gain proved delusive, and the meetings languished, so that after four years the Grange was disbanded, December 27, 1879, the books in the library were sold and the money in the treasury was divided among the members.

Seven years later at the instance of Professor Charles H. Pettee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, then located at Hanover, the Grange was revived on November 16, 1886, with twenty-eight members, of whom five had belonged to the earlier organization.1 This new movement was very successful. Within five years the Grange had 210 members and was the third in size in the State. Its meetings were held at Hayes Hall in Etna, and at Culver Hall and the Grand Army hall on the plain, the last becoming in course of time the permanent home of the Grange. For the expectation of financial profit with which the earlier Grange began there was substituted the purpose of "agricultural, humane and social" benefit, and with this threefold interest the membership has had no more than natural variation, and in 1920 there were enrolled eighty-nine male and one hundred and twenty-two female members. Bi-weekly meetings have kept the association active, and a definite object of effort has been supplied in the granting of scholarship aid to students of the town who are in attendance at the State College at Durham.

Stockbridge Association

A society unique to Hanover is the Stockbridge Association, a boys' club founded December 31, 1894, and named in honor of Miss Theodosia Stockbridge. In 1855 Miss Stockbridge had begun to gather about her weekly in the red brick schoolhouse

¹ The five were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Praddex, H. F. Hoyt, Jr., the new members were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Piper, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Withington, C. W. Scott, C. W. Stone, George Filiau, M. H. Barstow, H. P. Flint, J. C. Childs, A. B. Childs, Viola La Ha, Ida Campbell, Don S. Bridgman, F. A. Fairbanks, J. H. Foster, Mrs. F. Coffran. The officers were C. H. Pettee, master, H. F. Hoyt, Jr., overseer, C. W. Scott, lecturer, J. H. Foster, steward, C. G. Piper, assistant steward, T. W. Praddex, chaplain, M. H. Barstow, treasurer, J. M. Fuller, secretary, C. W. Stone, gatekeeper, Mrs. C. H. Pettee, Ceres, Mrs. J. F. Withington, Pomona, Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, Flora, Mrs. T. W. Praddex, lady assistant steward, C. H. Pettee, J. M. Fuller, J. L. Bridgman, executive committee.

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later known as Precinct Hall and now named Stockbridge Hall, a class of boys ranging from eight to eighteen years old. At times the class numbered as many as forty. It included negroes, boys who frankly called themselves "rough village boys," and others who later entered college and eventually won high position in the country. Her influence on this group was deep and lasting. Half a century after he was a member of her class Dorrance Currier wrote, "She found in each boy that which she sought, and she sought for the good in them. . . . The source of her influence was her perfect honesty, charity, and sympathy, and she won the love of every boy in the village." Before she left Hanover in 1867, 155 boys had been members of her class. It was one of these, Mr. John C. Paige, who left the funds with which the present Stockbridge Hall was purchased, and at whose suggestion The Boys' Club founded in 1894 was named The Stockbridge Association. And it is the memory of Miss Stockbridge and her work which has inspired the activities of the present association.

The Hanover Woman's Club

In the year 1919 there became evident among Hanover women the desire for some organization which would provide not only recreation and exercise of mental and artistic gifts but also some instrument for community service. A Community and Child Welfare Association, with about fifty members, had been formed early in the spring; when another club for intellectual and social activities was suggested it was found possible to merge the two into one organization, whose purpose as stated in the constitution is "to increase public spirit, and to extend opportunities for study, for recreation, and for service in the community." On December 2, 1919, at a meeting to which all Hanover women were invited, this club was formed with a charter membership of seventy-six and was called The Hanover Woman's Club.

Since its founding the club has maintained furnished rooms as the center of its manifold activities. Mrs. C. C. Stewart, the first president, adopted a courageous, far-sighted policy which has been followed with success. The ideal of all inclusiveness in its membership has made the club of great value to new comers in the village. Excellent work has been done from time to time in the community through the clubs departments and committees, which at present are: Art; Music; Literature; Civics; Education; Public Health; The American Home; Hospital Aid; House;

Social; Membership; Publicity; Girls Work. In 1926 there were two hundred members, with an affiliated Girls' Club of twenty members. The club is federated with the State and National Women's Clubs.

CHAPTER XXI

BURYING GROUNDS

THERE are nine burying grounds in the township of Hanover, of which several are very small and these are now seldom used. Occasionally an interment is made in one of the smaller grounds, but most burials are made in the graveyards at the College, Etna or the Center.

All of these burying grounds, except those at the College Plain and at Etna (the latter being the last to be set apart), were the expression of the generosity of individuals who recognized the need of burial places in separate localities. In the early days, when roads were poor and small communities were more selfcontained, community burying grounds were a natural form of local interest and they were provided by public spirited individuals. In two instances burial plats were conveyed directly to the town, those at the Center and in district Number Two. The cemetery at the College was a tract of land "sequestered" by the Trustees for the use of the College and the community in 1774, though it had been used as a burying ground since 1771. In the other cases plats of ground were set apart by their owners for neighborhood use without special transfer of title to the town or to trustees, or to any particular group of men. The immediate result of indefinite ownership has been the neglect of the different burying grounds as families whose members are buried in them have died out or have removed from town.

In the absence of records it is impossible to tell the exact order in which the grounds were set apart, but all except the one at Etna are probably more than a hundred years old and date from the eighteenth century. The first person to die in the town is said to have been a child of fourteen months, of the family of Stephen Benton. Where the burial was I do not know.

Of the smaller burying grounds of the town one of the most ancient is situated on the top of a hill near the spot where Edmund Freeman made the first settlement. It is on the State road not far from the Lyme line, on the right as one goes north, and one granite monument is visible from the road. The land for it was set apart by Ichabod Fowler or his son-in-law, Eleazar Porter, March 17, 1783, but does not appear to have been transferred to

the town or to trustees. It became a neighborhood burying ground, as one wrote, "simply belonging to the farm, and when a neighbor died, if the person was to be buried there, the friends went there and dug the grave and buried the body." The first person to be buried there was Ruth Fowler, a daughter of Ichabod and Ruth (Grover) Fowler (then living on the Freeman place), who died September 14, 1774, in her fifteenth year, and whose gravestone is still standing. Several of the Porter family were buried there, but their headstones were of slate and the inscriptions have mainly disappeared. Some of the older stones are still legible: Calvin Porter, 1783; Phineas Smith, 1786; Josiah Southworth, 1786; John Pingry, 1790; Silas Kinne, 1794. Apparently the last burial was that of Hamilton T. Howe in 1909. The yard was long without a fence, but fifty years ago Herman Everett put a picket fence with stone posts around it, and in later years John F. Tenney had the enclosure put into good condition. In 1920 the fence was broken and the ground overgrown with weeds and brambles, but since then the ground has been cleared. Like some other of the old burying grounds, it has now no one to care for it regularly. The names and dates on the monuments of Hanover cemeteries were carefully recorded in a book by Deacon Asa Fellows of Hanover Center; the book is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Barnes.

In 1787 John Smith, the son of Timothy Smith, conveyed to the town a half acre of land for a burying ground upon river lot Number 38, "where sundry dead persons have already been buried." 2 The stones of Russell Smith (d. 1777) and of Charles and Mary Goodrich (d. 1775) still remain. Here are found graves of Westcotts, Brewsters, Goulds and others beside the Smiths, including Timothy Smith (d. 1792). The ground was fenced and cared for by the Smith family until recently when their adjacent farm was sold. It is said that the purchaser let in his cattle to graze there, until persons interested in the place recalled to the town authorities that the ground had been deeded to the town. Since that time the town has repaired the fences and cared for the burying ground. The latest monument is erected to W. F. Fullington (d. 1915). In 1916 Mrs. Laura Smith Barnes of Lyme, New Hampshire, the daughter of Chandler P. Smith, gave to the town \$200 "for the perpetual care of the Chandler P. Smith lot in the Smith cemetery," the surplus income to be used "to

¹ Mr. J. F. Tenney.

² Grafton County deeds, lib. 11, fol. 42.

keep the grass and bushes in said cemetery properly cut and trimmed."

Of the burying ground in the Ruddsboro district we have the following account written in 1889 by Charles B. Dowe:

November 8, 1787, my grandfather, Lemuel Dowe, who was then nine-teen years old, purchased the southerly half of the second hundred acre lot, drawn to the original right of Stephen Freeman, it being the 6th in number adjoining to, and lying east of, the Four Mile road, in district No. 8 in the town of Hanover.

About the same time Daniel Dodge purchased the northerly half of the same lot. On the dividing line, between the above named parties, and near the center of the original hundred acre lot, is a ridge, which has long been occupied as a cemetery apparently since the time of Mr. Rood, the first settler.

About the year 1808 my Grandfather and Mr. Dodge entered into a contract with the people in the neighborhood, by which they agreed to give the land inclosed as a burial ground, upon condition that the friends and neighbors would keep it fenced and take care of it as such. It was laid out in lots, each of the parties to the agreement having a lot assigned to him.

About 1860 my father gave more land and the ground was considerably enlarged on the south and east sides, making it the same as it is today. The original agreement was recorded in the school records of the district, but the old book is lost or destroyed.

Among the dead who rest here may be found Dea. Thomas Ross, Stockman Sweatt, Samuel Simmons, Samuel Trickey, and, I think, David Walker and Simon Ward, soldiers of the Revolution.

This ground is not wholly without care at the present time, as there is a small fund for that purpose. In 1914 David T. Ross left to the town of Hanover \$100 as a fund, the income of which was to be expended in the care of the grave of Isaac Ross, his father, and in the same year David Mason Ross similarly gave \$100 to the town for the care of the grave of his father and his own. The income of the fund has been expended under the direction of Mr. Horace F. Hoyt of Etna, who has also done other work in keeping the grounds in order. The last burial noted on a gravestone was in 1916.

The burying ground at Greensboro may have been opened about 1790, as it was the gift to the neighborhood of Lemuel Stevens who lived in the place adjoining, now occupied by William LaBombard. Like other small burying grounds it served the families of the neighborhood, Durkees, Hutchins, Hayes, Tenneys, and so forth besides the family of Lemuel Stevens himself, who was buried there in 1839. The earliest stone now remaining is that of "Little Justus," who died in 1809. The loyalty of the neighborhood is seen in the fact that eight soldiers of the Civil War are buried

there. On the stone of Rev. Azel P. Brigham, who died in 1843 at the age of 31, it is recorded that he was "A beloved, faithful and successful minister of Jesus Christ in the New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The ground is well fenced and free from bushes, though little cared for.

There are two burying grounds on the east side of Moose Mountain. One, about half an acre in extent, lies about half a mile north of Goose Pond on the west side of the road. It was taken "from the farm of Alonzo Melendy" and "those who have lots there paid the money to him." Earlier this farm was in the possession of James Eastman, who very likely started the cemetery here. The earliest gravestone now legible is that of Nathaniel Willis, who died in 1822, but many gravestones, some of them probably marking earlier burials, have disappeared. In 1825 five children of John Hoit, Jr., died within ten days of each other and were buried here; the stones of Susan Pressey (1850) and Angelina Pressey (1854) remain; the latest burial recorded on a stone is that of William Rogers in 1865. The school house half a mile further north (burned in 1844) was used as a church by the Methodists in early days.

The second of these grounds is on the south of the old Wolfeboro Road, about a mile from the head of Goose Pond up toward Moose Mountain and not far beyond the Tunis school house. The old Colby farm, not far above this cemetery, is the last occupied house toward the mountain. Colonel Thomas M. Colby, who died in 1892, was apparently the last person to be buried here. Thirteen members of the Withington family are recorded by name on existing stones, the earliest burial in 1842; Nancy Withington, who died in 1869, was born in 1785, when her mother Mary (died 1852) was thirteen years old. None of the remaining stones record a death earlier than 1835, the date on the stone of Richard Fitts.

In addition to the established cemeteries, which exist as such today, there were undoubtedly burials in connection with various farms. For example, in the Chandler community, on the road which turns up a steep hill to the left as one goes up the brook road from the brick church toward Ruddsboro, there still exist two or three stones in an orchard north of the more northerly house. There was also a small burying ground on the Owen farm, on the first road from Etna toward the reservoir; it is

¹ So writes Horace M. Bryant of Lyme Centre.

² J. F. Eastman of West Canaan.

said that this ground was situated on land now the property of Chandler LaBombard near the top of the hill as one comes up from Etna, presumably near a barn just below his house. No trace of the Owen burying ground remains.

The cemetery at Hanover Center was begun upon land which John Wright gave to the town for burial purposes in 1775.1 It was afterward enlarged by successive additions, Solomon Jacobs giving half an acre in 1805.2 Three funds have been given for the care of lots in this cemetery: \$50 by Franklin A. Tenney in 1907 for care of the Andrew Tenney lot; \$50 by John R. Runnels in 1915 for the care of the C. E. Homans and J. H. Runnels lots; and \$100 by Francis S. Spencer in 1907 for keeping "the Spencer lot in said cemetery in perpetual good order." In 1898 the town voted to authorize the "Hanover Centre Cemetery Association to lay out the unoccupied part of the ground into lots suitable for burial purposes and to make regulations concerning the same, subject to approval by the selectmen." In this cemetery Abigail Woodward was buried in 1771, Asher Wright in 1772, Dorothy Curtis in 1773; and perhaps others were buried there before the land was given to the town. The number of burials before 1800 was perhaps larger, so far as existing records show, than in all the other Hanover cemeteries together, a proof of the rapid growth of population in this region before the end of the eighteenth century.

The graveyard near the Baptist Church at Etna was opened in 1845, money having been raised by subscription and land purchased of Alfred Hall. Timothy Owen, who was active in the movement, and one of the committee for laying out the grounds, was the first to be buried there, having fallen dead in his stable soon after the land was purchased. In 1856 the town voted to buy for \$8 a lot in this cemetery in which to bury paupers.

The graveyard on the College Plain comprised at first an acre of level land, set apart in the original survey of the village in 1771 and formally "sequestered" by the College Trustees in 1774 "for a burying ground for the use of the college and the inhabitants of this vicinity." The first person to be buried there was Rev. John Maltby, stepson of Dr. Wheelock, who died in 1771. The lots were not sold but were taken up, as necessity demanded, with the tacit assent of the College.

Some fifty years later the spot is described as follows by Mrs.

¹ Grafton Co. reg. Lib. 11, fol. 319.

² Grafton Co. reg. Lib. 46, fol. 296.

Brinley, niece of Mills Olcott, whose father, Benjamin Porter, was buried there in 1818:

A little removed from the village on the westerly side a narrow, beautifully shaded avenue led gently to the common burying ground. It was of the genuine New England pilgrim stamp, its monumental tombs and graves abandoned to weeds and nettles and relentless gloom; inclosed by a plain board fence stained with the damp and mould of time; hemmed in and choked up by the high grass, rank shrubs and matted ivy which rambled over it. A few stunted trees were scattered here and there, but these were shriveled into lifeless skeletons, as if unable to resist the inexorable destiny written all about them. The situation was beautiful upon the verge of a deep gorge between two hills lined with a thick growth of young forest trees.

Mr. Frederick Chase comments on the above quotation as follows:

The foregoing description answers very well for the place in my own boyhood twenty-five years later. It was then shaded by many old locust trees scattered without system among the lots, and overrun with dwarf shrubs and cinnamon roses. The deep valley that embraced it was in the spring the abode of many varieties of the choicest wild flowers together with wild strawberry and checkerberry.

Such care as the spot received was unsystematic and spasmodic. For instance, we learn that in April, 1833, Dr. Perkins and Mr. Olcott raised a subscription for the fence for the cemetery at the College.

The Rev. Dr. Richards, pastor of the College Church 1842-1859, seems to have been the one to whom, more than to any other one person, was due the impulse to care for the cemetery. The old square spot had become crowded and needed enlargement; the fence had become dilapidated; the trees and the grounds greatly needed attention. As the result of the efforts of Dr. Richards and many others, particularly Professor Brown, the Dartmouth Cemetery Association was formed in 1845 under the state law (Rev. Stat. 1842, Chap. 145) to take control of the cemetery. Dr. Richards continued to give his special attention to it, interesting himself in the care of the young pines which now shade the original spot, securing gravestones and writing the inscriptions for such persons as Sally Duguet and Jinny Wentworth, and finally completing in 1858 a record of all the inscriptions on stones then in existence. This record, preserved by the Association, is the lasting memorial of Dr. Richards' interest in the cemetery.

The first important action of the Dartmouth Cemetery Asso-

ciation was to purchase a tract of land owned by Alpheus Crosby (previously by John S. Cram), and to lay out and fence this tract. In later years the plat which lies to the north of the old cemetery and across a ravine was known as the "new part" of the cemetery. The lots in it were chosen in the order determined by drawing lots, and \$5 was paid by each purchaser. Access to it was obtained by a grant of land from the College, which received in return certain lots for the use of the College. The cemetery was still later enlarged by purchase and gift of land in the ravines and on the east of the original cemetery, the last addition being a strip of land on the east given by Dr. Morris Smith. In 1851 the tomb and the hearse house were built at a cost of \$209.87, and a hearse was purchased by subscriptions for the purpose. In 1884 a light footbridge was erected to connect the two parts of the cemetery, a bridge which finally became unsafe and was removed.

The early interest developed through the association is shown by the fact that in 1848 it was voted "that Professor Brown be requested to deliver the annual address before the society;" in 1851 "that it is desirable that an address be delivered at each annual meeting on some subject appropriate to the objects of this association;" and in 1867 "that Professor Brown be requested to deliver an address before the citizens of the village on the importance of the cemetery and the necessity of improving its grounds."

The records of the association make clear its effort to care for the grounds and develop their natural beauty. From time to time committees were appointed to repair or renew the fences; evidently the young pines which replaced the locust trees were fostered. and cared for till today they dominate the original part of the cemetery, while the forest trees around the northern section have been allowed to develop and shut it off from the growing village; funds have been given or bequeathed to the association, primarily for the care of special lots, till now its invested property amounts. to \$10,735.13; in 1912 a careful survey was made of the cemetery property, and the data on the existing tombstones, nearly 1200 in all, were recorded. About 1910 a gateway was put up by subscription 1 at the entrance from Sanborn Lane; the fence around the southern part of the cemetery, however, has disappeared, and the hedge to separate the grounds from nearby College buildings on the east and private houses on the south has not been kept up.

¹ The largest subscribers were John K. Lord and Charles P. Chase, who secured the granite posts and set up the gateway.

Professor E. J. Bartlett 1 calls attention to the fact that:

The history of the cemetery at the College is the record of increasing veneration for the dead who are buried there. Of the ten College Presidents no longer living, Dana, Tyler and Nichols, had moved from Hanover before their death; the other seven are buried here with their families, as well as more than forty of the earlier professors in the College. As the result of the care given to the cemetery the great natural beauty of the spot has been developed till every visitor is impressed with the quiet, peaceful, dignified character of this resting place for those who made the village what it is today.

¹ A Dartmouth Book of Remembrance (Hanover, 1922)

APPENDIX I

NOTES ON SLAVERY IN HANOVER¹

There were a number of negro slaves held in Hanover in early days. The census of 1767 mentions none; apparently the first were brought here by Dr. Wheelock, including Brister, Exeter, and Chloe, his wife, Caesar and Lavinia, his wife, Archelaus and Peggy. In 1773 the census returns give four male and four female slaves in a population of 342; according to Mr. Dewey there were eighteen colored persons in the village in 1780, but the census returns of 1786 show but four persons, presumably slaves, not included in the class of "white inhabitants and other free citizens." President James Wheelock through his wife came into possession of several slaves, some of whom apparently were freed and lived on in the village. How long slavery continued in Hanover is not known. A partial list of slaves and their children follows:

Exeter	Died	1776	aet.	73
Chloe, his wife	"	1776		
Rachel and infant	4.6	1776		
Archelaus				
Caesar				
Brister (Bristo)	"	1805	aet.	70
Lavinia, his wife	66	1793	66	40
Swan	66	1793		
Randall	66	1793		
"Jinny" Wentworth	"	1812	aet.	72
Denison Wentworth				
Child of Randall	66	1813		
Lucy				
Sophronia	66	1815		
Lundon Dow	66	1819	aet.	100
Peggy, his wife	66	1820	"	80
Samuel Freeman	66	1820	"	55
Prince Dunbar	66	1821		
Robert Randall	66	1823	"	75
Jenny Randall	"	1828	"	33
Mrs. Denison Wentworth	"	1841	66	24
Maria Pelham	66	1841	46	24
Staples	44	1843	"	46

¹ From manuscript notes left by Judge Chase.

Peggy Jane Parks	"	1844	"	46
Wm. Wentworth	"	1845	"	29
Charles Wentworth	"	1845	"	63
Mrs. Denison Wentworth	"	1847	"	25
Mrs. Jane Wentworth	"	1850	"	71
Robinson	"	1858	"	35

It is said that Exeter was remarkable for having on his face several copper-colored spots, upwards of an inch in diameter, which caused him to be known as the "spotted African." He was a man of piety, highly esteemed in the village.

Lundon Dow was a native African, previously a slave of the Peters family in Hebron, Connecticut.

"Jinny" Wentworth, a former slave of Governor Wentworth's family, had a son "Denison" (a name in the Wentworth family). She was a woman noted for piety and worth, a "good nigger," though this reputation was not sustained by her children. With some other negroes she lived near the top of Negro ("Nigger") Hill on the east side of the road. The story is told that she had a stentorian voice, such that she could stand in her doorway and call her son "Den" from the common.

BILL OF SALE

Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin Patterson of Piermont in the County of Orange, gentleman, for the consideration of fifty pounds lawful money to me paid by Ebenezer Brewster of Dresden in the County of Windsor, Esq^r, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do by these presents sell, grant, and make over to him, the said Ebenezer, a certain negro woman named Lucy, about twenty-two years of age. To have and to hold the said negro woman to him the said Ebenezer and his assigns during the term of her natural life. And I do hereby covenant with the said Ebenezer, that I have good right and authority to sell the said negro woman in manner aforesaid, and that I will warrant her to him against the legal claims of all persons whatever. In witness whereof I do hereto set my hand and seal this tenth day of May AD 1781.

Benja Patterson (Seal)

Signed sealed and declared in presence of

Sanuel Hunt, Jr. Ben West

APPENDIX II

HANOVER ROADS

By J. W. GOLDTHWAIT

THE network of roads over Hanover township is a compromise between a desire to follow a geometric pattern and a willingness to accept the control of hilly topography. The latter dominates. The original "lay-out," by Edmund Freeman, 2nd, surveyor, and his party, was an arbitrary system of two sets of roads running parallel to the town bounds, criss-cross, and spaced at regular intervals. They intersected so as to make lozenge-shaped tracts, each tract forming a block of four 100-acre lots. This design was not only drawn up on paper, but marked out on the land itself by spotting trees and clearing road "allowances" over the central and western portions of the township generally, in 1764, the year before actual settlement began. The lozenge pattern, however, was not intended to be rigid, as the committee and the proprietors explicitly stated that any road should be "turned" out of the "allowance" across private property wherever the straight line proved "utterly unfit" or as convenience required. Allowances were so numerous, so well spaced, and so wide, (every 100-acre lot having a frontage on one either 4 or 8 or 10 rods wide) that the plan had unlimited elasticity. With the settlement of one tract of land after another, between 1765 and 1790, the turning of roads from allowances to the right or left became common practice. Roads at first informally "laid" and "trod" from house to house were presently accepted as town roads, with legal exchange for allowance abutting on the same property. The Records of the Proprietors, especially after 1775, contain literally hundreds of cases of such exchange; while over a hundred surveys of roads are scrupulously recorded in a special "Record of highways." In all these roads crookedness is conspicuous.

The rambling courses of these old roads, however, are not so much due to avoidance of hills as to smaller but worse obstacles. Travel by ox cart was hardly any slower or less sure up long steep grades than on a level; and light travel by horseback was about as fast over the hills as around them. Sharp curves in those

days made no trouble. Among the first roads to be laid out and heavily traveled are the two highways over the highlands southeast of Etna,—one across Pork Hill to Ruddsboro, still in use though shunned by motor cars, and the other across Mt. Tugg toward Mascoma Lake, long since abandoned, though once an artery of communication with "Lebanon City." New Hampshire's first cross-country highway, the Wolfeboro road, climbed boldly up to a 1900-foot saddle on Moose Mountain, to connect the college of Eleazar Wheelock with the country estate of Governor John Wentworth, ninety miles away. Abrupt kinks in the road surveys are rarely detours around ledges; they usually mark brook crossings. Swamps and stream courses particularly were side-stepped, in laying out roads; for cutting and filling to secure better grade or alignment were hardly thought of then, though felling of forests, laying of corduroy, and construction of stone walls was a daily experience. Surveys of roads across Moose Mountain make no mention whatever of that great ridge. Only when you plot the survey and fit it to the map do you discover that the road crossed the mountain.

There is a bewildering abundance of records of highways laid out and changed, in this township. The present study, though time consuming, can only introduce Hanover roads to those who like to trace them out for themselves. Town records (of which those from 1761 to 1818 are in printed form) contain fifteen or twenty of the road surveys and a variety of votes dealing in quaint language with projects for laying out, altering, or abandoning them. There is a sheepskin-bound volume entitled "Record of Highways" in the Selectmen's office, begun near the close of the 18th century. It includes not only full details of the official surveys prior to that time, but also all-or practically all-of the surveys since then, down to 1889, and copies of petitions (not always granted) for the laying out of roads, and lists of acreage of town land exchanged for private land crossed. Nearly all of these original surveys have been plotted to scale and fitted, so far as practicable, to the accompanying map, which had already been drawn for another purpose. In many cases, an attempt has been made to check doubtful points and lines in the field, often though not always with satisfactory result. To fully complete this task would take months more of work. Especially there is opportunity to settle definitely the location of roads not yet correctly identified, by close study of the Proprietor's records,









a copy of which, temporarily in the care of the College, has afforded much help in all cases where there has been time to use it. Here may be found exact statements of the distance and width, in rods, of each piece of highway "turned" across private property, with the name of the owner and a precise description of location and size of strip of allowance given him in exchange for the land crossed. Since it is invariably the case (as explicitly stated in the records) that the allowance given in exchange abutts on the lot that the road crosses, it is possible to work out the ownership of the hundred-acre lots (or subdivisions of them), one by one, for dates when exchanges were effected. One could find out through close study of these cases, by labor equivalent to the solving of several hundred cross-word puzzles, how nearly the town finished disposing of its original road allowances, and whether in some instances the same strip was given away twice. Troubles of that sort seem to have arisen occasionally in spite of careful phrasing of the documents.

The task of going over the records of an old road, step by step, and tracing its course across the hills by compass and pacing is a fascinating one. In some cases, the survey begins (or ends) at a known point, such as "a stake and stones 19 rods n. of the n. w. corner of the 11th hundred-acre lot e, of the one-mile allowance," or "hard by the s. w. corner" of somebody's house. Plotting the course of the road on paper offers comparatively little difficulty. Where it runs in an allowance, one has to interpret "north" to mean N. 45° E. and "east" to mean S. 64° E.; for the town bounds and other lines of reference do not run north-andsouth or east-and-west, but in the diagonal directions stated. a few places, a distance or a compass bearing is left out or ambiguously given,—but not often. Where the statement in the Record of Highways fails to identify the road on the map, the Proprietors' Records usually solve the problem; for in them the same road, under the same date, is yet defined in terms sufficiently different and with such minute detail so that by putting the two records together one can work out the whole story. Compass bearings are almost always referred to true north, but may be in error three or four degrees. Turning points include: "stake and stones," "stone pitched in the ground," "a heap of stones," "a ledge," "a large rock with stones on it," "a small hemlock," "a birch staddle," "a black oak bush," "a buck bush," "a bunch of willows," "a maple tree marked H," "a great pine stump," ormore definitely "the west end of Zophar Ketcham's house" or "the s. w. corner of said Buck's woodshed." Trees and rocks were so plentiful that other markers were seldom used. Of the original landmarks, few are known today. What seems to be a "stone pitched in the ground" still stands on a knoll in John Chandler's pasture, on or close to the Three Mile line (which bisects the township). At the northeast corner of the 15th hundred-acre lot west of the Four Mile line, now a back pasture on Vincent C. Harris' farm, is a stake and stones in the woods, (a little to one side of the fence as that had been laid) discovered by Mr. Harris, and carefully set up with a new stake in place of the rotted one. A few other lot corners have been seen while making the present study; and many more, doubtless, await discovery by those interested enough to search for them.

The old roads were generally walled on one or both sides, and so remain. The same is true, in part, of lines marking out the hundred-acre lots, although more often these lines, if continuously marked seem to have been run first with rail fence or stump fence and to survive today in barbed wire. Often the modern wire fence stands over a demolished stone wall, as if boulders had been moved away to enclose a neighboring field leaving only a broken line of rocks, survivors of the base course. The hap-hazard field fence, not on the original line, is not commonly marked that way. Some old roads never were graded, and are now so sprinkled with rocks as to be beyond recognition. One has to remember that many of them were not long traveled, and that an ox cart might meander well enough along a strip of ground four rods wide, dodging the worst rocks; also that frost has heaved boulders to the surface since the road fell into disuse. Graded road bed and waterbars are found only on pieces of road exceptionally well laid or "turnpiked" and used more or less continuously through the first half of the 19th century.

The map, when used with careful attention to the accompanying text and index, will serve its purpose if it encourages Hanover people to explore their township and to work out problems of their own choosing. Nowhere is there a finer chance to apply Yankee ingenuity to solving puzzles in written record and obscure tracks than in these half hidden highways on the hills. For the convenience of those who find pleasure in correcting others' mistakes—and who does not?—a partial list of missing or doubtfully identified roads is included at the end of the fine print.

Explanation of the Map and Text

Each road or piece of road is given a number. The order of roads, indicated by numbers on the map and in fine print in the following pages is roughly chronological. First there is a small group of (six) roads among those first traveled, whose courses are definitely on record and fairly well known today. Others of that early period, mentioned in the Town Records or other documents are too obscure to include. Next come thirty roads of the first, second and third "assignments," all officially fixed before 1800. The rest (No. 37-107) follow the order in which they appear in the "Record of Highways." The date given after number and location of each road, in the text, is usually the date of survey; but in some cases is probably, rather, the date when the survey was recorded.

Roads confined to the village Precinct are omitted. Distinction is made by symbols between roads in common use and those "not kept up," the latter being generally not passable for motor cars. Conditions on them change somewhat from year to year. A few, only, of the innumerable wood roads (not ancient) and trails are shown. A special symbol is used to indicate those roads whose courses are wholly conjectural, and based on original surveys without a "check up" in the field.

Names of occupants of houses are for 1925-26, since when there have been many changes. Where these 1925-26 names are used in the text, they are *in italics*, to distinguish them from names of earlier time.

To economize space, abbreviations are used, as follows:

T. R.=town records cor. = cornerm. = mileP. R. = proprietors' records R. H. = records of highways abt. = aboutbr. = brookprob. = probablyH. A. lot = hundred-acre lots. h. = schoolhouseasgmt. = assignmentch. = churchrec. = recorded n., e., s., w., = north, east, south, loc. = locatedwest acc. = according surv. = surveyapprox. = approximatelyrd. = road

1. Half Mile road. Oct. 3, 1764. Original record (P.R.) makes it run the whole distance across the township, with width of 8 rods; but it seems never to have been traveled continuously. Short sharp kinks near where it crossed Slade and Coleman brooks. Complete departure from straight course in last ¾ m., where it ran down back of Sand Hill to Mink br. near town line. Followed now by State Highway

- from Lyme line s.w. for 1½ m. almost to Slade br. (see No. 26). Thence, lost, with possible remnants near J. J. Cocksedge (see No. 20) and in woods between reservoir and Pinneo Hill, where it was mostly absorbed by No. 34, as shown by exchanges rec. in P.R. May have crossed Balch Hill almost at its summit; for surv. of Trescott rd. (No. 13) puts intersection at point 365 rods (acc. to R.H., but 419 rods acc. to P.R.) from s.e. cor. of campus, which would be only a little below A. Fairbanks, abt. where obscure cart path comes down from hill pasture. Lost, if ever used, from there to Sand Hill. Details of exchange of pieces, here, for private property crossed by Trescott rd. are rec. in P.R. under dates prior to 1800. Clearly traced from opp. A. R. Fogg down grade to Mink br. (Sleepy Hollow). Should be easy to locate definitely from there to town line, by original survey.
- 2. Wolfeboro road. Proposed in 1770, and traveled by Gov. John Wentworth and party, from his country seat in Wolfeboro to the College commencement in 1772. Portion from Girl br. in Hanover to the That portion from Center officially surv. Apr. 26, 1797 (R.H.). Three Mile rd. over Moose Mt. to Canaan line surv. (with re-location between the Three Mile line and the mountain) in T.R. under date June 15, 1815. No detailed surv. known for intervening portion. Prob. not continuously maintained, even at first, different parts falling into disuse or being reopened from time to time. Bridge over Camp br. built in 1772 (T.R.) Portion running up hillside past Outing Club cabin definitely located by 1797 surv., with indication of "hemlock" where giant tree still stands beside cabin. Passed "Peter Knapp's house" at 4 cors. s. of Pinneo Hill; went "by the s.w. cor. of Dyer Willis' dooryard," where well built wall encloses orchard of L. Kewer. Bent sharply at crest of ridge beyond, where still plain with double stone walls out to Center rd. at L. LaBombard. Alterations rec.: (a) at Center, No. 52; (b) a shift from near Thornton to H. Guyer at intersection with Three Mile rd. No. 68; (c) near Fitts place on e. slope of mt., No. 77; and (d) just w. of height of land, on mt., No. 79. See article by N. L. Goodrich in "The Dartmouth Alumni Magazine" for April, 1922, Vol XIV, No. 6. pp. 418-426.
- 3. Road from "Hill's Mills" (Etna) to Dartmouth College. July 7, 1775. The present Greensboro rd. to Etna with slight alterations near Greensboro. Began "near Mr. Hill's barn" (near S. McAllister) followed the bends of the br. somewhat more closely than now to Cutting's cor., had a kink like present one between E. P. Merrill and J. LaBombard, ran n. of present rd. e. of H. Buckman (see No. 55), and rounded Sand Hill on long arc like present one, ending in straight stretch of 130 rods "to Dartmo. College."
- 4. Road from Capt. Storrs' house (s.w. cor. of campus) to Half Mile rd. on Mink Br. meadow, near Lebanon line. July 7, 1775. Same as present State Highway down "Nigger Hill" to Mink Br. Seems to have turned s.e. beyond it, to meet Half Mile rd.
- 5. Road from the Meeting House (at Hanover Center) to Benjamin Hatch's. Nov. 7, 1769 (P.R.) Accepted by town Nov. 20, 1775

- (T.R.) and ordered cleared out forthwith. Benj. Hatch at that time lived halfway between Etna and the Center (*P. Monahan place*). By 1792 he had moved up to the Center village. This main thoroughfare of early days was altered at different points and several times, without greatly changing its course. Doubtless extended down the br. to Hill's Mills; for was called the "brook road" and "road to mills." Absorbed by No. 7 in 1794.
- 6. River road, from line between River Lots 32 and 33, n. to Lyme line. Apr. 1778. Started just n. of cellar of *I. Corey* place and s. of *J. A. Runnals*, and followed closely present course of rd. Was a continuation of "highway which is laid from the College to said line" (between lots 32 and 33). Rest of surv. not recorded?
- 7. Road from Capt. Stephen Kimball's to Lyme line. Feb. 26, 1794. No. 1 of 1st asgmt. Odd monstrosity of a rd., beginning high up on Hayes Hill at a certain H.A. lot cor. near *Thornton*, following rd. allowances or more convenient paths across country via Etna and the Center, and finishing in a long straight stretch of the Two Mile allowance, from North Neighborhood at Capt. Samuel Slade's (*J. Boardman*) up to the Lyme line. Many landmarks given definite positions in survey.
- 8. Road from Capt. Samuel Slade's at North Neighborhood to the Three Mile line near Perley Church's. Nov. 12, 1793. No. 2 of 1st asgmt. Approx. same as now traveled from J. Boardman to A. Fogg. Passed "Lieut. Webster's" at cellar hole e. of J. W. Ferson.
- 9. Road from Nathan West's to Seth West's and Mink Brook. Nov. 15, 1786. No. 3 of 1st asgmt. Perhaps somewhat as now, from Arvin s.h. around to Seth West's (at or near B. A. Hawley). Original surv. or present map badly at fault as regards distance. Surv. continued Nov. 13, 1793 from "Widow West's" to "a road running from Mr. Rudd's to Mink Brook." Prob. same as now traveled to Ruddsboro rd. near cemetery; but possibly w. of that rd., which is definitely same as No. 59.
- 10. Road from James Murch's sawmill (in Etna) across the highlands to Lebanon line "near west of Moose mountain and East of a little brook." Oct. 2, 1785. No. 4 of 1st asgmt. Very long and crooked. Corresponds closely, plotted, with rds. now traveled from opp. library in Etna up Pork Hill past V. C. Harris and (perhaps as now) down to Ruddsboro rd. at D. Tobin; thence s. through valley called in later surveys "the Gulf" to town line. The record defines this as "a road Leading from Hanover to Lebanon line to Accommodate traveling to Market for the use of sd. Hanover and the public!"
- 11. Road from William Chandler's to Benjamin Hatch's. Dec. 10, 1785. No. 5 of 1st asgmt. Started "well by his dore yard," ran up through (now) orchard and pasture, over saddle, and w. down hill to Benj. Hatch's on road to Center (P. Monahan place). Scarcely traceable Double-walled lane abt. where it should have come out, at Hatch's does not quite conform to course of rd. and is too narrow.

- 12. Road from West-Benton-Wright neighborhood (Arvin District) w. past Chandler's to Brook rd. (near Brick Church). Aug. 19, 1789. No. 6 of 1st asgmt. Including extensions of surv., this rd. ran from fork n. of W. Tobin (near old Tho. Nevens place) down to s.h., thence w. past Chandler place and continued on course obscurely marked but known to John Chandler, through a maple orchard, coming out back of H. Camp's brick house near brick ch.
- 13. Road from Jeremiah Trescott's to Dartmouth College. Nov. 20, 1787. No. 7 of 1st asgmt. Now called East Wheelock St. and Balch Hill rd., or Trescott rd. Started at Trescott house, a little w. of E. H. Marshall, and went almost as now to campus. Fixes intersection with Half Mile rd. high up on Balch Hill.
- 14. Road from near Stephen Kimball's s. to Samuel Karr's. Sept. 29, 1791. No. 8 of 1st asgmt. From same starting point as No. 7, ran e. toward Highlands s.h., thence s., perhaps somewhat as now (or along w. side of ridge?) to Lebanon line. Surv. extended (R.H.) Feb. 27, 1794 along town line e. much as now, to E. G. Briggs place (cf. No. 44).
- 15. Road from Stephen Kimball's e. over Mt. Tug and down to Gulf rd. near Lebanon line. Surv. July 3, 1795. No. 4 of 1st asgmt. but altered in R.H. to read as of 2nd asgmt. Ran from cor. at Highlands s.h. on course now mostly abandoned but still plainly traceable, with stone walls, through woods and pastures to top of ridge, where bends sharply and descends to town line and br. near Pinkham. Two houses still standing e. of s.h. located in surv. as "Isaac Houston's" and "Benjamin Tiffany's;" and cellar in clearing, beyond, as "Widow Chase's." Tradition makes this the road down which logs cut on the ridge were hauled to Elisha Payne's sawmill at Mascoma Lake, to be cut into timbers and hauled back over the ridge (Mt. Tug) and down through Etna to Hanover, for construction of Dartmouth Hall in 1784. The town had voted a rd. here, June 10, 1782, to run "from Samuel Hases to Col. Pain's Mill." Official surveys were often made long after the roads had been in use, in order to straighten out legal difficulties involved in exchange of allowance for private property.
- 16. Road from "near Hill's Mills" (Etna) to Wolfeboro road near Lieut. Knapp's. Nov. 13, 1793. No. 9 of 1st asgmt. Perhaps the very same as that now used from A. Camp n. past the upper reservoir to cors. s. of Pinneo Hill, although portion at Etna end seems more crooked and farther e. Short branch ran off to w. at "Timothy Oen's" house. Last 86 rods lay in One Mile allowance. An extension from Knapp's up Pinneo Hill on allowance ended at Joseph Ketcham's (on the Town Farm of later time).
- 17. Road from Wolfeboro road e. of Center s. to Stephen Benton's. Nov. 14, 1793. No. 10 of 1st asgmt. Same as now. Began "northerly of Isaac Bridgman's well." Passed the "s.w. corner of Dillano Wright's garden" where the D.O.C. trail to Moose Mt. crosses the old rd. Ended at fork near Thos. Nevens (see No. 12).

- 18. Road from William Chandler's to his mill on Mink Brook. Nov. 15, 1793 (?). No. 11 of 1st asgmt. Seems to have followed closely present rd. down hill from Chandler place; but turned s.e. near foot. There was no rd. along brook here till much later. (See also No. 91 and No. 93).
- 19. Road from Wolfeboro rd. near "John Wright's house" n. around Lord's Hill to fork n.e. of J. Spencer. Nov. 26, 1793. No. 12 of 1st Asgmt. Approx. as now. Ran straight over rocky hill between Farnsworth and D. Croal, where are remains of well built retaining walls. Seems to have climbed up side of Lord's Hill between D. Croal and W. H. Jones, beyond which it ran as now in the Mile allowance, to connect, beyond J. Spencer, with "the road running from the river to the two mile road near the New meeting house." "Nehemiah Esterbrook" lived at the n. end of the line surved.
- 20. Road from Zenas Coleman's to Joseph Ketcham's, over Pinneo Hill. Feb. 27, 1794. No. 13 of 1st asgmt. Seems to be same as rd. now used (as trail only) from J. J. Cocksedge (Zenas Coleman's) past A. Viau and over the hill to Joseph Ketcham's, connecting there, at Mile allowance, with No. 16. Short stretch of Half-mile rd. included near n. end.
- 21. Road from the River road to the Half-mile road at Widow Woodward's. Feb. 24, 1794. No. 14 of 1st asgmt. Upper half prob. same as now, from County Road s.h. past H. H. Cummings; but continued w. in same general course, and crooked, to River rd. ¼ m. s. of present fork.
- 22. Road from Half-mile road at Widow Woodward's over Huntington Hill to Two Mile road near North Neighborhood. Nov. 11, 1794. No. 15 of 1st asgmt. Extension of No. 21, as still used, bending at "a large ledge in the path southeasterly of Lemuel Dow's house" (the cellar hole on e. slope of hill?) and running e. to reach the Two Mile rd. "just below the hill and n. of a little brook" (at M. E. Hurlbutt?).
- 23. Road from Lyme line past Nathaniel Hurlbutt's to Lemuel Dow's. Feb. 27, 1794 part way, as No. 16, and extended as No. 17 of 1st asgmt. Began "from Lyme line near the Mile allowance" but e. of it, and ran somewhat as still used, from R. Rennie past H. Woods. (Nathaniel Hurlbutt's) to join No. 22.
- 24. Road from Jeremiah Trescott's to Benjamin Hatch's. On Mch. 14, 1775, the town voted a rd. for Jeremiah Trescott "to accomodate him for Meeting." As if in accordance with this vote, on Mch. 1777 "the mile road from Jeremiah Trescott's to Wolfboro Road laid out by the Select Men" was accepted by the town. This led direct from Trescott's house, near E. H. Marshall, to Peter Knapp's (see No. 14) on the Wolfeboro rd. But at the meeting it was voted "that the Select Men for the year be empowered to settle and Determine with respect to the Road from Jeremiah Trescott's to the Mill Road." (The Mill Road was doubtless the one from the Center to Etna). Under date of Oct. 1782 (R.H.) is a survey of a rd. from Jeremiah Trescott's "to accomodate him for meeting," which starts at the Trescott house

(almost on the Mile allowance, w. of E. H. Marshall, makes the same curve past Marshall as now, as far as 4 cors. s. of reservoir, beyond which, because of errors and ambiguity in record, it is hard to follow, but comes out on the Center rd. near Deacon Ordway's line, not far s. of Center. The corresponding record in P.R. for this rd. which was No. 18 of 1st asgmt., is headed "From Jeremiah Trescott's to Benj. Hatches." Although it gives no compass directions, exchanges of allowances for it, here, indicate that the rd. finished after 198 rods across Dyer Willis' land (H.A. lot No. 12 e. of 2 m. line) and across Joel Brown's land 16 rods. It appears thus to be almost the same as the present D.O.C. trail to Moose Mt. Cabin, s.w. of the Center. Surveys of rds. No. 51, 56, 65 and 85 definitely fix the "Trescott road" as the one still open, e. as far as the fork s. of H. Slack, whence it continued (like present trail) e. over a low knoll and then diagonally n.e. across the s. spur of Lord's Hill. It is somewhat of a mystery why this road, running near and parallel to the Wolfeboro road all the way, was needed, to accommodate the Trescott family to meeting, when the Mile road, accepted in 1777, led straight from that house to the Wolfeboro road only a mile away. Possibly the Wolfeboro road, east of Peter Knapp's had already partly fallen into disuse?

- 25. Three Mile road from Perley Church's to Thomas Nevens'. Feb. 26, 1794. No. 19 of 1st asgmt. Ran as now in allowance from Church's (A. Fogg) s.w. to Parson's Rock (n. of E. Allen), thence along present course diagonally over to 3½ m. line near Thos. Nevens place (see No. 12). Occupied but 4 rods of original 10-rod allowance.
- 26. Alteration in Half-mile road near Slade Brook. Sept. 29, 1784. No. 20 of 1st asgmt. Variously defined in R.H. and P.R. Seems to have reversed the original curve of rd. across brook, making it much like present bend in State Highway. Whole length only 150 rods, connecting at both ends with the "old road."
- 27. Road from Abel Bridgman's, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. line, to Andrew Tenney's. Mch. 3, 1794. No. 21 of 1st asgmt. A nearly straight spur off from No. 25 from near *E. Allen*, running abt. 90 rods in s.e. course to site of Abel Bridgman's.
- 28. Road from Abel Parks' to David Eaton's. Mch. 11, 1788. No. 22 of 1st asgmt. As now, from N. A. Emerson to H. Camp.
- 29. Road "from Lebanon line to Samuel Greene's." Sept. 26, 1792. No. 23 of 1st asgmt. "To meet a road laid out by the Selectmen of Lebanon from the new Meetinghouse in sd. Lebanon to Dartmouth College Plain." General n. course, but not straight, for 220 rods. May be an old rd. going into the Aqueduct property.
- 30. Road from Abel Parks' to Perley Buck's lot. Feb. 24, 1794. No. 24 of 1st asgmt. Started at N. A. Emerson (like No. 28) but ran e. along line of H.A. lots ½ m. to cor. of lot No. 15, where old well and cellarhole mark site of Comfort Cushman's house, in back pasture of V. C. Harris.

- 31. Road from Calvin Topliff's to 2½ m. line. Much like present rd. from W. J. Boyd to C. A. Thompson; but started s. of brook and after 55 rods, followed line of H.A. lots to its end, w. of Thompson's. No date. No. 2 of 2nd asgmt.
- 32. Road from Capt. Durkee's to Nathaniel Woodward's. Nov. 20, 1795. No. 3 of 2nd asgmt. Present rd. from fork n. of No. Neighborhood n.w. past R. Rennie to G. Dane.
- 33. Rope Ferry Road. Started at the "n.w. corner of the College green" and ran as still known to "the rope ferry so called." Feb. 14, 1795. No. 5 of 2nd asgmt.
- 34. Road from Ezra Carpenter's (on Wolfeboro rd.) to Elias Newton's (on River rd.). Nov. 20, 1794. No. 7 of 2nd asgmt. The rather distinct old rd. that runs from the reservoir n. toward the Tibbetts Cabin, but descended the hillside and came out on the River rd. near W. Fullington.
- 35. Road from Half Mile line at Tisdale's to Roger Hovey's (n. of Hanover Center). Oct. 6, 1796. No. 8 of 2nd asgmt. Ran from s.w. cor. of H.A. lot No. 6, along the allowance between it and No. 7 almost to the Mile line, double walls, cutting diagonally across No. 7 as it approached that line, whence it seems to have followed the course of the present rd. from the cor. n. of J. Spencer's past W. LaBombard to the Two Mile rd.
- 36. Road from Three Mile rd. by Benjamin Smith's. No. 1 of a 3rd asgmt. in P.R. Surv. before 1799 (information from P.R.). Ran 107 rods across H.A. lot No. 3, e. of 3m. line, and then on lot of Benj. Smith (probably H.A. lot No. 2) for 124 rods. Seems to be old rd. as now used to A. Iby, and traced beyond, up Plummer Hill.
- 37. Road from Luther Lane's to Lebanon line. Surv. before 1799 (Scanty information from P.R., No. 2 of a 3rd asgmt). Seems to be the "county road" still traveled from saddle on Blodgett Hill down to W. Goodwin and thence around by Cutting's cor. to F. Monica on rd. No. 3.
- 38. Road from the County rd. near Jonathan Bearce's (Bass's) to Timothy Owen's. Dec. 10, 1795. Not identified; but looks as if it ran from near *Cutting's corner* (on Bearce's lot) n.e. to Owen place.
- 39. Road from Lebanon line to Mink Brook rd. Aug. 31, 1818. Road approx. as now traveled past C. N. Haskins.
- 40. Alteration in rd. by Gideon Smith's to the River rd. May 20, 1816. Seems to be the present "Lovers' lane" down the valley w. of H. H. Cummings to the River rd.; but see also Nos. 53, 54.
- 41. Road from Benjamin Thatcher's to the County rd. Apr. 23, 1816. Agrees with rd. straight down hill from near *J. Spencer* to near *C. Eaton* on State Rd.
- 42. Alteration in rd. between Asa Bridgman's and Dea. Stephen Benton's. May 20, 1816. Somewhat as now, from B. A. Hawley to Arvin s.h. (See No. 9).

- 43. Three Mile Road from n. side of 2nd H.A. lot of School land s.w. past Parson's Rock to point where it turns out. Jan. 31, 1803. 5 rods wide. The n. end of this rd. was at fork from A. Iby. (No. 36). Same as No. 25, n. of A. Fogg.
- 44. Road for Timothy Wells' land, branching off from rd. No. 14. Sept. 30, 1791 (day after surv. of No. 14, but not recorded till 1810, R.H.). Only 2 rods wide. Length not given. Lay on allowance between "Kimball's land and H.A. lot that Ezekiel Wells lives on." Location unknown, but perhaps on the 4 m. allowance.
- 45. The "Gulf Road (so called)." Nov. 11, 1806, from "a little southerly of Gideon Rudd's" to Lebanon line. Seems to be a re-survey of No. 10, s. of Ruddsboro.
- 46. Road from Jeremiah Thomas dwelling to rd. from Widow Trescott's to Dr. Laban Gates'. Oct. —, 1799. Ran as now from F. W. Prescott past C. G. Grasse to fork behind Balch Hill.
- 47. Road (over Moose Mt.) from near Solomon Choate's on Canaan line to Seth West's. June 27, 1817. Four miles long and very crooked. No mention whatever of the mountain. Ran about as now from line s. of R. S. Cross to brook midway between F. Nelson and C. R. Morfitt, where it can be traced (now a good wood rd.) up mountain to a heavily walled pasture near the crest, belonging originally to Seth West; and thence n. through woods to clearing and cellar hole of J. Sanborn place (near old Woodward sawmill site), and thence down open road with good water bars to west base of mountain. From there out to the Seth West place (B. A. Hawley) road straight with double walls. An alteration surv. June 1, 1826, still a good wood rd., makes a detour to e. around Seth West's high pasture, on the crest of the mountain, as shown on map.
- 48. Road from Canaan line near Mr. Eastman's to Wolfeboro rd. July 9, 1817. Followed same course as present rd. to Tunis s.h. passing James Burnham's (cellar hole near town line). Six years later, Selectmen offered Burnham \$30 as damages, duly assessed, for rd. crossing his property, "which same he did not accept" (R.H.).
- 49. Road from Canaan line "near Mr. Ring's" "to farm of Ebenezer Eaton (on Moose Mountain). July 9, 1817. Two m. long and crooked. Like No. 47, makes no mention of the mountain, which it climbed from Goss Neighborhood. Ran approx. same as traveled rd. from near West Farms cemetery to Goss Neighborhood. Can be traced part way up mt. but is badly blurred by washouts on rocky ground above.
- 50. Road from J. Smith's to J. Chase's farm. May 4, 1817. Seems to to be the curved rd. leading from near Brick Church by B. F. Adams to join rd. on Two Mile line at cellar hole (probably Joseph Chase's).
- 51. "A bridle road" from Wolfeboro rd. near Palmer Cutting's (H. Slack) to "the Trescott road, so called." Surv. July 9, 1817. 92 rods long and almost straight, in s. s. e. course, from point "about 30 rods e. of Titus Woodward's house" (w. of H. Slack's) to his s. line. Seems to have crossed the meadows w. of present rd.

- 52. "A highway laid out near the center of Hanover" May 6, 1802. Appears to be the new location for the Wolfeboro rd. mentioned in Chase's History pp. 180–181, as now used, from n. end of "Parade" e. a quarter of a mile to point "about 16 rods w. of house of Jonathan Freeman, Esq."
- 53, 54. Alterations and new locations in rd. between Gideon Smith's (H. H., Cummings) and the River rd. near Dea. Edward Smith's. Surv. of first not dated; of other, June 1, 1805. Location not identified.
- 55. Road "in vicinity of Greensborough so called" to connect with new turnpike Oct. 1806. New location of No. 3, as now traveled from cemetery to H. Buckman.
- 56. Road 4 rods wide, in the Two Mile allowance, from intersection with Trescott rd. (No. 24) "to the road leading from the Mill Neighborhood by Samuel Butler's on to Peter Knapp's" (probably No. 16). Jan. 24, 1803.
- 57. Road between Lyme line and N. Woodward's house. Oct. 28, 1807. Evidently the stretch n.w. of R. Rennie's. Replaced n. end of No. 23 (T. R. Mch. 8, 1808).
- 58. Road from Solomon Dow's (M. E. Hurlbutt?) past Israel Camp's to Slade Brook. Nov. 4, 1807. Substituted for old rd. on Two Mileallowance, whose w. line it skirted closely. 5 rods wide. (See T. R. Mch. 8, 1808).
- 59. Road "south of Daniel Dodge's land" Feb. 26, 1812. The piece now used, from fork near cemetery n. of C. P. Gerue past cemetery and P. F. Lynch (formerly Dodge's) to rd. as surv. for No. 9 near B. A. Hawley.
- 60. Alteration in Three Mile rd. s. of intersection with Wolfeboro rd. near Parson's Rock. May 4, 1812. Seems to run from line fence n. of E. Allen, n. to fork; but not identified.
- 61. Alterations in rd. from the Center to the Mill Neighborhood. June 20, 1811. Seems to make the rd. almost as now used from Hanover Center to Etna. Alterations involved bridges on brook.
- 62. Road from east of Ithamar Hall's to Wm. Chandler's. Oct. 20, 1812. Seems to agree with rd. now used from A. W. Fitts past F. G. Emerson to junction with old rd. just s. of Chandler house. Road No. 12, w. of Chandler's, was discontinued (T. R. Mch. 9, 1813).
- 63. Road from the "old road" between Jacob Perley's and Benjamin Walker's (No. 10) s. to "the Center road, so called" (No. 15) and thence to Aaron Putnam's land. Surv. prior to town meeting of Mch. 13, 1810 (see T. R.). North portion is the stretch n. of Highlands s. h.; the rest a final location of No. 14.
- 64. Road from Half-mile road near Zenas Coleman's to the Mile road. Same as now in use, though grass-grown, from J. J. Cocksedge up the hill to near W. H. Jones.
- 65. Road from the "Trescott road, so called" (No. 24) to Wolfeboro rd... at Palmer Cuttings' (H. Slack). May 1, 1821. As now used, for 91 rods. Began "abt. 20 rods w. of Roger Willis' house."

- 66. Road near Roswell Willis's. Mch. 10, 1823. Approx. same as rd. now in use e. of Moose Mt. (part of Goose Pond rd.) from *Bressette* n.w. to fork n. of *J. Thompson*. Willis may have lived where *Bressette* does, on a branch of "Willis Brook."
- 67. Road near David Woodward Jun., on Moose Mt. Mch. 10, 1823. A 60-rod piece of rd. replacing original location (of No. 47) in woods about 600 ft. s. of Woodward saw mill.
- 68. Road through Oliver Dewey's land. Mch. 10, 1823. What is now known as part of the Wolfeboro rd. (but not correctly so) from *H. Guyer* cor. e. and s. e. to point three-quarters of the way up Moose Mt.
- 69. Road near Samuel Learned's. Mch. 1, 1823. Only 3 rods long, in Etna; prob. bridge over brook.
- 70. Alteration of rd. by Col. Otis Freeman's. June 17, 1823. A piece of the Two Mile rd., not identified.
- 71. Alteration in River rd. near Silas Sanborn's. Dec. 21, 1825. 141 rods long and quite straight. Not identified.
- 72. Road from Lebanon line to main street in village. June 14, 1824. The State Highway or "West Lebanon road" as now traveled?
- 73. Alteration in road leading from Lebanon by Benjamin Merrills to Mink Brook. Nov. 29, 1826. New Loc., 72 rods, beginning near Sylvanus Hayes' house. Not identified.
- 74. Road along east base of Moose Mountain, from John Kingsbury's land past Jethro Goss'. Aug. 23, 1826. Original lay-out of the rd. to Goss Neighborhood, from point where No. 47 turned up the mt.
- 75. Road "to accomodate Asa Babbitt." Mch. 12, 1827. Short spur at LaRoche "from County rd. leading from Ruddsborough to Lebanon City."
- 76. Road from Francis Withington's house to Wolfeboro road. June 7, 1827. A 29-rod spur, high up the e. side of the mt.
- 77. Alteration in Wolfeboro rd. e. of Mooose Mt. June 7, 1827. Piece 132 rods long, probably as now traced above cellar of Richard Fitts place.
- 78. Road around n.w. corner of Lord's Hill, on land of Achsah and Asaph Coleman. June 11, 1827. As now in use, s. of W. H. Jones.
- 79. Alteration or turn of part of Wolfeboro road on Moose Mt. Sept. 8, 1827. A straight stretch of 65 rods, starting close to s.e. cor. of Oliver Dewey's pasture. Prob. just beyond end of No. 68, where rd. now known as Wolfeboro rd. runs as described to crest of mt. in saddle. Original rd. badly gullied near there.
- 80. Alteration in road leading from Peter Bugbee's (n. of A. Mooney) to Lebanon City." May 1, 1826. Re-location of No. 45.
- 81. Alteration in No. 62. Dec. 20, 1828. Seems to be just e. of A. R. Fitts, where may have involved a new bridge location. Only 50 rods long.

- 82. "John Huntoon's Road." May 1829. Short spur, 30 rods long, with course N.64°W. on line between Huntoon and Daniel Dodge. Traceable up into pasture, s.e. of A. Mooney.
- 83. Grafton Turnpike (portion crossing Hanover township). Sept. 9, 1829. 209 rods, almost straight, as still in use.
- 84. The "Visiting Road." Sept. 16, 1824. Name not used in surv. of rd. itself, but used elsewhere in T.R. and R.H., and still so called. Followed allowance from bend 15 rods e. of Lemuel Dow's house till it intersected rd. "from Agrippa Dow's to John Durkee's."
- 85. Road from the Trescott Road, where intersected by No. 65 s.e. "to the Center highway" on Ithamar Hall's land (at *J. A. Humiston*). Apr. 15, 1825. Kink where it crossed brook, at s. end.
- 86. Road from Widow Ruby Kellogg's through John S. Green's land to top of Sand Hill. May 14, 1835. Seems to be that part of Greensboro rd. as now traveled from near *E. Tobin* to Sand Hill.
- 87. Turn in road between bridges near Amos Coleman's and Zephaniah Waterman's. Dec. 5, 1836. Seems to be short stretch on Center rd. beyond W. W. Thompson.
- 88. Road from Wm. Roger's (on Goose Pond road) s.w. and s. to Wolfeboro rd. e. of Moose Mt. Jan. 26, 1829. As still in use from fork n. of J. Thompson past R. K. Adams to Tunis s.h.
- 89. Alteration in course of rd. (No. 23) between "David Hurlbutt's Inn" and the allowance s. of John Durkee's land. Sept. 18, 1839. Seems to be the piece immediately n. of cor. of the Visiting rd.
- 90. Alteration in road over Pinneo Hill (N. 20), between J. Page's and Oramel Pinneo's. Mch. 7, 1840. Seems to be just over the saddle, on the n. slope, where rd. turns to n.n.w.
- 91. Road from Ruddsboro rd. to John W. Chandler's house. Possibly only a final lay-out of No. 62; but assumed to be at Arvin s.h. May 6, 1841.
- 92. Alteration in River rd. near "David Smith's new tavern house." June 5, 1821. Seems to be curved piece from old Smith place opp. cemetery w. toward W. Fullington.
- 93. Road through land of John W. Chandler. Apr. 16, 1842. Not identified; but seems to be re-location in part of No. 91, as now used.
- 94. The Reservoir road as now known, from "near bridge n.e. of Wm. S. Hall" (Camp Br.) to highway "near bridge n. of Henry W. Chandler" (F. W. Prescott). Oct. 16, 1844.
- 95. Road running 57 rods along Hanover-Lebanon line from rd. "passing by the house of Daniel Hardy" (in Lebanon). Mch. 6, 1845. A re-survey of s. end of No. 14 or No. 44, ending "at a gate leading into Richard Walker Jr.'s mowing field." Same as now, to the E. G. Briggs place just over the town line.
- 96. Road from Wolfeboro rd., at Tunis s.h., s. through land of Joseph Burnham estate to rd. near Thomas M. Colby. Oct. 3, 1846. Seems to be a new location of No. 48 here. In view of difficulty with Burn-

ham family in 1823, over settlement of damages for this rd. (mentioned under No. 48), it is of interest to find the rd. being re-located here after Burnham's death, and especially to discover (T.R.) that in order to get the desired lot for Tunis school, 5 rods by 2, out of land of the Burnham estate, the town had to take it by force, and "apprized damages" at one dollar!

- 97. Turn in the "Canaan road" near the top of "Stark Hill." Sept. 7, 1846. Appears to be on the Goose Pond rd., near Lyme line. Only 50 rods long. Not identified. "The turn in said road will make it more level and save much labor in repairing and prevent said road from drifting in winter."
- 98. Road to Jacob S. Perley's on Wolfeboro rd. July 16, 1847. As now used to L. Kewer.
- 99. Branch road s. of Mink Brook, to Cyrus Buck's (H. G. Abbott). Nov. 13, 1848.
- 100. Road from Goose Pond rd. at Harrison G. Pressey's (*Bressette*). Dec. 22, 1849. For accommodation of passing to Amos Kinne's saw mill; and "subject to a gate." Perhaps only a short-time lumber rd. Not found.
- 101. Road 17 rods long, near H. W. L. Thurston's house, on e. slope of Moose Mt. leading w. from Wolfeboro rd. Aug. 1851.
- 102. Road from near Schoolhouse in Dist. No. 10 (Highlands) s.w. 48 rods to "highway leading to Lebanon." Aug. 30, 1851. Final location of rd. s. from Highlands s.h.
- 103. Short road in Etna extending through land of Perley Buck to line of schoolhouse lot. Sept. 13, 1852. Rd. across bridge opp. P. O.
- 104. Road from H. N. Merrill's to "the Mountain Road" in Cross Neighborhood. June 1, 1859. Plainly traced but long abandoned.
- 105. New location of "Mountain road" s. of Levi M. Goss' (C. R. Morfitt). June 13, 1877. As now used down long rocky slope.
- 106. Road from J. C. Child's (Webster) to A. B. Child's (D. Croal), avoiding hill n. of Farnsworth. Feb. 22, 1888.
- 107. New location of piece of "Mountain road" n. of Daniel L. Tilton (F. Nelson). July 10, 1889.
- Conjectural locations particularly worth investigation.

These have been plotted as strictly as possible in accordance with the original survey, making such adjustments as seemed best to fit the map. There has not been time to check them up in the field; and in many cases, no doubt, the location is erroneous:—1, 2 (between Hanover Center and Moose Mt.), 9, 12, (w. portion), 16 (s. end), 21 (w. portion), 24, 27, 34 (n.w. portion), 37, 38, 49 (w. end), 51, 56 (s.w. portion), 70, 71, 93, 100.

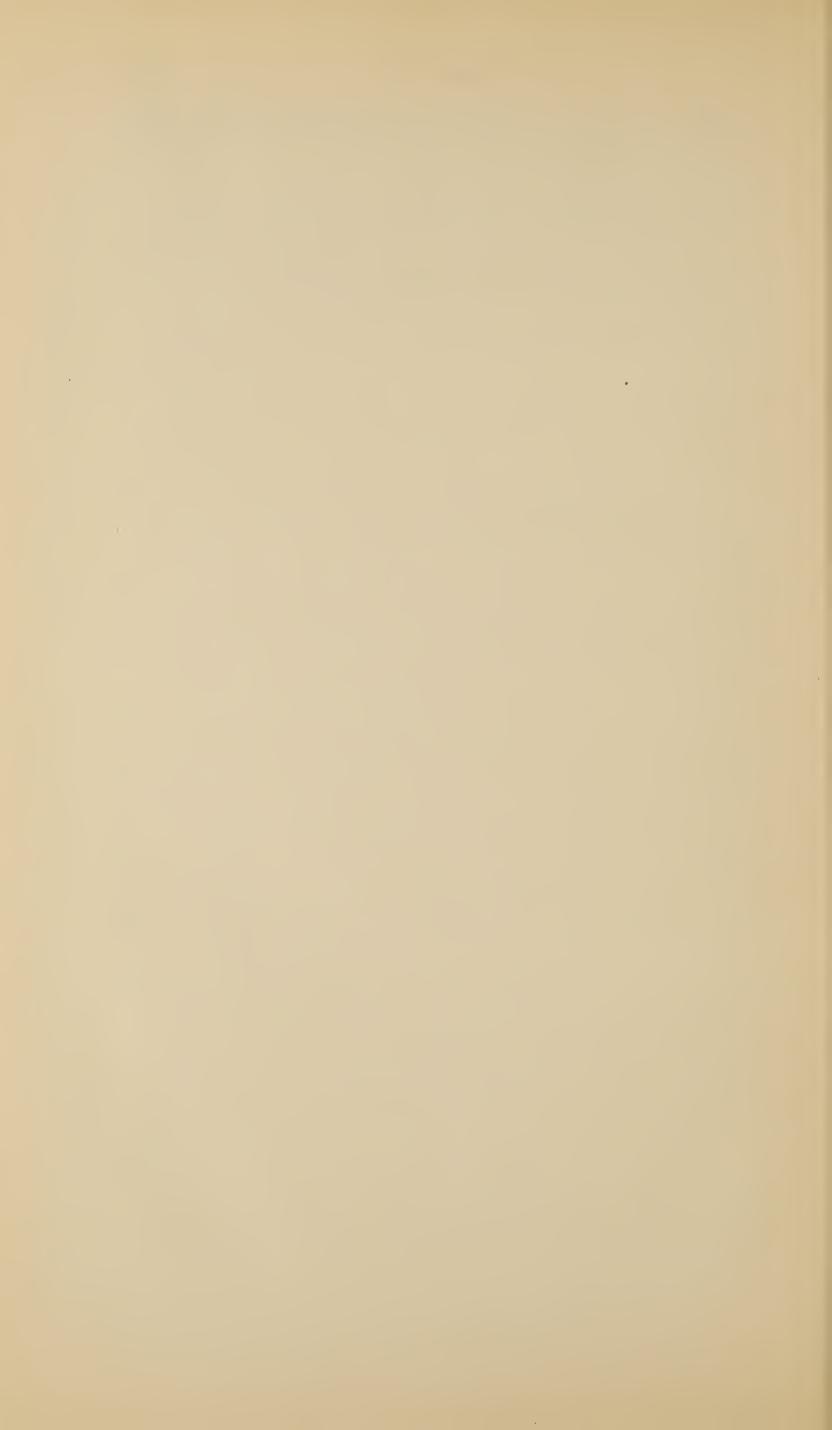
Roads still in use; but no survey found on record.

State road up County Hill, from No. 6 to No. 1; e. portion of Rudds-

boro road, from No. 62 to No. 59; Lyme road from No. 2 to No. 6; Road from M. Rabassa (on No. 92) to J. J. Cocksedge (on No. 64);

Road from A. Viau (on No. 20) e. to Lords Hill (at No. 78); Road from A. Rennie (on No. 31) to A. Iby (on No. 36); New location of No. 31 near J. Boyd.

Roads supposed to exist; but not found in the field:—Road voted in 1782, from Colonel House to Jonathan Curtice's (probably like No. 34); Road around s. end of Moose Mt. ridge, back of LaRoche into Enfield; Road from Jonathan Curtice's to Asa Parker's (from cellar n. of Reservoir over Oak Hill and down to near H. S. Perley?).



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